

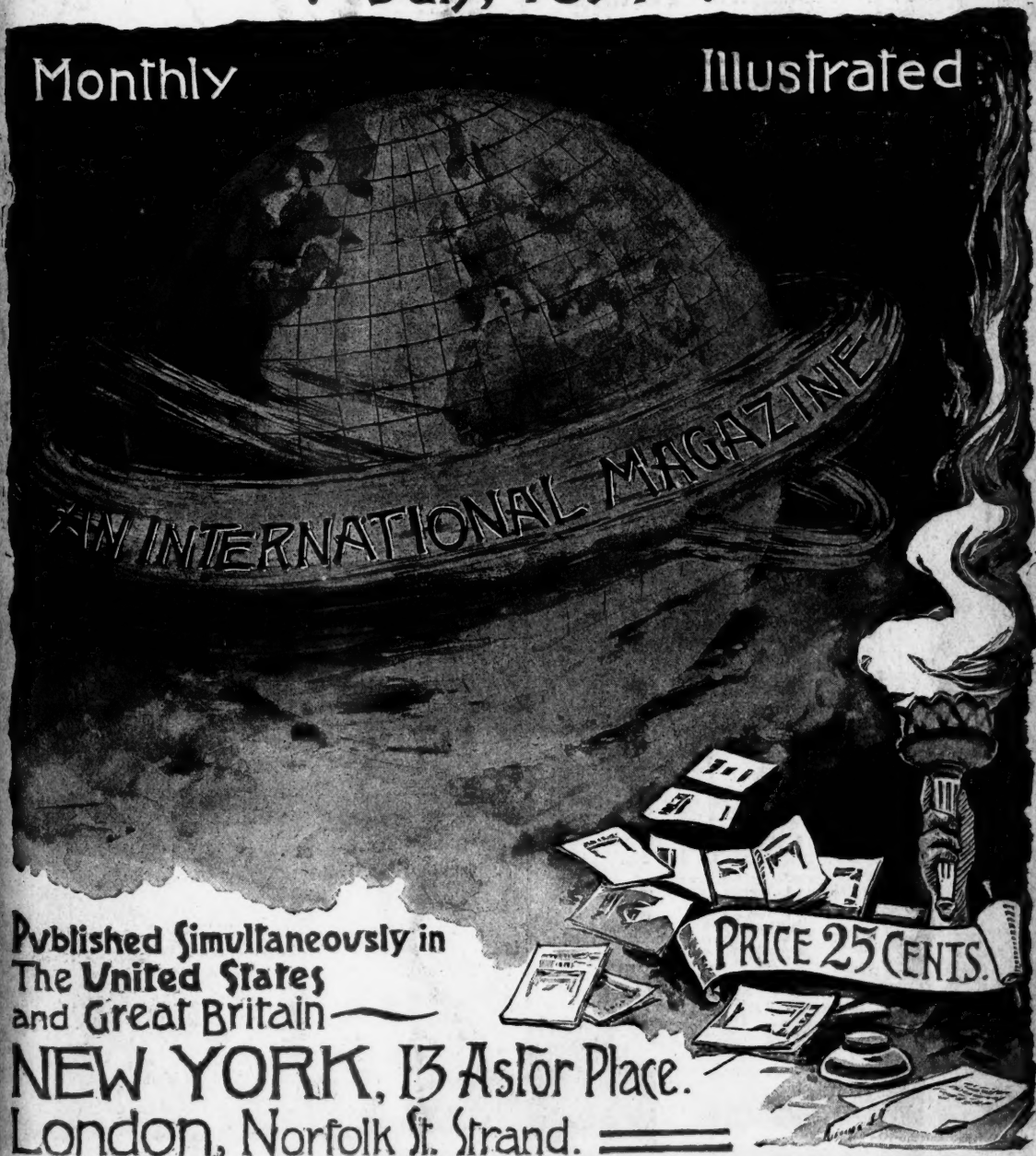
Wm. V. Allen, Populist—A Character Sketch.
A Study of "Coxeyism," by W. T. Stead.
A Bundle of Western Letters on Topics of the Day.
An Interview with President Compers, the Labor Leader.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

: July, 1894 :

Monthly

Illustrated



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CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN, U. S. N., LL.D.

(This distinguished officer of our American navy has within the past month received at Cambridge, England, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his great historical work entitled "The Sea Power in History." His enthusiastic reception in England has constituted an international event of agreeable character and considerable significance.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1894.

No. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Vanishing
Hosts of the
Unemployed.*

We are inclined to accept certain evidences that have come to our notice which indicate that a turn of the tide of business affairs will soon be apparent in all quarters. A return of industrial prosperity after a period of depression almost always comes without observation. The good times are upon us even while we are still imagining ourselves in the midst of bad times. Our readers will remember that, with perhaps more care and thoroughness than any other journal in the country, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in the winter and spring took occasion to ascertain to what extent men were out of employment in the principal American centres of population and industry, and what measures had been devised for the relief of the unemployed. We have now, just before sending this number to press, again received direct and authoritative information from nearly all the cities mentioned in our discussion of relief measures early in the present year. We shall not attempt to report in detail, but we are glad to be able to state that almost everywhere it was found possible several weeks ago to abandon all special relief measures, and to disband the Citizens' Committees under which relief was administered in most of the large towns. Our Philadelphia informant, Mr. McWade of the *Public Ledger*, who is one of the officers of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee, assures us that after expending over \$143,000, the committee has closed its work with a balance on hand amounting to more than \$12,000. Mr. McWade gives us the very striking information that the recent opening of mills, factories, furnaces and manufacturing establishments in general, has given employment to more than 80,000 persons, the greater part of whom had been dependent upon the relief committee for help. He declares that "the committee's work would have been kept up during the summer months had there been any necessity for it; but matters have improved in almost every direction." From the New England towns, where important relief measures were necessary, we have received very encouraging reports. This is particularly true as regards such manufacturing places as Lynn, Cambridge, Springfield and Providence. The numbers of the unemployed in Boston last winter were variously estimated, as our readers will remember, but all reports made

the total very great indeed. In response to our inquiry as to the existing condition, we have received the following terse and satisfactory answer from Mayor Matthews: "In reply to your letter I would say that the relief work is all ended, as well as



MAYOR NATHAN MATTHEWS, OF BOSTON.

the necessity for it." This short sentence speaks volumes as to the capacity of American industry to absorb labor temporarily out of employment.

*Good Reports
from
Many Centres.*

The greatest relief work of all, in some respects, was that instituted by the citizens' committee at Pittsburg. It expended more than a quarter of a million dollars, half of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed. The committee gave total or partial support to more than 14,000 men, representing 47,000 persons dependent upon their labor. The relief operations have been wound up; and while we are informed that there are still a good many men in need of work, the exceptional stress has wholly disappeared. The Cincinnati situation, which, though severe, was admirably met

by the rally of business men and municipal authorities around the Associated Charities as a centre, is quite normal again; and one-third of the special municipal relief fund that was appropriated remains unexpended. Many men are employed only on part time, and from Cincinnati's workers in charity, as well as from those in many cities, come to us expressions of anxiety lest next winter should bring a return of enforced idleness, with less ability on the part of workmen to bear the strain. The Baltimore measures of relief were notably successful, and the emergency already appears a matter of history. The brilliantly conceived relief plans of the Indianapolis Commercial Club have also been brought to a successful conclusion, and the labor conditions there are normal once more, cases of need being easily dealt with by the usual agencies of charity. Favorable reports come also from St. Paul and Minneapolis. At Chicago, even in the short period that has elapsed since the closing of the Fair, which left the labor market so abnormally congested, there seems to have been accomplished a very remarkable adjustment and assimilation, and we are told that there is no prospect that there will be left a residue of chronic seekers for aid or claimants upon public support. In Milwaukee and Toledo, in Cleveland and Columbus, greatly improved conditions are visible. Mayor Major of Toledo reports the recent demand for work of a body of several hundred men, who were all, however, with a few individual exceptions, members of the Polish colony. Our report from Kansas City begins with this sentence: "All necessity for special relief of the unemployed has disappeared in this community." Denver's situation has been disturbed again by the great Colorado mining strikes and the flocking of miners to the chief city; but apart from these disquieting events, the situation is quite transformed. In May, for example, the demand for labor in Colorado was very great. The adjustment of the strikes and the resumption of mining activity gives Colorado the assurance of a very busy autumn. A direct report from San Francisco has not reached us; but from general sources of information, we may conclude that such improvement as is visible elsewhere has been experienced in like measure on the Pacific coast. It can be said for New York City and Brooklyn that the most of the men and women who were seeking work in the winter and spring have found employment.

No Further Excuse for "Coxeyites." Thus, curiously enough, even while several "industrial armies" are still on their tedious and adventurous line of march to Washington to report to Congress the state of the country and demand immediate legislation to give relief to the unemployed, the chief excuse for the rally has already disappeared. There is every reason to believe that if Congress will but pass the tariff bill and adjourn, the quickened wheels of manufacturing industry and the call for men to harvest ripening crops and to supply the demand for coal and lumber and other materials, will at once afford a

chance for every able-bodied man in the United States to work. It is reasonable to estimate that fully nine-tenths of the unemployed labor of three or four months ago has already been absorbed, and a very little quickening of the industrial life will provide for those remaining. Coxeyites will then melt away like magic, except as they are supported by the mistaken sympathy and hospitality of those who cannot resist the temptation to feed any applicant who professes hunger. In ordinary times in the United States, the existence of tramps is due simply to the amiability and kindness of the country folk, who subsidize that species of vagrancy. But let it not for a moment be thought that the Coxeyites are tramps. For the most part they are a very decent class of workmen. They belong especially to the mechanical trades. The difficulty of an exact analysis of these bodies lies in the fact that there has been so much going and coming that their character has not been always just the same.

An Inspection of the Camps.

Thus the writer made some personal inspection, about the middle of June, of the "industrials" encamped at Bladensburg, near Washington. In "General" Galvin's camp there were about 200 men, most of whom had come through from the Pacific Coast. Mr. Galvin explained that some hundreds who began the journey had dropped off at various points because they had found work. They were very largely carpenters and members of the building trades. Those who remained and were in camp were nearly all quite young. They were very stalwart, pleasant, well-spoken fellows, for whose presence in Washington no real reason could be given except that which we gave last month—namely, that being temporarily out of work, and being restless and high-spirited, they had taken quite congenially to the idea of such an adventure as this trip to the nation's capital. They had not tramped, but had made their way on railroad trains, their fares being in part paid by the communities through which they passed. They were, quite largely, young fellows who had gone to the Pacific Coast from points further East, and had not acquired a very fixed domicile. They were ready enough to say,—as they had been taught to say,—that Congress ought to give work by proceeding to irrigate and improve the arid lands of the great West, and ought to shut down upon the importation of further foreign labor. But they were evidently ready for a good excuse to give up the mission and strike out for their own individual fortunes. In the Coxey camp nearby, there were about 400 men, of whom, perhaps, one in ten claimed to be a "married man." A little further inquiry generally revealed the fact that these so-called "married men" were widowers without children, rather than men who had left hungry families behind them and had gone forth in sadness and despair to seek relief for those who were dear to them. From some slight knowledge of communistic experiments and Utopian colonies, the writer was strongly

reminded by the Coxey camp of certain romantic characteristics that pertained to some of the attempts many years ago in the West to establish phalansteries on the Fourier plan, and that have marked other detached projects in the line of communism. The Coxeyites had pitched their tents around three-and-a-half sides of a nearly square field, the middle of which had been converted into an excellent baseball ground. Good ball players were numerous among them, and spirited match games seemed to be a part of each afternoon's diversion. In the stream hard by were plenty of fish; and Chief-Marshall Carl Browne had procured seines with which it was proposed to obtain an abundant supply of that kind of food. The various squads of commonwealers were vying with each other in the decoration of their tents and booths. They were laying out ornamental flower beds, and making much ingenious preparation of a festive nature in view of the approach of the 4th of July. They were all comfortable, and, so far as one could learn, were nearly all of them members of skilled trades. Most of them appeared to be from twenty to twenty-five years old. Inasmuch as the times were dull at home and they were out of work when they started for Washington, and inasmuch, furthermore, as they were not obliged to give support to dependant women or children, they felt at liberty to prolong somewhat indefinitely their quixotic sojourn at Washington. They were intelligent enough to enjoy the great notoriety they had attained. There was not a sick man in the entire camp, and not a particle of evidence of grief or distress or crushed spirits. The leaders were probably perplexed; but as for the men in the ranks, they were well aware that when the times improved, or the Coxey business was played out, they could find work at their trades. A good many of these men were from the industrial towns of Rhode Island and Connecticut, while Philadelphia was also well represented.

Trying to Save Appearances. The great object of the leaders was to save something of the prestige of the movement by organizing a 4th of July demonstration which should give evidence of a most excellent patriotic feeling. Every effort was being made to get the much-delayed Kelly forces to Washington to participate in the parade on the Nation's birthday. It was also proposed by Marshal Carl Browne to bring into the line of march a good many thousands of the colored people of the District of Columbia. It was evident enough that so far as anything serious was concerned, the movement had fallen completely flat. Among the plain people of the District of Columbia, especially the working people, one discovered that great sympathy was felt for Coxey and the "industrials." It was well nigh the unanimous opinion of the people that the reception of the Coxey army by the Washington police had been stupid and brutal in the extreme, and highly uncalculated for by the facts of the situation. It was also held that the incarceration of Messrs. Coxey, Browne and Jones for twenty days, for the sole offense of

having trodden upon the grass in the Capitol grounds, was an unmerited and extreme punishment. There was no sign of any policy on the part of Mr. Coxey except to endeavor to collect food enough to maintain the camp for some time to come, and thus to wait for something to turn up that would lessen the appearance of complete fiasco.

The Serious Aspect of Coxeyism.

But although it seems to us evident that the improved conditions of employment are taking away the immediate occasion of this particular movement called Coxeyism, we have no desire to belittle that movement unduly or to refuse recognition of the fact that there are deeply serious conditions out of which it has in part come forth. The return of a brief season of prosperity may obscure those conditions somewhat, but may not remove them. It is the business of the statesman, the journalist, and the intelligent citizen to face these conditions frankly and earnestly in order that Coxeyism may not return to plague us in some more dangerous form. It is gratifying to believe that there is not so much distress throughout the country as there was three months ago. But we ought not lightly to forget how widespread and how painful that distress was through a period of about half a year. We cannot count forever upon the buoyancy of American conditions. Elsewhere we are glad to publish an article on Coxeyism from the pen of Mr. Stead. He prepared it primarily for the readers of his *English Review of Reviews*, and it was based of necessity upon newspaper reports. But it seems to us not only a more graphic and picturesque account of the rallying and marching of the "industrials" than anything that has appeared on our own side of the water, but it also approaches the subject with a better estimate of the significance of Coxeyism than most of our American writers have given in their disquisitions. We do not agree with all of Mr. Stead's inferences in detail, but with the general spirit and purport of his discussion we most heartily coincide.

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

The revised tariff bill has been making its way through the Senate, and its schedules have undergone considerable further change, chiefly in the nature of increased protection. It seems to be the belief in well-informed political circles in Washington that the bill will be passed through all stages and become a law before the end of July. It is expected that the conference committee of the two houses will not very greatly alter the results of the closely contested work of the Senate, and that the whole measure, including the income tax, will be promptly accepted by both chambers in the form agreed upon by the conferrees; nor is there any question as to the President's prompt signature. The innovation of the income tax must be regarded as the most dubious feature of the programme. As for the tariff part of the measure, it remains strongly protective; but with duties that average perhaps twenty

per cent. lower than those of the McKinley act. It seems to be settled that wool is to be upon the free list, while the manufacturers of woolen goods are to be well protected. The result of the contest in the Senate over the sugar schedule was to restore all grades of sugar to a considerable ad valorem tax, with a differential in favor of refined sugar for the benefit of the American Refiners' Trust. It should be explained that the discrimination in favor of refined sugar is less than that of the existing law, which admits raw sugar free, taxes refined foreign sugar, and gives a bounty to the home producers. But the dates upon which the new system is to go into operation according to the Senate's action would seem to operate most improperly in favor of the Trust and against the public treasury.

*Scandals
and
Investigations.*

The battle in committee over the sugar schedule was a long and fierce one, and during its pendency there was an enormous amount of speculation on the New York market in the stocks of the Sugar Trust. It was charged by several newspapers that Senators were taking advantage of their knowledge of affairs in the Finance Committee room to speculate on their own account or to give "tips" to friends. It was also charged that improper means had been used by representatives of the Sugar Trust to gain the support of Democratic Senators. The result of these charges was an investigation committee which held many sittings in June behind closed doors, and which, at the time this record is written, had accomplished very little except to create the impression that the scandal was at bottom a much worse one than the public would ever know. Another investigation meanwhile had been in progress. It grew out of the discovery that imperfect armor plates for some of the ships of the new navy had been furnished by the Carnegie company. It appeared some time ago, when the discovery was first made, that the frauds had been perpetrated without the knowledge of any responsible member of the Carnegie company; and a considerable penalty was paid, the amount being fixed by Secretary Herbert and accepted by the company in fault. But it has seemed necessary to probe the whole subject more deeply and to hold a Congressional inquest upon the methods of inspection employed by the Navy Department in its dealings with the great firms that supply materials. It is too early as yet to make any statement of the results of this investigation, although enough has been disclosed to show that inquiry was needed and that its results are likely to be salutary.

*A Respite
from Tariff
Legislation.*

There is one consoling reflection for those who see little to admire in the tariff work of the present Congress; and that reflection is that whatever result may be arrived at now is likely to remain undisturbed for several years. Even if the Republicans should be successful in a majority of the Congressional districts next November, it holds true that Mr. Cleveland is to remain in the White House until the end of the period for which the next

Congress will be elected. And it is not for a moment to be supposed that either the Senate or the President would acquiesce in any important tariff changes that might be proposed by the Fifty-fourth House of Representatives whose term will end March 4, 1897. The situation of the parties is such that there promises to be something like a deadlock which will make it impossible for either the Republicans or the Democrats, however much they might wish it, to accomplish any sweeping tariff legislation for four or five years from the end of the present session. If the Senate had refused to accept the Wilson bill in any form in the present session, it is altogether likely that the McKinley law would have remained in force for several years longer.

*A Stable
Equilibrium
Wanted.*

The business interests of the country taken as a whole have now got quite beyond any very marked interest in the particular form of the tariff, and are only asking politicians to do one thing or another, and then allow the country a period of peace. Even high protectionists in business circles have begun to take a different view of the subject, because they perceive that high duties are more liable to political attack and that the country needs to find a position of stable equilibrium far more than it needs great and stimulating drafts of protectionism. Business men have been following the tariff discussion of late with a view chiefly of finding out what is the worst solution that they need anticipate or fear, and have been making their plans with reference to the least advantageous rather than the most advantageous tariff conditions. Consequently, so far as business shows signs of revival, it is upon a basis of extreme caution and sobriety. In some quarters it is expected that the adjournment of Congress and the opening of the season of fall trade will usher in a period of revived business activity that will embrace every line of industry and astonish the whole country.

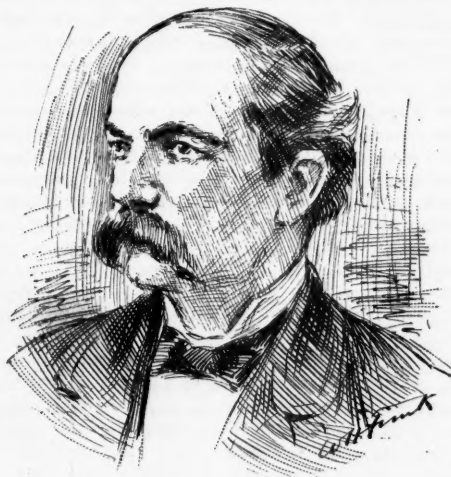
*Republican
Gains.*

The success of the Republicans in the Oregon elections on June 4, when Mr. William Paine Lord was elected governor by a plurality of fifteen thousand, will undoubtedly be regarded as a reaction against Populist tendencies and the eccentricities of Governor Penneyer's administration. There is a pretty strong feeling that this is a Republican year, and that both Populists and Democrats will at least temporarily lose some of the ground which they had wrested away from the party that was once so generally in power throughout the Western States.

*The Populists
in Congress.*

The prestige of a third party group in a legislative body is never high until there begins to be some prospect that it may hold the balance of power. Between the regular and dominant parties, in spite of the frequent show of bitter animosity, there is always a certain measure of amenity and good understanding. The third party, on the other hand, with no great newspapers to champion its members and with no patronage to be-

stow, finds scant respect shown to it. Its views and arguments are too often misrepresented by the press, its members held up to ridicule, and its position misinterpreted and misunderstood. The Populists in Washington have found themselves in some such a situation. Of late, however, they have been less neglected and their prestige has seemed to show distinct gains. This may be due to the exigencies of party strife in the Senate. The Democratic party has found it so difficult to hold its own members together in its long and tedious effort to pass a revised tariff bill, that it has been glad to welcome from time to time the support that one or more of the four Populist Senators might choose to give; while on the other hand the Republicans have if possible been even more anxious to win the Populist support for their view of the wool tariff, of the sugar bounty or of some other controverted schedule. Meanwhile, the little Populist group



GOV.-ELECT WILLIAM PAINE LORD, OF OREGON.

in each house has pursued its even course, and by sheer industry and attention to business has accomplished far more than might have been expected, with the odds of numbers so overwhelmingly against it. There has been an impression quite general throughout the East that the Populist party is fanatical in the extreme; that its doctrines are those of advanced socialism, and that its principal motive is the virtual repudiation of public and private indebtedness, the confiscation of the property of railway and other corporations, and the plunging of the country into a cheap-money debauch. Along with this opinion of Populism there is an impression common, if not altogether prevalent, that the Populists who have come to the front as leaders in several Western and Southern States, and those who have been sent to Washington as Senators and Representatives, are either fanatics and cranks of limited intelligence and exceedingly pernicious ideas, or else are ambitious demagogues

who are Populists at this particular moment for their own interest and advancement.

*The New
Sectional-
ism.*

So far as Populism stands represented at Washington, it is only right that it should be fairly and truthfully reported. We are hearing much of a new sectionalism which is said to be arraying the West and Southwest against the East, and to be instigated and propagated by the Populist party. We have even heard threats of the secession from the Union of a portion of the United States unless certain legislation should be accomplished. From Kansas, Colorado and other Western commonwealths have come to the Eastern press many extravagant reports of extreme political and social unrest, mingled with warnings calculated to alarm the timid Eastern mind and to deepen the conviction already existing among the untraveled residents on the Atlantic seaboard that the West is rabid and terrible, and that its views and sentiments must of necessity be treated with sharp suspicion. It is extremely unfortunate that this sectional spirit should have been so disagreeably awakened. The blame is perhaps to be about evenly divided. The East might well have ascertained that a few noisy and extreme men do not make up the West nor express its sentiments. The West, on the other hand, as represented by some of its chosen leaders, might well have spoken with more discrimination and sobriety regarding the moneyed classes and interests of the East. The Populists declare that their party is not a transient movement but that it has come to stay permanently and to prevail. The leaders of all the third-party movements that have preceded the Populist party since the war have held the same view. They have declared that the old parties, one or both, were doomed to speedy disintegration and that the new party was destined to rise to a period of dominance, just as the Republican party, seizing upon new issues, had made itself the party of progress and had at length triumphed in 1860. But the third-party movements of the past twenty-five years have all been transient, so far as the structure was concerned. That they have exercised a wide-spread and important leavening influence is not to be denied.

*Populism
as a
Leaven.*

Whether the Populist party is to prove itself capable of amalgamating a great national political organization, or whether its work is to be done through a leavening of the old parties to a more or less extent with its doctrines and ideas, remains to be seen. At present its influence evidently is that of a leavening ingredient. The Democratic party, now in full nominal power at Washington, was brought into authority upon a very distinct platform, that declared its monetary views and principles. The chief part of its revenue programme was a tariff so prepared as to be highly productive of revenue, and not arranged for purposes of protection. Now it is perfectly obvious that the value and volume of our

national imports are such as to make the production of a sufficient revenue by customs duties a feasible undertaking, especially when the amount necessary from the custom houses is diminished by the proceeds of an internal revenue tax upon whisky and tobacco. The Democrats were therefore under no necessity to change the main outlines of their revenue programme. Yet they have proceeded to construct a tariff with a view mainly to the protection of American industries, rather than to the production of public revenue; and they have incorporated in their measure an income-tax system that is wholly foreign to any hint or suggestion in the Chicago platform, or any expression or understanding upon which they were placed in power. The Populist platform adopted at Omaha on the 4th of July, 1892, had expressly demanded an income tax. The adoption therefore by the Democrats of this Populist plank, dealing with a matter of such cardinal importance, may justly be called a mighty manifestation of the working of the Populist leaven. So great a third-party triumph as the acceptance by the dominant party of this income-tax demand, is almost without a parallel. It lifts the Populist party to a position of dignity and prestige that had not been previously accorded to it.

Another Instance.

In the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago there was no plank more specific or unequivocal than the one which demanded the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax upon issues of state banks. Before the adoption of the national banking laws in the war period, the paper money in circulation in the United States was issued by banks chartered under various state laws, some of which were not well guarded. The consequence was that much of this paper money was discredited, and that the lack of a uniformly guaranteed currency led to harmful speculation on one hand, and to the depression and discouragement of legitimate business on the other. Congress cleared the country of these issues of state-bank money thirty years ago by the simple device of levying a heavy tax upon banks issuing such notes. The Democratic demand for a repeal of this tax in their last national platform was in effect a demand for the re-establishment of paper money issued under authority of state laws. The Populist platform on the other hand declared: "We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations." It so happens that the Democrats in Congress, possessing a sweeping majority with which to enforce their doctrines, have now distinctly and deliberately voted down the proposition to repeal the state-bank tax. This demand for the repeal of the state-bank tax was the only allusion in the Democratic platform to issues of paper money, excepting for the demand, in the plank upon silver, that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in the coin of the

country. The Democratic majority of the Committee on Banking and Currency under Mr. Springer's chairmanship have of late been industriously at work upon some plan of national paper money to be issued by the general government. They would have it find its way into circulation through the medium of a new banking system that shall be so devised as to swallow up the existing national and state banks. The defeat of the proposal to repeal the 10 per cent. tax may be claimed by the Republicans as well as the Populists as a triumph for their position; but in the course to be pursued in consequence of that defeat, it seems likely that the Populist leaven is destined to work more effectively upon the Democratic majority than the Republican doctrine of the maintenance of the present national banking system with an increase of its facilities for the issue of notes.

The Populist Leaven and the Coinage.

Of the three parties the Populists alone demanded in their platform the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. The Democratic and Republican platforms, as regards the coinage question, were so much alike that one might have been substituted for the other without affecting in the slightest degree the position that was taken. Both parties declared against the free coinage of silver unless by international agreement or by home legislation such a ratio could be agreed upon as would unquestionably maintain the parity of all of the different kinds of dollars, metallic and paper, that enter into our monetary circulation. The position of the Populists and that of the two great parties was widely different. The Populists demanded immediate and unconditional free coinage of silver, while the other two parties demanded the maintenance of the gold standard, with no suggestion of a change except possibly that there might be an agreement among the leading nations to rehabilitate silver. It is too early to declare that the working of the Populist leaven is soon to make itself manifest in the passage by Congress of a free-silver law. Yet those who know the minds of the men who sit in legislative halls at Washington, are perfectly aware that the silver question is regarded by them as a far more pressing and important one than the tariff question, and that the disposition to try the experiment of free coinage at 16 to 1 is becoming almost irrepressible. It is hardly too much to declare that the only effective restraint against so bold and possibly so violent and destructive an experiment lies in the certainty of a Presidential veto. As to the almost complete inoculation of the Democratic Senators and Representatives with the virus of the Populist free-coinage doctrine, there can be no doubt. The extent to which the importance of the silver question and the desirability of free silver coinage have begun to make themselves felt among Eastern Republican leaders has been sufficiently shown by Senator Lodge's serious proposition to embark upon free coinage under the idea that we can compel other nations

to join us in this policy by threats of tariff legislation against them. Ex-Speaker Reed, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, has committed himself at least tentatively to this same plan through an interview published in the *Fortnightly Review*. Let it be clearly understood that this means a tremendous departure from the position taken by the Republicans in their Minneapolis platform. Free coinage under amicable international agreement and a policy of national free coinage coupled with a tariff war against nations that decline to open their mints to silver as a money of equal authority with gold, are widely different propositions. If Senator Lodge and Speaker Reed are ready, deliberately and in good faith, to maintain this new position, it must at least be admitted that the Populistic leaven has wrought mightily upon their monetary views. For now the only points remaining at issue between them and the Populists would be first the extent of the reprisals our commercial policy should undertake to pursue against England, and second, the question of the coinage ratio. The first question ought not to afford great difficulties to experienced negotiators, and as to the second matter, we can hardly think that if Mr. Lodge, Mr. Reed and their friends are really going to uphold free silver coinage, they can stand out against the arguments for the existing ratio of 16 to 1. Nobody can deny the working of the Populist leaven as regards the Income Tax, and the question of national *versus* state issues of paper money.

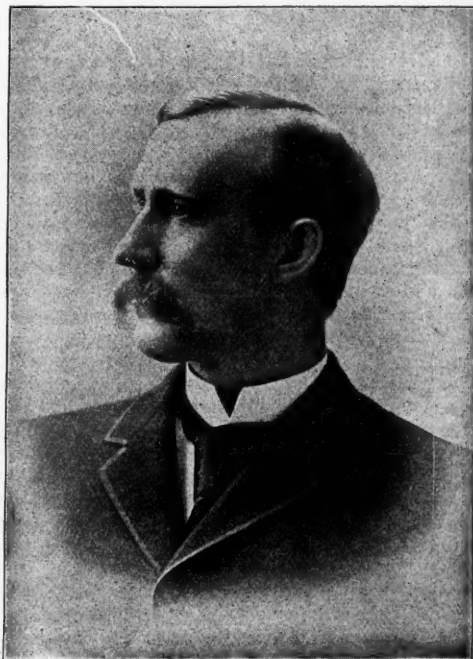
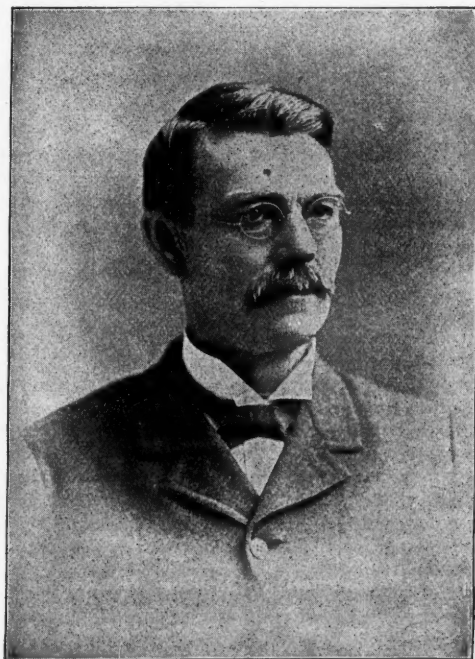
But in our judgment the Populist leaven in the direction of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is working yet more deeply and ominously.

*Populism
and the Tariff.*

The Populist party adopted no tariff plank whatsoever in its Omaha platform. It believed that there were other questions more fundamental than the tariff, and that the purification of politics and the adjustment of some other issues would make it more possible to deal with the tariff question upon its merits, and in the interests of the nation at large. Its criticism of the tariff struggle between the two great parties was embodied in the following language:

"We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the people. We charge that the controlling interests dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without a serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one; they propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of."

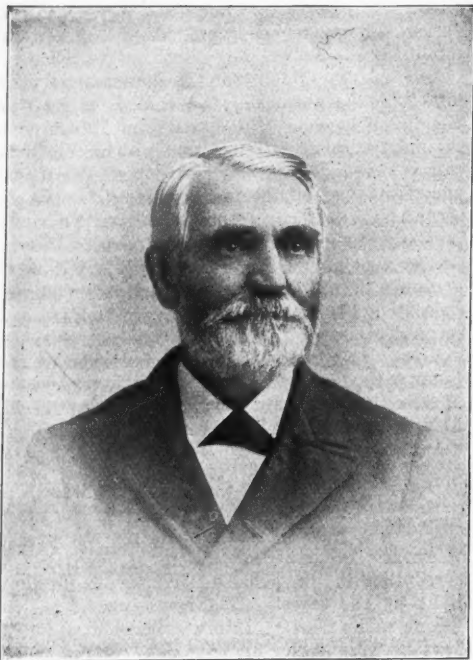
This denunciation of the two parties seemed to the country at the time of its promulgation quite too dis-



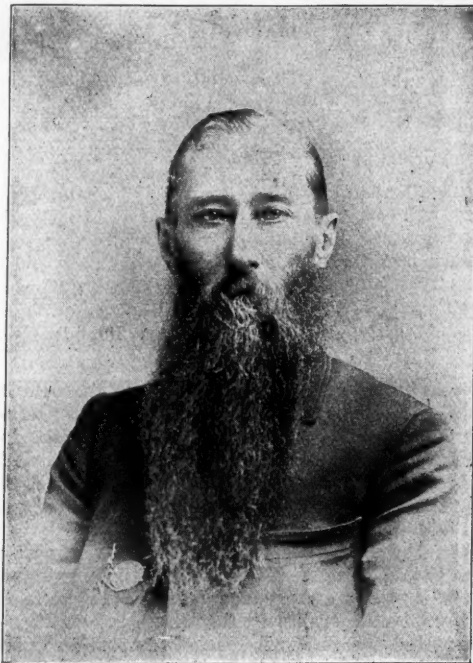
From photographs by Bell, Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVE JERRY SIMPSON, OF KANSAS.

SENATOR KYLE, OF SOUTH DAKOTA.



REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DAVIS, OF KANSAS.



SENATOR PEPPER, OF KANSAS.

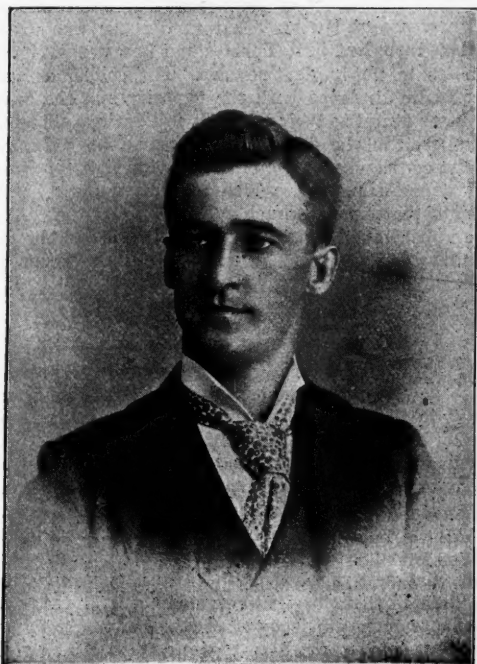
From photographs by Bell, Washington, D. C.

mal and overdrawn; but in view of what has actually happened, and of the existing state of pending tariff legislation, there are many citizens who vote with one or the other of the old parties who will feel inclined to sympathize somewhat with the view that the Populists recorded in their platform two years ago. It has no doubt been somewhat of a sham battle, this long fight over the tariff. The ruling party in the Senate has made no disinterested attempt to serve the interests of the whole country, but has indulged in an unseemly scramble for the protection of this locality or interest or trust or combination, and for the corresponding punishment of some other locality or interest or combination. The outcome is much what the Populists had predicted, and appears to be viewed by them with more equanimity and less concern than by anybody else. Here again, it seems to us, the Populists have scored something; although in a less definite way. Their prediction was that this Democratic victory—won on a pretense of settling the tariff question and on a claim that their settlement of that question would bring about the most far-reaching and beneficent results,—would prove a disappointment. Furthermore, the Populist declaration that the solution of these questions would require a statesmanship more free from improper influence, has seemed to be shamefully verified by the circumstances under which the tariff measure has been handled in the Senate.

A Faithful Group.

Thus it would appear that upon the conclusion of the present session of Congress, the Populist members may fairly return to their Western constituencies with the claim that their views have gained ground; that whether Populism under that name as a recognized movement stands or falls, its impress for better or for worse will have been left upon the statute books, and upon the sentiments and attitudes of leading statesmen in the other parties. These Populists at Washington may also make some fair claim as to their personal fidelity. In a session when absenteeism has been most scandalous, and when the party in power, despite its overwhelming majority, has for weeks together found it well-nigh impossible to secure a quorum, the little band of Populists have been in their seats, and have attended to the best of their ability and knowledge to the legitimate interests of the nation and of their constituents. They have not been found among groups of idlers and carousers in cloak rooms, and they have not been known as spoilsmen or office jobbers. They have followed the debates with close attention and have participated studiously and earnestly. If on the one hand they have shown no transcendent ability as statesmen, orators or parliamentarians, they have on the other hand maintained an exceedingly good average in these regards. Very few of them could by any possibility be regarded as belonging to the politician class. Speaking generally, they may be

said to be fair representatives of the honest, well-intentioned citizenship of the States from which they come. Senator Peffer is doubtless somewhat dreary and tedious as a debater, and he does not make the impression of a very powerful personality; but he seems to have won the respect and esteem of his colleagues, and to have convinced them that he represents a high standard of citizenship. Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, is still a young man, of fine presence and agreeable manners,—a well-educated Congregational minister, of wide Western experience, and of the most unblemished reputation. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is a veteran in public life, whose transfer from the Republican column to the Populist squad



REPRESENTATIVE LAFE PENCE, OF COLORADO.

has been due to his convictions on the silver question. No one will deny his right to speak as a great expert in monetary science. Of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, whose appearance is still more recent, we write at length elsewhere in this number. In the House of Representatives the Populists number about a dozen, five of whom are from Kansas. Mr. Jerry Simpson, and Mr. John Davis are the most prominent of the Kansas delegation. The other three are Benjamin H. Clover, John G. Otis and William Baker. Mr. Simpson, who has sustained an immense amount of rather superfluous newspaper badinage, is a public speaker of unusual directness and force, and as a man he seems strong in the esteem of those who know him well. He is unfortunately ill and for some time has been unable to attend to his Congressional duties. Mr. John Davis is a man of natural conser-

vatism, who makes the impression of firmness and of intelligence. Besides Mr. Allen in the Senate, Nebraska has two Populists in the House, namely, William A. McKeighan and Omer M. Kem. Mr. McKeighan is a farmer who served in an Illinois cavalry regiment through the war, and who has for perhaps thirty years taken a very active part in farmers' organizations and movements. He is serving his second term in Congress, and while somewhat unprepossessing in appearance and unpretentious in manner, he has gained the respect of his fellow Congressmen through his analytic mind, his readiness of speech and his manifest sincerity. Mr. Kem is also serving his second term, is thirty-eight years of age and began Nebraska life as a homesteader in Custer County in 1882. Colorado's two Representatives, Messrs. Lafe Pence, of Denver, and John C. Bell, of Mont Rose, are both Populists.

*The
Lexow
Investigation.*

The subject that has engrossed more attention than any other in the press of New York City during the past few weeks has been the revelations of blackmail and corruption in the police department, as brought to light by the investigating committee of the State Senate under Senator Lexow's chairmanship. There have been legislative inquests upon corrupt administration in New York City in former years. But they have been comparatively superficial. The present inquiry was looked upon with much skepticism in its opening days, and was treated with some satire even by Dr. Parkhurst himself. But it has proved to be an ally of seemingly irresistible resources; and Dr. Parkhurst has gone to Switzerland for his needed and regular vacation of mountain climbing, with a serene confidence that the work initiated by him will not suffer through neglect in his absence. At first it was difficult for the Lexow Committee to get evidence. But as its work proceeded and its prestige grew, there began to be a feeling that it was quite as safe to trust in the Committee as to trust in tottering Tammany, and there began to be a prospect of something like a stampede of witnesses. The task of the Committee's chief counsel, Mr. Goff, and his able legal associates, began to be that of culling out the most typical cases where an embarrassing wealth of testimony was available, rather than that of searching for bits of evidence here and there. Mr. Goff has exhibited a knowledge of the facts and conditions, and an ability to extract the truth from reluctant witnesses, that have far outstripped the most sanguine hopes. There has been revealed a widespread system of police blackmail levied upon almost every conceivable form of vice and crime. The beginning that has thus been made so impressively, and that has won so complete a support from the metropolitan press, affords leverage for further inquiry that ought by all means to be followed up even if the Committee should need to be kept alive by action of the next legislature. Its work should not end until the whole administration of New York City is laid bare in all its iniquity.



MR. JOHN W. GOFF.

*The Redemption
of
New York.*

Meanwhile there is to be an election in November, and it is evident that Tammany can be defeated if its opponents will but unite their forces. The obtrusion of mere party politics into this election, which affords an opportunity for the overthrow of corrupt municipal domination, should be sharply rebuked by every thoughtful citizen. The best plan of action would perhaps be the selection and announcement of candidates by a non-partisan conference of municipal reform elements, with the hope that all parties and elements that are opposed to Tammany Hall would indorse the reform ticket. It is not yet known what action the New York Constitutional Convention may take with reference to the government of cities, but it is hoped that it may see fit to provide for a liberal measure of home rule, and for the organization of large cities under the government of councils elected upon a general ticket, with at least permissive authority to employ a plan of minority or proportional representation. With such a system, New York could have as good a government as its people wish and as it deserves, while under the existing conditions, that is well-nigh impossible.

*British
Miners at
Berlin.*

The season abroad has been very important in the practical demonstration it has afforded of the steady onward progress of the cause of labor. It is less evident in America. Of the somewhat grotesque, but very significant, manifestations of the uneasiness and of the bewilderment of the blind giant afforded by Coxeyism, we have said enough elsewhere. The prolonged coal strike, with its savage episodes of murder—as, for instance, when the strikers blew eleven “blacklegs” into eternity by exploding giant powder in the mine in which they were working; and of semi-insurrection, as when 2,000 miners armed themselves with rifles and defied the authorities to dislodge them from their mountain camp,—affords a melancholy contrast to the deliberations of the miners of Europe at the International Conference at Berlin. That Conference was somewhat turbulent in its debates, but it expressed itself in debate, not in giant powder. The English miners at Berlin displayed both the capacity and the arrogance natural to their race. It is a curious thing to find even in the depths of the mine the self-same calm consciousness of a kind of divine right of practical common-sense, which used to irritate continental statesmen so much in Lord Palmerston. And to judge from Berlin, the proletariat dislike the insufferable arrogance of the Briton quite as much as the diplomatists and the sovereigns.

*The Eight-
Hours Day.*

The European miners passed a resolution in favor of the eight-hours day, but their resolution tells less strongly for that next step in the conquest of leisure that the remarkable letter in which Mr. Mather has disposed of the objections taken to the experiment at the Salford Iron Works. That experiment, it will be remembered, was held to have conclusively established the economic advantages of the eight-hours day. Replying to those who question the accuracy of this conclusion, Mr. Mather says that it is the unanimous conviction of his staff that the eight-hours day contributes to an increase of the efficiency of the workman, chiefly because it enables him to start work fresh after breakfast and a good night's rest, instead of compelling him to begin work before breakfast. Mr. Mather says:

The 48-hours week holds the field as the best arrangement of working time and as affording the best conditions for the production of the best work to secure the best interests of the great engineering and machine-making industry of the country.

If we add to this Mr. Allen's testimony as to the moral and social advantages of allowing the father to take his breakfast at home among his children, we seem to be within measurable distance of the time when the promotion of the eight-hours day will be recognized as one of the objects commanding the united support of the Christian Church.

*The Fall of
M. Casimir-
Perier.*

The most sensational European tribute to the power of labor in the political sphere was supplied by the overthrow of the Casimir-Perier administration because it refused to allow the employees of the State,—railway servants for instance,—to become members of trades unions. The crisis arose out of a refusal on the part of the railway companies to allow their employees to attend a congress of railway men held recently in Paris. The Ministry, instead of condemning the companies, supported them by asserting that the right to join a trades union was properly denied to all who were employed on the State railways. Thereupon the Chamber incontinently revolted and flung out M. Casimir-Perier by a majority of 265 to 225. After the usual game of hide-and-seek, M. Dupuy—a youngster of forty-two—succeeded in forming a Cabinet, composed largely of men under forty. France has one ministry the more, and the official class has received a lesson in Labor politics which it will not soon forget.

*The Anglo-
Belgian
Agreement.*

M. Casimir-Perier was a peaceful, honest, overworked Minister. If he could he would have muzzled his Jingoos; but as they were too strong for him, he had to bark in

now in command at Lado, and Belgian ambition will not be contented with anything but the right to occupy and administer the whole of the Bahr el Ghazel.

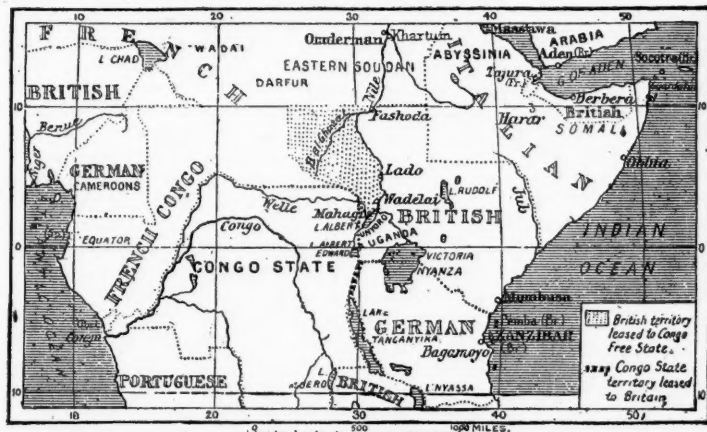
*The Objec-
tions of
France.*

England has quite recently reoccupied Wadelai from Uganda, which makes her supreme at the other end of the Nile. It was, therefore, obviously well to come to terms with the Belgians. This she has done in the agreement by which she leaves the Bahr el Ghazel to them, and they leave the Tanganyika strip to her, the leases to run as long as the Congo State remains independent, or is a Belgian Colony. France has a right of pre-emption over the Congo State if the Belgians get tired of it. This pre-emption does not extend to the leased portion of the Egyptian province of Bahr el Ghazel. The agreement therefore shuts France out from the headwaters of the Nile, and the French are mad accordingly. They are the more mad because they say that the agreement England has made with Italy is one in which she agrees to recognize as Italian various regions in the neighborhood of Abyssinia which she undertook in 1888 to regard as French, or at least to be beyond her action or intervention. The formal protest of M. Deloncle, the chief of the French Jin-

goes, reads unpleasantly. France is not likely to go to war to enforce reversionary claims in places which she cannot occupy, even if they were recognized to-morrow; but she dislikes being formally and publicly shut out of territories which she had marked for her own.

*Securities
for
Peace.*

The French will probably refuse to recognize the agreement. It is not probable that the German government will make any objections, although the German papers are protesting against the lease which makes England their neighbor instead of the Congo State, for the Tanganyika strip. England has just entered into an agreement with the Germans for a common customs tariff on the west coast, for Togo and the Gold Coast territory. They will certainly not object to the Italian agreement. France therefore will only sulk, and add the two agreements to the long list of grudges which she is cherishing against the British. Fortunately, however, for the peace of the world, the Czar insists upon the peace being kept; and France, besides, has a very solid reason for not wishing to push matters to an extremity. In 1900 she is to inaugurate the twentieth century by an exhibition of unprecedented magnificence in Paris. Until then she will not force a rupture with anybody, and may possibly assent to a proposal to keep her military and naval expenditure at their present limits.



MAP ILLUSTRATING NEW AFRICAN AGREEMENTS.

union with the Colonial pack. His last act was to protest against the Anglo-Belgian Agreement, by which England made over the Equatorial province of Bahr el Ghazel to the Congo Free State for the lifetime of King Leopold, in return for a lease to her of a strip of territory fifteen miles wide, from the north of Lake Tanganyika to the south of Lake Albert Edward, and a right of way for a telegraph line through the Congo State, from the Zambesi to the Nile. The Bahr el Ghazel is one of the abandoned provinces of the Soudan which King Leopold was urged to take as long ago as 1884. At that time the King would not hear of it. A good deal has happened since then, and, among other things, the King has changed his mind. A Congo captain is

Cloth-Proof Armor. It is possible that the invention of the German journeyman tailor Dowe of an impenetrable breastplate, made apparently of cloth and asbestos, may also tend to postpone the much-dreaded war. Dowe has discovered how to manufacture a material which stops rifle-bullets in a fashion that recalls the stories of the knight of romance who wore enchanted armor. Not only does his cloth plate stop rifle-bullets fired at it point-blank, but the wearer scarcely feels the impact of the shot. If the military authorities decide that their soldiers must be cloth plated, there will be no war until the men have got their new suits. Even then somebody else may discover something else, and the war may again be put off. M. Turpin, for instance, is announcing the invention of a new engine of destruction which the Germans have snapped up. The invention and science of chemists and journeyman tailors may in the long run be more efficacious in postponing war than the exhortations of the churches or the efforts of the diplomatists.

Exit Stambuloff. At present everything seems set fair. The Czar, true to his pacific mission, is even making up to the Emperor of Austria, and the calm in the East is so profound that neither the *coup d'état* restoring limited suffrage and open voting in Servia, nor the resignation of Stambuloff in Bulgaria, disturbs the tranquillity of Europe. The Balkan States are to be left alone to stew in their own juice. Nothing that happens in Belgrade or Sofia is to be allowed to disturb the composure of St. Petersburg or Vienna. The fall of Stambuloff, the masterful autocrat who has governed Bulgaria in the name of Prince Ferdinand, is, however, an event of sufficient magnitude to occasion some uneasiness. Ferdinand the Coburger will never be recognized by Russia, and it remains to be seen whether there is another man except Stambuloff who can rule Bulgaria without Russian support.

Various Problems Abroad. France has her financial difficulties to dispose her to keep the peace. It is curious to note how similar are the problems which confront all the nations. France, confronted like America and England with a deficit, is attempting, just as they are, to choke it by throwing an additional share of taxation on the rich. One of the last sayings attributed to M. Casimir-Perier might have fallen from the lips of Sir W. Harcourt:

We must reform our morals at the same time as our laws. Those who enjoy a superfluity must form a larger idea of these social obligations and resign themselves to assuring a somewhat heavier portion of the public charges in order to relieve those who buy bread for their families with a daily wage.

In Austria-Hungary the defeat of the Civil Marriage bill by the Roman Catholic clergy in the Upper House compelled the Ministry to face a conflict with their House of Lords which they are trying to solve *à la* Labouchere. The Emperor King hesitated, and

then shrunk from the Hungarian equivalent to the ennobling of Mr. Labouchere's five hundred chimney sweeps. As a consequence the Wekerle Ministry resigned, and crisis reigned at Pesth.

Those Peers of England. In England they are in a kind of political doldrums. There is no wind blowing in any direction, and every one is dreadfully bored. There is to be a conference of the Liberal Caucus in Ascot week to discuss what is to be done with the Lords. It will probably cheer speeches declaring that the Peers should be thrown into the Thames, it will pass resolutions demanding the abolition of their veto, and then everything will go on pretty much the same as before. No one has any plan either for mending or ending the Peers except Mr. Labouchere, and the country is by no means ripe for the advent of the five hundred Chimney Sweep Dukes. It will be necessary to get up a great deal more steam than has been generated thus far before the Radical Engine can throw that obstruction off the rails.

Liberals Making No Headway. Hackney Election, where Mr. Moulton was elected in place of Sir Charles Russell, who is now enjoying his judicial retreat as Lord Justice of Appeal, showed how very far the Liberals are from sweeping the country. Two years ago the Home Rule majority in Hackney was 1,052. Last month it had sunk to 192. It can be explained, they say. Everything can be explained, but the fact remains, and a disagreeable fact it is. In the House of Commons Ministers monopolize all the sittings, but they no longer pretend to hope to be able to pass anything but their Budget. The Local Option bill is not even to be introduced, the Welsh Disestablishment bill cannot possibly be passed, and the Registration bill excites a very chastened enthusiasm among the rank and file. It is a kind of stalemate. Neither party can move, and the only resource is to sweep the board and begin a new game. Neither side is in any hurry to appeal to the country; but, for all that, it is extremely doubtful whether a dissolution will not be seen to be inevitable before our next issue. Lord Rosebery made two good speeches in the country, one at Manchester, the other at Birmingham, and a capital speech chiefly directed against that hideous plague of liver-pill and soap advertisements which are reducing the English landscape to the state of the American. Later, at Eton, he defended his horse-racing. Finally, he attracted to himself measureless enthusiasm and sharp criticism by winning the Derby with his favorite "Ladas." Mr. Morley spoke sturdily at Newcastle, where he sought and obtained fresh courage from the enthusiasm of his constituents. Mr. Fowler also spoke lucidly and well on the Parish Councils Bill; but this whistling for wind on the platform in the country does not expedite business in the House. The Irish members are behaving with splendid loyalty for the most part, but Mr. Healey is threatening to make more mischief than Mr. Redmond was ever capable of effecting.



MR. JOHN FLETCHER MOULTON, Q.C., M.P.
Sir Charles Russell's successor in the Commons.



SIR JOHN RIGBY, Q.C. M.P.,
The New Attorney-General.



MR. ROBERT REID, Q.C., M.P.,
The New Solicitor-General.

*Mr. Mundella's
Resignation.*

English politics have been beclouded by the financial scandal which led to the resignation of Mr. Mundella from the cabinet. The judicial investigation into the affairs of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company proved that the Company had 1, issued debentures on representations which deceived the public as to the nature of their security; 2, kept the shareholders in the dark as to the real state of the concern, which was concealed by crooked balance-sheets, and, 3, sanctioned shady transactions between the Loan Company and the Land Company. The judge commented in strong terms upon the dishonesty with which the affairs of the company had been conducted. Mr. Mundella, although probably innocent of all personal knowledge of what had been done, was one of the directors. As President of the Board of Trade, it was his duty to officially inquire into his own conduct, and that of his fellow-directors. The position was obviously untenable, and he retired amid the universal regret of all those who have known and appreciated his lifelong labors in the cause of the people.

*Ministerial
Readjust-
ments.*

Mr. James Bryce took Mundella's place at the Board of Trade, and Lord Tweedmouth became Chancellor of the Duchy. Sir John Rigby was appointed Attorney-General in place of Sir Charles Russell, and Mr. Robert Reid was made Solicitor-General. Mr. Bryce, Lord Tweedmouth and Mr. Reid are all Scotchmen. These changes were unavoidable, and the appointments were the best possible; but it can hardly be contended that a Ministry minus Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mundella and Sir Charles Russell is as strong as when these three Ministers sat on the Front Bench.

*New
Knights
in England.*

The Queen's birthday honors call for little remark except in three cases. The knight-hoods bestowed upon George Williams, Isaac Pitman and T. Wemyss Reid were well deserved. Sir Isaac Pitman, the leading representative of a singularly gifted family of stainless character and adamant rigidity of principle, is best known to the world as the inventor of the system of stenography by the aid of which almost every important speech now finds its way into print. Sir T. Wemyss Reid is the latest and not the least distinguished journalist who has been singled out for knighthood. Mr. Reid is now manager of Cassell's immense publishing business, and the biographer of Mr. W. E. Forster. He won his spurs long since as Editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, and is at this moment occupying



SIR ISAAC PITMAN.

his scanty leisure by editing the *Speaker*. He has always been a stanch, level-headed, stalwart party man, with enough salt of independence in him to make him felt and respected. Mr. Milner, who has reissued his book on Egypt, has received a C. B., and Mr. E. Hamilton is Knight Commander of the Bath.

Mr. Gladstone's Cataract.

Mr. Gladstone underwent the operation for cataract with characteristic intrepidity and his usual good fortune. The operation was successful, and the hale octogenarian hopes soon to be able to see as well as ever. Down to the day of the operation, he continued to write with little difficulty. It was the reading that troubled him. When Richard is himself again, he will return with fresh zest to his books, but not to his old place in politics. That door has been closed, and closed forever.

The Queen at Manchester.

Her Majesty, who continues to enjoy excellent health, delighted her Lancashire subjects by opening in person the Manchester Canal, and knighting the Mayors of Manchester and Salford in the open air on the deck of her yacht. The delight of the five millions in the Royal pageant,



SIR ANTHONY MARSHALL,
Lord Mayor of Manchester.

which was as usual devoid of pageantry, was a striking comment upon the changes of fifty years. Half a century ago Manchester was simmering in sullen insurrectionary discontent. To-day—but there is no need to emphasize the contrast. As might have been expected, the success of the Manchester Canal is giving birth to other schemes of like nature. The talk now is of a canal to cost £6,000,000, which will enable transatlantic liners to load and discharge in the heart of the West Riding. That is mere talk, at least as yet. More serious seems to be the proposal which the Dutch have adopted to drain the Zuyder Zee. It is odd there should be such a craving for land on one side of the German Ocean that they will pump a sea dry in order to obtain it, while on the other side Essex

is black with derelict farms which no one will till, even rent free.

The London Cab Strike.

London last month experienced the novel sensation of discovering how easily it can get along without cabs. The cabmen, finding that the public prefer the top of an omnibus at a penny to the expense of a hansom at a shilling, declared that they were no longer able to pay the 18s. or 19s. per day hire demanded by the owners of the cabs. The telephone and the messenger boy have both cut into their earnings, as well as the omnibuses. They asked, therefore, that the cab rent per day should be reduced to 14s. This the majority of the owners declared did not leave them sufficient margin of profit. Five thousand cabmen therefore struck, and the struggle still continues. There has been some attempt at intimidation, but it has been sternly repressed. Some of the smaller owners gave in, and their cabs, together with those of the men who owned and drove their own vehicles, have supplied the more urgent needs of the public. The cab horses have had a holiday in the fields, and the citizens have saved their shillings. The cabmen and the cab proprietors have been the sole sufferers. In future, the Home Secretary should refuse to issue licenses to any cabs or cab-drivers, except on condition that in cases of dispute they agree to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, one nominated by each side, with an umpire appointed by the Home Office.

Co-operation in Ireland.

One of the most hopeful and commendable enterprises set on foot in distressful Ireland is the Irish Agricultural Association. It is not tainted either by the plague of parties or the pestilent gangrene of class hatred. It is an attempt to introduce co-operative self-help as an agency for redeeming the Irish agricultural community, which sorely stands in need of redemption. If the Association could but disestablish the gombeen man in every village by a people's bank, set up a creamery in every parish, and accustom all classes to co-operate for mutual service, they would do more for the country and its inhabitants than all the Land Acts that can be imagined. The Association is in need of funds, which it is to be hoped will speedily be forthcoming.

The Inter-Colonial Conference at Ottawa.

An important sign of the times is the gathering at Ottawa of an Intercolonial Conference for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Colonies and the Empire of which they form a part. South Africa is represented by the strongest team she could send to such an intercolonial Parliament: Mr. Hofmeyer, Sir H. de Villiers, and Sir Charles Mills. After Mr. Rhodes there are no worthies more competent than these to speak for South Africa. The Australian colonies will be adequately represented. Lord Jersey will be delegated for Downing Street. Canada, of course, as the host, will have her best man on the spot. The immediate object of the Conference is to

discuss questions of intercolonial trade and treaties, and the facilitation of mail and cable communication. But in the minds of most of the delegates there are ideas as to a British Zollverein which it is possible they will try to construct—at least on the astral plane.

The Y. M. C. A. and its Jubilee. Much attention has deservedly been drawn to the great gathering at London in the past month that has been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association movement. The father of that movement was Mr. George Williams, and he has now been knighted by the Queen as one of the pleasant incidents of the jubilee, so that henceforth he must be known as Sir George Williams. He is a London business man whose life has been full of philanthropic activities, although his work in the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association has been the most important of all his public and religious enterprises. The Young Men's Christian Association has taken root especially in the English-speaking countries, and the United States has proved its most congenial field. In nearly all the large towns of this country the Y. M. C. A. has secured its commodious central hall, open every day and every evening to hosts of young men. The work has developed from a purely religious one into a many-sided mission of practical education and of the gospel of wholesome recreation. Every Y. M. C. A. building has its well-equipped gymnasium with a competent teacher. The reading room, stocked with magazines and newspapers, is a universal feature. Libraries of greater or less value are always to be



SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS.

found, and night classes, affording instruction in a great variety of useful and interesting subjects, are provided in connection with all the larger associations. The principle upon which the associations are conducted is that of the encouragement of a rounded manhood, morally, spiritually, intellectually and physically. It is plain that there is room for a great extension of this kind of work, and especially that institutions

upon a similar model might well be planted in those districts of our great towns where young men of the working classes are most numerous. At present the Y. M. C. A. movement is chiefly directed to the needs of young men who hold clerical positions or who, at least, are not engaged in manual labor. The hand-



MR. JAMES STOKES.

workers are not excluded, but in effect the movement reaches the class of young men who attend the Evangelical Protestant churches, and youth of the mechanical and manual crafts are included only in a very small degree. The Y. M. C. A. movement has gained a very important footing in our American colleges, and has also made a hopeful beginning among the student class in the universities of the European continent. One of the most important of its recent advances across the water has been the completion and opening of a great building for young Frenchmen in Paris. Several New York citizens have for many years taken a keen interest in the progress of the Y. M. C. A. work in the French capital, and most conspicuous among these has been Mr. James Stokes, of New York. The French government has now recognized the importance of the Young Men's Christian Association, and also the international good-will that prompted Mr. Stokes' large gifts, by bestowing upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Stokes was invested with this new dignity under very agreeable circumstances on the occasion of the formal opening of the new building, June 18.

The Late Wm. Walter Phelps. The death of the Hon. William Walter Phelps has called out a series of eulogies from the press and the political leaders of all parties that breathe a rare tone of sincerity. Mr. Phelps was an ideal American citizen. Descended from an old and honorable American family, he inherited great wealth, which he used in so public-spirited a way as to excite no envy but rather to

make it plain that rich men of the right spirit are eminently desirable in our present stage of social and economic development. Mr. Phelps possessed in the highest degree a sense of patriotic obligation. He



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

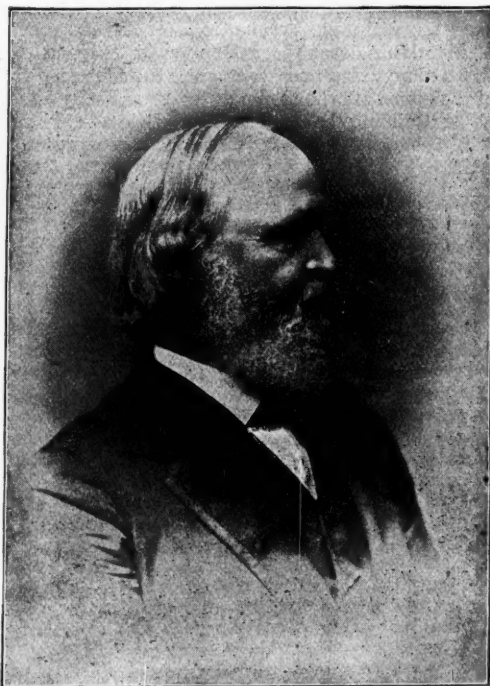
THE LATE HON. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

served his New Jersey neighbors for numerous terms in the House of Representatives, and won high honors in diplomatic posts abroad. He had shown great talent and industry in the early part of his career as a practicing lawyer, and his public life was ended as a member of the Court of Appeals of New Jersey. It was desired to reform judicial methods in that State, and Mr. Phelps some time ago accepted an appointment to the bench because it seemed to him a public duty, although the position could bring him no added honors, and its salary was of no consequence to a man of his great wealth. He took the place with its necessary limitations upon his leisure and his freedom to travel and to indulge his own refined tastes, simply as a matter of public service. He was through all his career a strong devotee of the principles and fortunes of the Republican party, and it is therefore gratifying to observe that the independent press and the public men of the Democratic party have been no less ardent in praise of his high character as a public man than his own party associates. Mr. Phelps cannot be said to have gained a strong hold upon the country at large, but it is significant that where he was best known he was most highly esteemed. Such a career has its timely lessons for the country. There are other men of in-

herited wealth who are in like fashion giving their cultivated talents to the disinterested service of the country; but the number ought greatly to be multiplied.

*Professor
Whitney's
Death.*

In the obituary list of the month,—which includes others of honorable fame and valuable services to their fellow-men,—is the name of William Dwight Whitney, of Yale University. Professor Whitney's profound scholarship as a Sanskritist and comparative philologist might seem to have kept his life and career somewhat remote from that of his countrymen at large. But his was too great and broad a mind to be isolated as a result of recondite study. He did much to make knowledge popular and to advance the general standard of intelligence. Among the truly great achievements for which his name will be remembered, he will perhaps be best known to Americans eventually as the scholar whose name appears on the title pages of the six noble volumes that comprise the "Century Dictionary." To have superintended so vast and so splendid an undertaking as this was enough in itself to have brought permanent fame. It is because we



THE LATE WILLIAM D. WHITNEY.

have produced such men as Professor Whitney that we feel best entitled to respect ourselves as a nation. A list of American *savants* composed of names like Professor Whitney's is the best evidence we can find of richness and maturity in our new-world civilization.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

May 21.—Swollen rivers in Pennsylvania and New York do great damage; the railroads are heavy sufferers.... Coxey, Browne and Jones are sentenced at Washington to twenty days in jail.... The King of Servia suspends the constitution in order to restore that of 1869.... Further political arrests throughout Russia.... Emile Henry, the French anarchist, is guillotined in Paris; six anarchists are shot at Barcelona.... Two thousand coal porters at Port Said strike.... Violent shocks of earthquake are felt in New Zealand.... The Italian Chamber votes a grant of 12,000,000 lire for extraordinary war office expenditure.... The Cape legislature agrees to Mr. Cecil Rhodes' motion for the annexation of Pondoland.... Queen Victoria formally opens the Manchester Ship Canal.

May 22.—The item for salaries of the U. S. Civil Service Commission and its employees is stricken out of the General Appropriation bill in committee of the whole House (afterwards restored).... Congressman Oates is nominated by the Democrats of Alabama for Governor.... The French Cabinet resigns, having been defeated by a majority of forty in the Chamber of Deputies on the Premier's demand for the order of the day.... Mr. Bryce succeeds Mr. Mundella as President of the British Board of Trade; Baron Tweedmouth succeeds Mr. Bryce as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.... The Paris police arrest the organizer of an international association of anarchists.

May 23.—General Daniel H. Hastings is nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Pennsylvania.... Five intercollegiate records are broken at the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association meeting at Worcester, Mass.... President Carnot summons M. Bourgeois to form a new French Cabinet; he declines.... A reign of terror exists in Servia; wholesale arrests are being made.... The Belgian Chamber of Representatives rejects a scheme of proportional representation.

May 24.—Five strikers are killed in an attack on a coke plant in Pennsylvania.... A party of New York coal dealers are imprisoned in a shaft 1,000 feet deep at Wilkesbarre, Penn., by the explosion of a boiler.... The Queen's seventy-fifth birthday is celebrated in England.... The leader of the Servian radicals is arrested and taken to Belgrade.

May 25.—The New Jersey legislature passes many bills over the vetoes of Governor Werts.... Conflict between striking miners and deputy sheriffs at Cripple Creek, Col.; militia ordered out in Illinois to prevent rioting.... President Carnot requests M. Brisson to form a new French Cabinet.... Cholera is raging in Russian Poland.... Plot to blow up the Parliament buildings and Bourse in Buenos Ayres discovered.... Terrific explosion occurs in the depot of the military aeronautic department near Berlin, causing immense damage but injuring nobody.... A decree increasing the customs duties on Spanish imports into Germany approved and promulgated.... An agitation reported among the Roumanian population of Transylvania.... Twenty members of the Executive Committee of the Roumanian National Party in Hungary convicted of treason and sentenced to imprisonment.

May 26.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Saratoga, convicts Professor H. P. Smith of heresy by a vote of 396 to 101; it is recommended that Lane Seminary be reorganized.... Governor Pattison ad-

resses the striking miners at Houtzdale, Penn.... M. Brisson having failed to form a new French Cabinet, M. Dupuy undertakes the task.... Dr. Lasker wins the world's championship at chess, the contest with Mr. Steinitz ending at Montreal.... An Imperial ukase published in St. Petersburg, bringing the whole patronage and control of subordinate posts in the public service under the immediate supervision of the Czar.... The report of the finances of the Congo State shows a vast deficit.... Welsh coal arriving in New York—100,000 tons having been ordered in view of the scarcity caused by the



HON. GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE,
U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

strikes.... The French government begins a suit against the Chicago World's Fair executive for \$1,000,000, as damages for losses of French exhibits in the fire at the exhibition last year.

May 27.—Engineer and fireman killed in a wreck on the B. & O.... Heavy storm in the English Channel; two vessels wrecked.... Brazil accepts England's offer of mediation in her quarrel with Portugal.

May 28.—A federal injunction is issued prohibiting strikers in Indiana from interfering with coal trains; in Illinois, more troops are ordered out to preserve order; the Pennsylvania operators decide to resume by force.... Disastrous flood reported from the Punjab; several villages destroyed and 200 lives lost.... Suez Canal Company's report shows a profit for one year of \$8,000,000, and proposes certain provisions for M. de Lesseps and his family.... Life-size statue of Apollo discovered at Delphi.... Princess Josephine, daughter of the Count and Countess of Flanders, and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen married at Brussels.

May 29.—Striking miners in various places attempt to wreck trains and close mines; there are two fights with deputies; the strikers at Cripple Creek plunder the shops; the Governors of coal-producing States are asked to act as a committee of arbitration on the strike.... The

names of the members of the new French Cabinet formed by M. Dupuy are announced....The Stambuloff Cabinet in Bulgaria resigns....A Royal Commission to inquire into the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland is announced....Disastrous floods reported on the Fraser River, British Columbia.

May 30.—The investigation of the Elmira Reformatory is resumed....Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, issues a warning proclamation to the rioters of the coke regions; Governor McKinley, of Ohio, orders out the militia to prevent strikers from interfering with coal trains....Five lives are lost in a wreck on the Wisconsin Central....The observance of Memorial Day is general throughout the United States....One person killed and more than fifty wounded in a riot at Sofia, Bulgaria, precipitated by the resignation of the Stambuloff Ministry....Lord Hopetoun opens the Victorian Parliament.

May 31.—Floods in Colorado cause loss of life and damage to property; railway traffic is stopped,....Dr. Wekerle, Prime Minister of Hungary, tenders his resignation to Emperor Francis Joseph....M. Dupuy announces the policy of the new French Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies, and a vote of confidence is passed by a large majority....M. Paul Bourget, the novelist, is elected a member of the French Academy....Three elected members for St. Johns, Newfoundland, are unseated for bribery.

June 1.—An official statement of Secretary Carlisle's connection with the sugar schedule of the tariff bill is issued....Four thousand Tennessee miners quit work for the second time since the general strike began....A bloody conflict occurs in Sofia between the police and military as a result of the resignation of the Stambuloff Cabinet; rioting in the provinces....Rebels have captured the chief province of Corea, and the lives of foreigners are thought to be in danger....Emperor Francis Joseph instructs Count Khuen Hedervary, the Ban of Croatia, to form a new Hungarian Ministry....Rioting

in Palermo by Deputy de Felice's sympathizers, and demonstrations in several Italian cities.

June 2.—Orders are sent from Washington to the warship *Baltimore* to proceed to Corea to protect American residents there....M. Casimir-Perier is elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies....The British war-



M. CHARLES DUPUY,
Premier of France.

ship *Champion* sails from Honolulu to seize Necker Island; the Provisional Government dispatches a steamer which reaches the island first and raises the Hawaiian flag over it.

June 3.—Coal trains in Indiana are moved under the protection of the militia....Fire does \$225,000 damage in Ottumwa, Iowa....Car works worth \$100,000 burned in Laconia, N. H....Government forces of Salvador are defeated, General Ezeta and 600 troops being killed; President Ezeta resigns.

June 4.—Republicans carry the Oregon elections, choosing Wm. Paine Lord Governor by 15,000 plurality, and a large majority of the legislature....Great damage is done by the floods at Portland, Ore., and much of the business portion of the city is under water....Striking coal miners burn bridges and interfere with coal trains in West Virginia and Ohio....Prominent men at Cripple Creek are held as hostages by the striking miners....President Ezeta, of Salvador, is aboard a German warship.

June 5.—Strikers in Indiana burn bridges and try to blow up a train load of troops; two regiments start from Baltimore for the Cumberland coal region; an agreement is reached between the Colorado miners and the operators....A mob composed of striking employees of the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Penn., their wives and children, seizes the plant and maltreats non-union men....The Republicans of Maine renominate Governor Cleaves....The Italian ministry resigns.

June 6.—Twelve hundred troops are ordered out by Governor McKinley, of Ohio, to prevent interference with coal trains; in a coal miners' riot at Wesley, Ill., one man is killed and a dozen seriously injured....The Ohio Republican Convention nominates a State ticket....The golden jubilee of the Y. M. C. A. is celebrated in London....A new Cabinet is finally formed by Dr. Wekerle in



M. CASIMIR-PERIER,
President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Hungary....The Belgian Chamber passes the Electoral Reform bill by a vote of 70 to 44....Many deaths from cholera are reported in Poland....The Newfoundland legislature is prorogued to July 5....Lord Rosebery's colt Ladas wins the Derby.

June 7.—The cruiser *Minneapolis* on her preliminary trial trip develops a speed of 21.75 knots an hour....Coal trains are moved in Ohio under protection of militia.... French troops are sent to the Congo region.

June 8.—President Cleveland signs the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill....Fifteen Coxeyites are drowned in the Platte river, near Brighton, Col....The United States makes a claim on Spain for reimbursement of a large sum collected as duties in Cuba....Dr. Lieber, leader of the German Clerical party, resigns from the Reichstag....General Gutierrez, leader of the Revolutionary party, is proclaimed President of Salvador.

June 9.—Troops are sent to Pana, Ill., to prevent acts of lawlessness by striking coal miners....Native troops mutiny at Kingston, Jamaica, wrecking police stations and terrorizing the town....A proposal for inserting in the Swiss constitution a paragraph affirming the right of every male citizen to employment is defeated on a referendum.

June 10.—One coke striker killed and two fatally wounded in a battle with deputies at Lemont, Penn... Troops on both sides the Ohio river near Wheeling are harassed by strikers; an attempt is made to blow up a coal train near Massillon, Ohio....An express train goes through a burned trestle in Manitoba; one passenger is drowned and an express messenger is missing.

June 11.—The conference of miners and operators at Columbus, Ohio, agrees on a compromise wage scale of 60 cents a ton in Ohio and 69 cents in Pennsylvania; strikers continue their destruction of railroad property in Ohio and Alabama....An entire village is destroyed by forest fires in Michigan....Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, having died, his son Mulai Abdul is proclaimed his successor....An outline of the proposed Hawaiian constitution is made public.

June 12.—Soft coal miners object to the terms of the settlement made by their officers at Columbus....George Peabody Wetmore is elected by the Rhode Island Legislature to succeed Nathan Dixon in the United States Senate....Spain, France, Italy and Germany are sending warships to Morocco, where civil war is thought to be inevitable....Deaths from the plague at Hong Kong average 100 a day.

June 13.—The American Railway Union and the Knights of Labor effect a coalition....Kansas Populists renominate Governor Lewelling by acclamation....The Naval War College is opened at Newport, R. I....The new Sultan of Morocco is preparing to march on Fez, where his uncle disputes his title to the throne....Fire in Panama destroys much valuable property....The plague at Hong Kong gets among the British soldiers stationed there.

June 14.—At Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson the cornerstone of a monument to commemorate the planning of the Yorktown campaign by Washington and Rochambeau is laid....France and Italy consent to act with Spain in averting civil war in Morocco.

June 15.—Two hundred train-stealing Coxeyites are captured by U. S. marshals at Big Springs, Col....Erastus Wiman is found guilty of forgery in the second degree; the jury makes a strong recommendation to mercy.... Members of the Senate Sugar Investigation Committee

begin calling before them all Senators and asking what they know of the efforts of the Sugar Trust to obtain a satisfactory schedule....Two hundred miners are killed by explosives in pits at Karwin, Austrian Silesia....Whitewayites try to seize bonded warehouses in St. Johns, N. F., and engage in a fight with the police.

June 16.—Miners' conventions vote on the acceptance of the Columbus compromise; many decide to stay out....Premier Crispi is shot at by an anarchist.

June 17.—It is estimated that the losses due to the soft coal strike aggregate \$20,000,000....Baccalaureate sermons are preached at many American colleges....The North German steamer *Stuttgart* goes ashore in a fog near Start Point, on the Devonshire coast, but gets off without damage.

June 18.—Soft-coal miners very generally resume work at the compromise scale adopted by the Cleveland conference; Central Pennsylvania employees reject the compromise made by their committee; Alabama miners also continue on strike....Cambridge University confers the degree of LL.D. on Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the U. S. cruiser *Chicago*.

June 19.—Miners in Western Pennsylvania resort to violence; many Ohio mines are reopened....Forty-five people drowned by the sinking of a ferry boat in the River Jak, Russia....A fishing schooner bound from Newfoundland to Labrador is sunk by an iceberg and twelve people are drowned.

OBITUARY.

May 21.—Gen. Phil. Cook, Secretary of State of Georgia.

May 22.—August Kundt, Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, University of Berlin.

May 23.—Professor George John Romanes, of Oxford.

May 24.—Dr. Maximilian Ferdinand Bonzano, a prominent Republican of New Orleans....Rev. Barton W. Johnson, of St. Louis, editor of the *Christian Evangelist*.

May 25.—Brian Houghton Hodgson, F.R.S., D.C.L., the Asiatic scholar.



THE LATE PROFESSOR HENRY MORLEY.

May 26.—Jerome Allen, writer of school text-books.... Ernest Otto William Mildner, Professor of German at Princeton....Valentine Blatz, a well-known Milwaukee brewer....George Gibson Carey, a Baltimore teacher.

May 27.—Vice-Admiral May, of the British Navy.

May 28.—Cornelius Cauldwell Colgate, the New York merchant....Dr. Isaiah Dowling, of Baltimore, a retired naval surgeon.

May 29.—Col. S. M. Lair, a leading Republican politician of South Dakota.

May 30.—Vice-Admiral Wm. Preedy, of the British Navy....Joseph Abrams, a well-known Mississippi river captain.

June 1.—Dr. Henry Van Aernam, of Western New York, a prominent member of Congress in the reconstruction era and Commissioner of Pensions under President Grant.

June 3.—Dr. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the founder of many hospitals and other charitable enterprises....Hon. Hugh Fraser, British Minister to Japan.

June 4.—William Roscher, the noted German economist, one of the founders of the "historical school"....Ex-Gov. Charles Collins Van Zandt, of Rhode Island.

June 5.—Major Robert T. Walker, a well-known retired army officer.

June 6.—Miss Mary P. Thompson, of Durham, N. H., a writer for magazines.

June 7.—Prof. William Dwight Whitney, the philologist, of Yale University....Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey....Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco.

June 9.—Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells....Cyrus W. Field, Jr., of New York City.

June 10.—Prof. David Burnet Scott, of the College of the City of New York.

June 11.—Don Frederico Madrazo, the distinguished Spanish painter....Hon. John T. Andrews, of Dundee, N. Y., a member of Congress in 1837.

June 12.—Rev. Edwin P. Walters, of Lafayette, Ind., a prominent writer and theologian of the Catholic Church.

June 13.—Baron Giovanni Nicotera, ex-Minister of the Interior of Italy....Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, a Canadian railway financier....Major Robert Hall, of Bal-

timore, for many years identified with the Maryland militia.

June 14.—John Duke Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England....Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, ex-President of Brown University.



THE LATE MR. EDMUND YATES.

June 16.—Ex-Congressman Thomas M. Bayne, of Pennsylvania....Judge H. B. Kelley, of the Louisiana Court of Appeals.

June 17.—Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany....William Hart, the landscape painter.

June 19.—A. S. Prosser, a prominent lawyer of Knoxville, Tenn.

FORTHCOMING JULY EVENTS.

A GENERAL conference of associations interested in road improvement has been called by the National League for Good Roads, and will be held at Asbury Park, N. J., in connection with the annual convention of the National Editorial Association, July 2-6.

At the same place, the National Educational Association will hold its annual meeting, July 6-13.

The American Institute of Instruction, the oldest teachers' convention in the country, will assemble at Bethlehem, N. H., July 9-12.

The University Convocation of the State of New York will be opened at Albany July 5, continuing its sessions three days. As usual, many universities and colleges, in and out of the State, will be represented in this conference, at which questions pertaining to higher and secondary education will be discussed.

The thirteenth International Convention of the Societies

of Christian Endeavor is to be held at Cleveland, July 11-15.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America, an organization similar to the Y. P. S. C. E., announces that its third annual convention will be held at Toronto, July 19-22.

The American Institute of Christian Sociology will hold its Chautauqua session July 6-26.

The American Institute of Christian Philosophy will also hold its summer school at Chautauqua, July 5-12.

Mr. Moody's Young Men's School for Bible Study will be in session at Northfield, Mass., June 30-July 13.

Summer Bible schools directed by the American Institute of Sacred Literature will be held in connection with the various "assemblies," of which announcements were made in our May number,

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



WHAT DO THE BOYS EXPECT ?

EX-SPEAKER REED : "Fill him up, boys, and we will see that you are let in on the ground floor."

From *Harper's Weekly*, June 9.



THE BABES IN THE SENATORIAL WOODS.

"Oh, dear ! will we ever get out alive ?"

From *Judge*, June 2.



AFTER THE HOLD-UP.

"Gee whiz ! And it's a wonder they left that !"

From *Puck*, June 6.

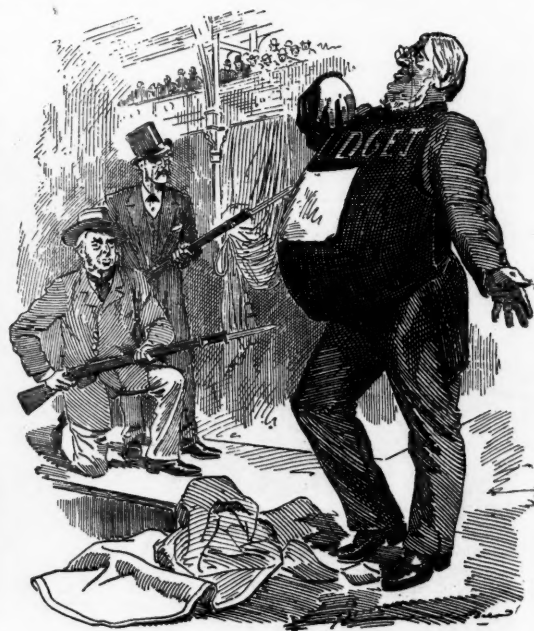


CONDEMNED TO DIE.—THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK
From Puck, June 13.



THE KNOWING CANINES, LAURIER AND TUPPER.

TEMPERANCE: "Wonderful! But how is it they obey you, while they don't mind me a bit?"
LIQUOR: "Cause they understand the difference between this club and that switch."—From Grip (Toronto).



THE BUDGET BULLET-PROOF CUIRASS.

HERR HARCOURT (exhibiting his new invention): "Shoot away, gentlemen! It makes no impression on me."

From Punch (London), June 9.



THE LEGACY OF DESTRUCTION.—ASQUITH TAKES IT OVER.

From Moonshine (London).



THE PREMIER STAKES.

SALISBURY TO JOE CHAMBERLAIN: "You've no chance on that thing. Try a Tory mount, my little man!"

From the Birmingham Dart.



EMPEROR WILLIAM AS LEADER OF THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

Undoubtedly it was to learn to conduct the European concert better that the Emperor of Germany lately disguised himself as an orchestral conductor.—From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



LOVE SORROW.

FRANCE: "I am forsaken—forsaken!"—From *Ull* (Berlin).



WHAT IS HAPPENING TO SAMOA?

Remarkable! The dish is too much for the three big ones, so this little one will manage it.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A TALK WITH MR. GOMPERS.



Drawn from life for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

IN Clinton Place, New York, a few doors west of Broadway and a few minutes' walk from the offices of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, one finds on the lintel of an old house, once a residence but now an office building, a modest sign that reads: "The American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, President." The halls are rather dark and dingy, and one climbs two flights to find the rooms of the Federation. But the journey will be worth while if the caller is fortunate enough to find Mr. Gompers at his desk. He is not prone to careless absence from his place of work, but the manifold duties of his position frequently take him to distant parts of the country. The quarters of the American Federation are unadorned enough to allay any suspicion that the chief officers of this great combination of the trades unions of the country are disposed to revel in luxurious appointments. Everything is as severely plain as it can be; and the stiff common chairs invite no

loiterers. Order and system are evident at a glance, and the experienced observer is quickly satisfied that the affairs of the Federation are in methodical and competent hands.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has been heard by many audiences besides those composed of workmen and members of the constituent orders of the Federation. He is a short but massively framed man of perhaps forty-five years, with a strong and handsome face and suave manner, a business-like yet not too abrupt deportment, and a diction as discriminating and clear as one is taught to expect from a college professor. Mr. Gompers certainly exhibits great gifts of lucid expression, whether on the platform or in private conversation. He possesses a singularly well balanced temperament, the key to which seems to be a cheerful optimism tempered by natural caution and held in bounds, though not repressed, by experience and responsibility.

AN APOSTLE OF TRADES UNIONISM.

Mr. Gompers represents trades unionism upon its best established lines. He was born in London forty-four years ago and at ten years of age was put at work in a factory, continuing his elementary studies at a night school. He left the shoemaker's trade, which he did not like, and was apprenticed to learn the trade of a cigar maker. At thirteen he was brought to the United States and became a member of the International Cigar Makers' Union. He assumed activity in that body, and as a delegate to the early conventions of the American Federation of Labor was recognized as a natural leader and intrusted with various offices, and soon with the presidency. As an editor of labor papers, he has earned the right to rank with the successful journalists of the country. At present Mr. Gompers' journalistic labors are confined to the editing of the *American Federationist*, a monthly magazine that is the official organ of the Federation of Labor. Its first number appeared in March, 1894. It is intelligently and broadly edited. Its articles are short, but pithy, and from good sources. For example, the opening contribution in the June number is from Tom Mann, the English labor leader; Grace H. Dodge writes of working girls' clubs; Alice L. Woodbridge of women's labor;

Edward Thimme of child labor, and there are many other admirable bits of contribution, correspondence and editorial comment. Miss Frances Willard sends the *Federationist* a hearty greeting, and every page of this June number indicates breadth of view on the part of the editor and a desire to bring the labor movement into the intelligent sympathy of right-minded men and women everywhere.

It is for the peaceful and lawful evolution of industrial conditions that Mr. Gompers has always stood. He has never for a moment swerved from the doctrine that the policy of the labor movement, as represented by trades unionism, should aim always to secure high wages and a reduction in the hours of labor, these two things meaning improved conditions and surroundings that must have far-reaching and beneficent results. The competitive industrial system seeks to conquer the markets of the world by selling cheap, Mr. Gompers would declare; and hitherto the burden of this competition has been placed chiefly upon the shoulders of labor. The combination of workmen in trades unions is for the purpose of throwing back part of this burden upon the shoulders of the capitalist class, who in order to still compete must be content with smaller profits. He has been described in a labor paper as "an eminently practical man, belonging to that school of unionists who believe in high dues, thorough organization, perfect discipline, sick benefits, death benefits, out-of-work benefits, traveling benefits, and maintaining an aggressive position at all times for higher wages and shorter hours of labor."

The editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* made Mr. Gompers a neighborly call the other day to exchange views with him upon the coal strike and upon various questions of the day that have to do with the prevailing social unrest.

HIS VIEW OF THE COAL STRIKE.

"I see no immediate or early possibility," said Mr. Gompers, "of a complete agreement, in settlement of the coal dispute, that shall include all the States and mining districts that are involved. The effect of the uncontrolled competition of the Southern Illinois district with those that lie beyond it, north, south, west and east, is such that for the present a settlement all along the line seems to be out of the question. There is nothing to do but to close the strike by separate agreements in the different coal-mining territories involved, and then proceed to bring the Southern Illinois miners into a state of more perfect organization so that in future their district may not be a source of disturbance to the coal-mining interests of the entire country.

"But," Mr. Gompers continued, "although this year's coal strike is not to be terminated upon principles as sweeping in their application as one could desire, I wish to say emphatically that I regard this great strike, in spite of its numerous unfortunate incidents, as an essentially fortunate thing, not only for the cause of organized labor but also for the general economic and industrial interests of the United States. The financial panic of last year, with its at-

tendant industrial depression, led to a general attempt on the part of capital engaged in the employment of labor to sharply curtail the consuming power of the masses of the people by diminishing their ability to purchase—that is, by a general reduction of wages. This movement against labor made its way through various great fields of employment. In the railroad world it was resisted by the strikers on the Great Northern system, whose final success in arbitration has helped to check the downward tendency. But the most typical instance of the aggressive movement among the employing class against the workers was in the mining field and especially in that of bituminous coal mining. The great strike was a notice served upon capital that the whole world of organized labor had determined to take a stand, to face about, and not only to resist further aggression but to endeavor to gain back some of the ground that had been lost. With the success of this stand,—for the miners have in most of the districts concerned gained all or a considerable part of their demands,—it is evident that there is a turn in the tide. Wages in general are not to decline any further, but on the contrary are to tend upwards. And with better pay the people will require larger supplies of standard commodities and the wheels of industry will be quickened in many directions. It is not true," Mr. Gompers further continued, "that the miners have really suffered anything in the loss of wages during the weeks of enforced closing down of the mines. They will gain back all the time apparently lost by more steady employment hereafter. It is only approximately a certain volume of output that the country can consume in any case, and if through a strike the miners can secure a higher wage per ton it is clear that their total wages upon a year's output will be increased by so much."

VOUCHES FOR JOHN M'BRIDE.

Being asked to give some account of the quality and character of Mr. John McBride, the leader of the coal miners in their recent noteworthy conflict, Mr. Gompers spoke substantially as follows:

"I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. McBride is not only a strong man and an intrepid leader, but also a man who should be held free from the charge of rashness or undue excitability. He understands mining in every particular, and is as widely and minutely conversant with the mining interests of this country as any man who could be named. Personally he is urbane, courteous, and of gentlemanly, even polished, manners. He is fully deserving of the confidence of the great organization of miners over which he has been chosen to preside. Mr. McBride, in his circular accompanying the agreement, expresses his opinion that one of the reasons why the effort for the full restoration of former wages was not successful was that in a few districts some of the men had forgotten or failed to abide by his urgent request not to resort to violence or violation of law. The strike itself, and the just grounds upon which it was ordered by the Miners' Convention, ought cer-

tainly by every fair-minded man to be distinguished from certain deplorable incidents that grew out of it in some mining districts where great bodies of non-English-speaking workmen have been imported by the mine operators to the detriment of those miners who were earlier on the ground.

"Mr. McBride, it should further be remembered, is not to be saddled with the responsibility for the fact that there was a strike. It was ordered instituted on the demand of the great majority of the representatives of the miners; and it then became Mr. McBride's duty to lead it as best he could. His conduct will bear the test of scrutiny."

THE SCOPE OF ARBITRATION.

Mr. Gompers was asked to express himself as to arbitration in industrial disputes, and especially as to the possibility of some form of compulsory arbitration. He replied that he was most assuredly in favor of arbitration. "As for 'compulsory arbitration,' however," he continued, "the two words seem to me antithetical. Arbitration always involves a compromise. The conditions under which it usually comes about are those which have led each of the parties in dispute somewhat to fear and somewhat to respect the other. The employing interest is usually the stronger. But when, through careful organization, the employees attain a position which commands the respectful attention of the representatives of capital, it becomes possible to confer together successfully and to secure a reference of disputes for the desired settlement by arbitration. I see no means by which legal compulsion to arbitrate could be made really beneficial to the party that is usually the weaker. It would be an instrumentality that might react dangerously against the progress of organized labor. The labor movement has too much at stake and has too slender means at its command to indulge in dubious experiments. The weapons that it now uses have been tested by long experience, and their use is understood and also their limitations."

Against the idea that an occasional outbreak or scene of disorder in connection with a strike was the essence of the labor movement, Mr. Gompers protested earnestly. "The real labor movement," said he, "goes on unnoticed by the newspapers and unwitnessed by the public. At this moment, while we discuss the question, there are probably thousands of committees of trades unions and labor organizations in conference with employers in the shops and counting rooms of the country. For every strike that occurs, scores of questions are settled by quiet conference between groups of organized workmen and their employers. The strikes are unfortunate and to be regretted, but they are a part of the existing industrial order and serve their purpose. They should not be indulged in without great caution, but sometimes they are necessary, and their general result is beneficial upon the whole. It is always to be noticed that employers fight most stubbornly and ruthlessly in their first experience of a strike. They are much

more disposed to negotiate and compromise when subsequent disputes arise."

FOR FREE SILVER, INCOME TAX, SHORT HOURS.

With regard to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor upon public questions Mr. Gompers stated that the order is committed to the doctrine of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of one to sixteen regardless of the success of attempts to secure international agreement. He regarded Coxeyism and the industrial army movements rather as evidences of social unrest and incidental phenomena than as occurrences having any primary or vital significance in themselves. With Mr. Coxey's doctrine of non-interest-bearing bonds Mr. Gompers could find no theoretical fault. In fact his words were friendly rather than otherwise for the financial propositions that Mr. Coxey has advocated. As a practical matter, however, he did not consider that proposals to deal radically with the currency and the national debt are timely or advisable. In a general way, the American Federation has for some years been committed to the doctrine of an income tax. Mr. Gompers expressed himself as personally adverse to the exemption line in the pending bill, and as in favor of a tax that should reach all incomes of self-supporting men, no matter how small. He would, however, employ the principle of a graduated tax, increasing the rate as incomes increased and were therefore better able to contribute to the public treasury.

The interview was ended by the following statement regarding the aims of the Federation: "The American Federation of Labor actively participates in every effort made by thinking men to secure amelioration in their condition, economically, socially and politically, and often initiates movements tending towards those purposes. But the organization, as such, is particularly committed to the shorter hours movement, or what is more popularly known as the Eight-Hour movement, the leaders all agreeing that the movement which gives the workers more leisure brings more intelligence and consequently more independence, more sterling qualities of character and truer progress. The Federation has accomplished wonders in this movement for a shorter work-day, and millions of workers now enjoy countless golden hours of rest, leisure, and opportunity as the result of the concentrated efforts of 1886 and 1890."

The American Federation of Labor dates from about 1880, and is therefore some fourteen years old. It includes about seventy-five distinct trades unions, with an aggregate membership of from six hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand individuals. Some of these unions, like those of the carpenters, bricklayers, cigar makers, coal miners, iron moulders, steel workers and printers, are very large and strong; while others, owing to the nature of the craft which they represent, are small in membership, though often very complete and effective in organization.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN: POPULIST.

A CHARACTER SKETCH AND INTERVIEW.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

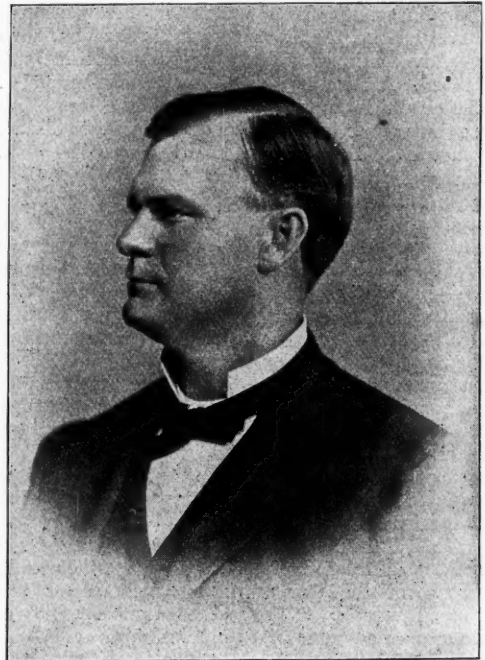
CERTAIN good and substantial citizens of States in which the Populist party has of late acquired the ruling influence have felt it needful to make some kind of apology to the East and to the world at large. They have been zealous to disown the new men who have superseded the old-time political leaders in senatorial and congressional seats at Washington, and in gubernatorial and other official places at home. Now, this REVIEW has taken no brief for Populism as a creed, nor do we feel it in the slightest degree incumbent upon us to laud its leaders or to defend them against the rather superior tone with which some of their own fellow citizens have been so eager to disavow any responsibility for them. Populism, with all its formulated claims, and all the unformulated sentiment of political and social change that lies in solution behind the word, may be rank heresy and nothing else. Yet this despised and abhorred infection of Populism, that we are assured has spread so noxiously and banefully throughout the West and South, seems to be producing some unexpected results. For the profession of its tenets has brought to the front some men who measure so well by normal and old-fashioned standards,—such standards as were used in an earlier period of the Republic,—that it is hard to find room for those disparagements that their Populistic heresies would seem to require. It has always been something of a disappointment for the rigid Churchman to meet in the host of the ranting sectaries some specimen of moral and religious character and of mental poise so far above reproach that the utmost prejudice could discover no fault. And to the trammelled, the conventional and the truly orthodox, whether in religion or in politics, it has always been rather disconcerting to find among dissentients and come-outers some man of perfectly balanced and calm judgment, so free from extravagance or eccentricity that he could by no possibility be patronized or disparaged or apologized for.

NEBRASKA'S JUNIOR SENATOR.

The Populists of the West may hold in reserve a good many such men. How many they may have sent to Washington we will not venture to judge. It is enough here to assert that they have sent at least one such man to Washington, and that he is the last comer of the little band of some sixteen Populists who hold seats in the two houses of Congress. We would seriously advise the people of Nebraska, regardless of party affiliations, not to apologize to anybody for Senator William V. Allen. If Populism can produce men of Senator Allen's mould, and lift them

into positions of the highest responsibility, one might be tempted to suggest that an epidemic of this Western malady would prove beneficial to some Eastern communities and have salutary results for the nation at large.

William V. Allen made his first appearance at Washington last August, when President Cleveland



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

called a special session of this Fifty-third Congress for the express purpose of repealing the Sherman Silver Purchase act. But for the special session, he would have been sworn in as a member of the Senate at the beginning of the regular session in December. He will hold his position as a member of the United States Senate until the closing year of the present century, whether or not the Populist party should continue to rule the destinies of Nebraska. Senator Allen is not sanguine about the election of a Populist president in 1896, but he believes in the permanence of the new party and in its complete and irresistible

triumph in the presidential election of the year 1900. Predictions of what will happen six years hence do not cost anything; and we shall therefore—to round out Senator Allen's prediction and to make it more pointed and interesting—suggest that if the Populists should indeed elect a president in the year 1900 Senator Allen, who will have completed his six-year term as Senator, will himself enter the White House.

A NEW MAN WHO HAS WON HIS SPURS.

Long before the year 1900, however, we believe that the people of Nebraska will have discovered that their Populist Senator stands in pure patriotism, natural dignity, honest manhood and intellectual power so far above the perplexing and ill-defined bounds that mark the present limits of party programmes, that they will acquire a genuine pride in him as a public man of the first rank, intent upon the performance of duty and guided by a broad intelligence and a fixed habit of unshrinking application to the task in hand. Many members of the Senate have had previous experience in the popular chamber at the other end of the Capitol building. Others have seen much legislative service as members of the law-making bodies of their States, while others have become experienced in public affairs through one or more terms as State governor. It is not often that a member comes to the United States Senate without some such experience. It may be observed, however, that the exceptions to this rule tend to become more numerous, and that it is by no means certain that a new class of public men who reach the Senate upon grounds of high personal merit rather than by virtue of their long experience in party manipulation, are the less useful and effective. Senator Allen had not been a politician and had held no political office. The circumstances which necessitated an extra session to discuss the silver question, and that have prolonged the regular session with a well-nigh endless sham battle over the tariff, have made Mr. Allen's first year as a Senator an exceedingly full and heavy one. No new man at Washington since the opening years of the government has ever entered more completely than Mr. Allen has done into the thick of the legislative combat; and no man coming without reputation and as a perfect stranger both to men and to methods at Washington has ever won his spurs more valiantly, or gained the respect of his colleagues more purely and strictly upon the grounds of merit.

THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF GREATNESS.

Mr. Allen is fortunate in being endowed most abundantly with what Western college boys are wont to call the "physical basis of greatness." There are a number of fine-looking men in public life at Washington, and it is a mistake to declare that our political arena no longer gains recruits from men of marked personality and distinct, individual power. Perhaps it would be an error to assert that Senator Allen possesses the finest physique of any man in Congress. The anthropological experts of the National Museum and Smithsonian Institution, whose tape measures



Photographed especially for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR ALLEN.

have been so busy with the four or five hundred members of the Coxey encampment of the Commonwealth of Christ, have not yet ventured to perform a like service upon the almost equal number of gentlemen who make up the two houses of Congress. It would be exceedingly interesting and instructive to compare measurements of the two bodies. Certainly there are some very fine specimens of physical manhood among the Coxey contingent. Abnormal types do not appear to be very frequent either under the roof of the

Capitol building or under the thatched booths of Carl Browne's miniature Utopia at Bladensburg. Senator Allen is not the tallest man in Congress, but he is tall enough. He measures about six feet and three inches, and weighs two hundred and thirty pounds, not an ounce of which appears superfluous. He has a broad and massive frame that supports a large Websterian head, and he stands as straight as a pine tree. His smooth-shaven face reveals strong but kindly features, and his straight mouth and firm chin betray some of his most striking qualities. His spectacles add somewhat of a benign, professorial aspect to a countenance that otherwise might seem severe when in repose.

A SENATOR WHO NEVER SAW NEW YORK.

In reply to a question I asked him the other day, he confessed that he had not seen New York or Philadelphia or Boston. His public duties had now brought him to Washington, but he had never been further East. He lives in Madison, Nebraska, a village of 1,500 people, and finds full contentment in his Western life. He has no craving for the pleasures or excitements of metropolitan existence. There are actually a great many grown-up men in the excessively provincial city of New York, and some even in Boston and Philadelphia, who would be disposed to regard with curiosity a public man who has spent his life west of the Mississippi river and has assumed a position of much prominence at Washington, without ever having seen a great town of the Eastern seaboard. But how many of these Eastern people there are who have never seen the Mississippi river! And how many thousands more of them there are who do not in the least realize that the dominant forces of the United States in our generation lie in the great valley between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains! One would suppose that the entire Eastern rim of the continent ought by this time to have formed a correct idea of the region that produced the Lincolns and Grants,—the men that took the leadership of political and military affairs more than thirty years ago. But if Ohio, Indiana and Illinois remain in the Eastern estimation a provincial and crudely civilized region, it is quite too much to hope that the good people of New England, New York and Pennsylvania should as yet have come to any intimate knowledge of the people of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa and Minnesota.

A WORD ON WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

It is particularly difficult for a New York man or a Bostonian to understand that there are many thousands of soundly educated and well-equipped men and women in the great agricultural tract west of the Mississippi river, who have grown up and received all their schooling in that region and are well qualified to take high position in any desirable sphere of life. For the Harvard man to understand that there are colleges beyond the Mississippi which are doing as good work for their students as the oldest college on the Atlantic seaboard, seems quite impossible. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University of Nebraska and the twenty-fifth anniversary

of the incumbency of President Eliot of Harvard have both been celebrated within the past few weeks. The Chancellor of the University of Nebraska has offered to our readers in this number of the REVIEW some informal but lucid and truthful words concerning the situation and general point of view of the agricultural population of the States where he has spent most of his life. Chancellor Canfield, it is true, graduated from one of the smaller Eastern colleges, but the most of his life—and certainly the formative and eventful portions of it—has been spent beyond the Mississippi. He has lived in Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska. Every friend of educational progress will hope that President Eliot's brilliant service may continue beyond the celebration of his fiftieth anniversary. But if anything in the climate of the New England coast, with its dampness and chill, should prove injurious to his health, we would venture to suggest an exchange of offices with the Nebraska Chancellor. President Eliot would be at home in Nebraska because he likes genuine manhood; and Harvard would find in the Nebraska Chancellor a man fully qualified for any great executive educational post.

The West, far from asserting its claims too vociferously, has paid too much deference to the East. Life is simpler in the West than in the East. Outside of a few large Western cities, the absorption in money-getting is far greater on the Atlantic seaboard than in the Mississippi Valley. The Western people have more time to read and to think, and they devote themselves much more generally than their Eastern brothers or cousins to a consideration of public questions. There is really no reason, therefore, why Senator Allen of Nebraska should not be supposed to bring as complete qualifications to his task at Washington as, for instance, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. But none the less the East must be indulged in its inability to look upon an untried Western man with other than skeptical and curious eyes. The country has, however, at length become aware that in this junior senator from Nebraska there has appeared a new personality, full of vigor and power, and with the promise of a future that may be very considerable indeed in our world of federal affairs.

BOYHOOD ON THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."

So far as I am aware, Senator Allen's personal history has not been told. It is a simple story as I drew it from him, and he told it with perfect frankness yet with a slight pronounced show of the reluctance that strong men of action who are totally devoid of egotism and vanity feel when asked to talk about themselves. Senator Allen was an Ohio boy. He was born in Madison county forty-six years ago. His father died in his infancy, and his mother was married again to a Methodist minister who was also a farmer. The family were abolitionists of the most pronounced type, and their house was one of the stations on the "underground railroad," as the route through Indiana and Ohio to Canada over which runaway slaves were passed was always called in those days. Young

Allen was ten years old when with the family he removed to Iowa in 1857, but he has a distinct recollection of some of the thrilling adventures connected with the hiding and forwarding of fugitive slaves. On one occasion, small boy though he was, he himself drove for ten miles or more the old Pennsylvania wagon in which a number of slaves were hidden in wool sacks. He heard the talk of the men about the fireplace at night. He saw at one time as many as thirty fugitives together. He was too young to understand all the machinery that the bold abolitionists like his stepfather were operating, but the impression made upon his mind was a very vivid one, and it doubtless had to do with his first great step in life. It seems that his stepfather did not live very long after the removal of the family to Iowa. Anyhow, William Allen was his mother's boy. She was a woman of strong character and great capacity. The lad attended the public schools in Fayette county, and had his measure of the farming experience that fell to all Iowa boys of those pioneer days. Four years after the removal to Iowa, when young Allen was fourteen years old, the war broke out. His early experience as a helper on the underground railroad had given him mind a strong political bent and had prepared him to take a keen interest in the great struggle that had befallen the country. He managed to get away from home and to reach the recruiting station of Camp McClellan at Davenport, where he promptly offered himself for enlistment.

A SOLDIER AT FIFTEEN.

The adjutant-general was exceedingly gruff, however, and the lad became so flustered that he confessed his age. Eighteen was the limit, and of course he was not accepted. The next year, 1862, he was determined to try again. His mother became convinced that nothing could keep him away from the front, and decided that it would be better to have him go with his own friends and neighbors than to run away and take his chances with strangers. He was allowed, accordingly, to enroll himself with a company of his own Fayette neighbors. He was only fifteen, but rather tall and mature for his years. He managed somehow to avoid the signing of the descriptive list in which his age was given as eighteen. Probably the first lieutenant of his company signed it. When the company fell into line to be mustered in, the place was sandy and young Allen used his feet to scrape together a small pile of sand upon which to place his heels with a view to enhancing his appearance of height. The recruiting officer saw the little device, smiled and remarked: "I guess you will pass all right, young man." The whole incident is thoroughly American, and above all Western-American. There were drummer boys, of course, in the war who were much younger than William V. Allen; but there were certainly few if any boys on the Northern side who shouldered a heavy musket and marched to the front at the early age of fifteen. In the South with its smaller reserve population, it be-

came necessary toward the end of the war to enlist a great number of half-grown lads; but such instances were rare in the Northern armies. For some three years young Allen carried his musket and did valiant service on many fields. Toward the end of the war he was attached to the staff of General James I. Gilbert as a headquarters guard and courier. It was a strange experience for a growing boy,—this every-day familiarity with battle and bloodshed, and this constant exposure to the bullets of a desperate enemy whose states were under invasion and who were fighting for everything they held dear. Fond mothers nowadays are accustomed to keep their hopeful sons in knickerbockers at the age when William V. Allen put on his heavy blue uniform and learned his musket drill.

WAR VETERAN AND STUDENT.

Fortunately, he escaped without any serious wounds or any illness that sapped his vitality. He had inherited a magnificent physique, and brought it out of the army developed and hardened. He returned to Fayette county and undertook to do something with books. It was desperately hard for him, after this experience of intense activity in practical directions, to acquire knowledge through the medium of the printed page. It will be a fortunate day, let it be said in passing, when the professional schoolmasters all learn how to appreciate properly the value of knowledge attained in actual contact with things, and learn to deal intelligently with the lad who comes suddenly from an out-of-door existence to the bondage of the school room and to the pale, reflected wisdom of paper and ink. A little pioneer Methodist college had been founded at Fayette; and in anticipation of a greatness which was confidently expected in the future, it was called the Upper Iowa University. Young Allen entered this institution. His intention was to become a lawyer. His interest lay chiefly in grammar, rhetoric, and the studies which led toward a better knowledge of the English language and toward a better facility in its use for purposes of logical and argumentative expression. For two or three terms his attempts to study were almost a total failure, so completely had his army experience unfitted him for the routine and humdrum work of the school room. But gradually his war-attuned nature grew calmer, and the books became better and more intelligible friends. He did not graduate at the Fayette college, but varied his experience with some terms of district school teaching. This is what nearly all Western college students up to 1880 or later were accustomed to do.

WHY HE BECAME A LAWYER.

While teaching school Allen was reading law, and he entered a law office in Fayette instead of continuing the rather dull curriculum of the little college. I was interested enough to ask the Senator what gave him his professional bent. In this country, and particularly in the West, the ease with which the average boy of character and intelligence may find his way into any calling that pleases him best, gives in-

terest as a psychological query to the circumstances which guide the unfettered youth to make his choice. Senator Allen replied that his leading into the profession of the law had been due to an incident so trivial that he was ashamed to tell about it. He consented, however, to explain that when he was a very small boy, perhaps no more than six years old, his particular friend and playmate and chief hero was his neighbor Billy Hughes, who was ten years old. Billy's father was a carpenter with a little shop in the corner of the yard where he lived. Mr. Hughes was also a justice of the peace. Upon one occasion the six-year-old lad saw a great number of people going into the shop, and under Billy's escort he ventured in also. The proceedings that ensued excited his great curiosity. Mr. Hughes sat as judge, some of the neighbors constituting a jury, while certain strangers of great eloquence contended for the legal rights of their clients. This was nothing more nor less than a lawsuit. "It was simply fascinating," said the Senator. "It entranced me more than anything I had ever seen, and after that I began to make inquiries as to how one man could make another man do this or that, and what right he had to make rules and enforce them upon others. This little circumstance so shaped my mind and kept it in that channel that as I grew up to manhood my whole idea was to be a lawyer. What little education I obtained was for that definite purpose. If I could ever obtain education enough to permit me to practice law successfully, it seemed to me that my cup would be full."

PROMOTION TO THE BENCH.

Mr. Allen remained for some years in the town of Fayette, where he was admitted to the bar in 1869, and where also he was married. It was hardly a field in which a young lawyer of great ambition could hope to carve out a brilliant professional career. But I have not been able to discover evidences, at any point in Mr. Allen's life, of the existence of any of that restless seeking after pre-eminence among his fellows that we commonly term ambition. After a few years' law practice at Fayette, he removed to Ackley in Hardin county, Iowa; and just ten years ago he cast in his lot with the citizens of a younger commonwealth. He removed to the town of Madison, which is the capital of Madison county, Nebraska, and there he located with the expectation of remaining permanently. A lawyer of keener desire for a conspicuous place at the bar would have gone to Des Moines, Sioux City, Omaha, or Lincoln.

But there is always one line of promotion that is within the reach of the really meritorious lawyer who contents himself with practicing in a small county seat. He may be elected to the bench by his fellow-citizens. In 1891 Mr. Allen received the Populist nomination for district judge, and was elected by a good majority. His district embraced a circuit of five counties. It is impossible to talk with Mr. Allen for an hour without discovering that he possesses the judicial quality of mind to a remarkable extent. Elevation to the bench was precisely in the direction of his tastes and

natural bents. He was satisfied with his new office, and his services as judge were eminently satisfactory to his neighbors,—not less to the Democrats and Republicans of his district than to the Populists.

ESPOUSING THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

He had never held any office nor been active in politics. Until 1890 he had remained in allegiance to the Republican party. In answer to a question or two he replied: "My people were all strong Republicans and of course I naturally fell into the Republican party, but I was never a radical party man and am not to-day. I have always looked upon a political party since I have grown to manhood simply as a means to an end. I think a party should be held no more sacred than a man's shoes or garments, and that whenever it fails to subserve the purposes of good government a man should abandon it as cheerfully as he dispenses with his worn-out clothes. I am a member of a political party simply because I believe that through the triumph of that party the government will be made better; and so a political party has no charms for me outside of what it can accomplish conducive to good government. I was a lawyer and was interested in my profession. My business was the trying of cases until I was elected judge of the courts of my district. Several times I was asked to be a candidate for the State legislature, but always refused. I took very little part in politics, and never any part in my own behalf.

"It was in the campaign of 1890 that I left the Republican party. It was a State campaign with us in Nebraska, but the prominent issues were all of a national character and were based upon the Farmers' Alliance demands known as the Ocala platform. The convention of political and agricultural reform elements had met at Ocala, Florida, a year or two before that time. I had with many of my neighbors espoused the general views of the Farmers' Alliance; and while the Alliance is by no means identical with the Populist party, it is usually the case that it proves to be a doorway through which a man logically advances into this Populist organization. There was a great transfer of strength from the old parties to the new one in the Nebraska campaign of 1890, and our young party cast seventy odd thousand votes in that first year of its formation, changing the political complexion of the State from a Republican majority to a Populist plurality. We have held our strength and pushed it up to probably about eighty thousand votes. That in round figures was the number we cast in the last presidential election, and we have every reason to feel that as a party we are a fixture."

HIS RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

Upon Mr. Allen's interpretation of the meaning and aims of the People's party I shall speak at some length in subsequent paragraphs, or rather shall allow Mr. Allen to speak for himself. Meanwhile, something further may be said of his very interesting and attractive personality. It is not the habit of the practical American man of affairs to speak often or with

much freedom about his religious views, and there is something to be said for the instinctive reserve which holds one's religious opinions and sentiments to be a strictly private matter. Mr. Allen came of a Methodist family, and by virtue of inheritance and association he might be regarded as an adherent in a general way of that branch of Christendom. But personally he has always found it difficult to accept creeds that go into the formulation of detail. "I always encourage," he said, "the churches in my little town as best I can; and while I cannot believe everything they preach I hold that all their effort is in the right direction and that the world is the better off for it. Our churches have been a saving and wholesome influence in making the world as good as it is, and my sympathies by tradition and by deliberate choice are with them. Some years ago I became greatly interested in questions concerning the nature and immortality of the soul, and devoted an entire summer to reading everything I could find that bore in any way upon these great themes. I sent to England for some books that were not procurable in America. The result of it all was to confirm my belief in a future life. Everything that I have experienced and read conduces to that opinion. Practically, I settled down to the belief that man is accountable for his acts on earth; that there is a future conscious existence for the soul, and that in the final estimate a man's responsibility will be measured by his capacity."

GENUINENESS OF NEBRASKA LIFE.

In his "American Commonwealth," Mr. Bryce writes very charmingly and very truly of what he calls "the pleasantness of life" in the United States. This faithful English observer discovered, in his wide travels through the Mississippi Valley and the Western States as well as through the East, the existence of certain qualities and characteristics of our society that are the surest and best safeguards of our institutions. For the benefit of those Eastern readers who imagine that Nebraska, Kansas and that whole region is in a state of unrest and discontent that borders upon anarchy and revolution, I cannot resist the temptation to give in Mr. Allen's own language a little picture of his Nebraska life.

"I was at home," he said, "a great deal of the time. I am a great lover of home, and my life was as pleasant as I could expect it to be. I never had the slightest desire to go to Congress, and when I came here, I tell you I was homesick. I have very strong personal friendships, I like my neighbors and friends, and they seem to like me. In our little town of fifteen hundred people, we are crowded between two hills, near a creek. Everybody knows all his neighbors. The only test of society in that little town is good character. If my neighbor is a hod carrier and an honest man, I treat him with as much cordiality as any other man, and he is just as welcome in my house as anybody else. If the baker's wife is a respectable woman, she stands on a plane of equality with my wife. If one of our neighbors is

sick, no matter who he may be, we all go promptly to offer our services. In case of distress there is a hearty desire to help; not a farcical attempt, but a genuine feeling of friendship. A man comes in and says 'What can I do for you?' and he means it to the extent of all he has got. My own personal habits are perhaps somewhat peculiar. In Nebraska I was either at home reading or else in my law office, or sitting down on the edge of the sidewalk talking with some fellow. Here in Washington I am either at my boarding-place, in this room which I have hired for an office, in my seat in the Senate Chamber, or else attending the session of a Senate committee.

COUNTRY VERSUS CITY.

"I like my colleagues regardless of party, and they have received me kindly enough. But I am not of the convivial sort, and stick closely to my little routine, just as I did when at home. I think I have not been down Pennsylvania avenue, for instance, for more than two weeks [the Senator's boarding-place and office are both within a stone's throw of the Senate wing of the Capitol building]. I should not like to live in a large city. There seems to be a disregard of life and of the moral rights of manhood in a crowded city, to an extent at least that does not exist in our little country villages. I am sorry to say that I have never had the pleasure of visiting New York or Philadelphia or Boston. I have intended to visit these places, but have never had any business there. I never go any place where I have no business. It is possible that I have always looked upon this metropolitan life in the wrong light, but I have very frequently said to myself when considering certain men or certain types that have come to my notice, 'Here is a man who struggles for money and power at the sacrifice of his manhood, stunts his moral growth, stifles his moral sensibility, and loses his feeling of duty and responsibility toward his fellow-man.' Now in our little town I can say we have none of this. We have good neighbors, and they are worth more than money. It makes you feel after all that life is worth the living."

OUR AMERICAN CINCINNATUS TYPE.

It was in about these words, and more to the same effect, that Mr. Allen made his confession of calm content in his Nebraska life; and it was easy to see that he was longing for a breath of the fresh prairie breezes. He had been shut up all day behind the closed doors of the committee that was investigating the Sugar Trust scandals, and had been putting searching questions to certain reluctant millionaire witnesses who had acknowledged large payments of money to political campaign funds. Nothing could be plainer than that Mr. Allen had no desire to exchange the life of his Nebraska village for the lot of any millionaire that ever set foot on Wall street or Fifth avenue. Now if these sentiments had come from the lips of a weak man, or a timid man, unfit to survive in the competitive struggle for existence, and

adapted by physical and mental limitations to the less strenuous and more kindly conditions of life that prevail in remote villages, their moral force would not be so great. But let no one suppose that William V. Allen would make an awkward or bewildered figure in any metropolitan situation that requires courage, poise, self-possession and quick adjustment to exceptional conditions. Possibly some of his strongest traits were developed in his army life. However that may be, it is obvious that he possesses a perfect intrepidity and a natural dignity that would suffer no disturbance under any novel surroundings whatsoever. There is a certain completeness in the character of the simple American citizen at his best that one finds less frequently in other countries. Mr. Allen is farmer as well as lawyer, and belongs to that type of country-bred, farm-taught man that has given us most of our presidents. Another Nebraska man, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture, has very interestingly described this type of rural statesman and typical farmer-American in an article in the June *Forum*. It is our abundance of these men of the Cincinnatus type, endowed with the qualities of courage, self-reliance and natural dignity, and possessed with the unfaltering and never-questioned conviction that every American is the equal of any nobleman or any king, that has prevented our speedier abandonment of the plan of rotation in office, and has made it impracticable to develop a professional diplomatic service or to make statesmanship a distinct career.

WAR AS A CHARACTER BUILDER.

A Nebraska man who has never mingled in diplomatic society at Washington, never visited the great cities of his own country, and never taken a trip to Europe, might seem at some slight disadvantage if he were unexpectedly called to fill the post of Ambassador at London, Paris or Berlin. But the sort of Western man of whom Mr. Allen is an especially strong type would promptly undertake such a mission if it seemed in the line of his duty, and would succeed in it because he would take with him his genuine manhood, his quality of self-reliance and his habit of finding a way to do the necessary thing. In the case of many Americans of this generation it is doubtless true that the experience gained in the civil war had much to do with the development of sturdy and reliant manhood. Iowa, Nebraska and other Western States have literally been created by the young fellows who came out of the Northern armies in 1865 and threw their splendid energy into the pioneer work of building up commonwealths west of the Mississippi. In answer to a question touching the effect of army experience upon character, Senator Allen confessed: "My experience in the army is the better part of my education. I learned to estimate men by what they are, not by what they profess to be. Without any boasting or bravado, I can say that no man inspires in me any fear or awe. The fact that he may make this or that pretense or profession never affects me in the least, and this quality of self-

possession and sense of being ready for an emergency is undoubtedly due to my army experience. Before the war was ended the weaklings were sifted out, and I was in contact with men who were serious and who were virile. It was great experience for a boy."

IN THE SENATE FOR BUSINESS.

It is not customary for new Senators to participate prominently in debates. There is an unwritten rule which requires that the new-comer shall listen rather than talk. But Senator Allen had come with a fresh mandate from the people of a great State, who had sent him to Congress to represent their ideas upon the money question rather than for any other reason; and since the special session was called expressly to enact monetary legislation, Mr. Allen was right in considering it his duty to enter seriously into the business at hand. Members of new parties with scant representation cannot afford to sit mutely in their seats for a year or two, out of deference to any tradition that is designed to suppress novices. To the bill proposing the repeal of the Sherman Silver Act, Mr. Allen immediately offered an amendment for the opening of the mints for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for the coinage at that ratio of all silver owned by the government. During the fight that ensued, he participated with great earnestness on the side of the free-silver men. Indeed, the most memorable oratorical feat of the session was performed by this new Populist member from Nebraska.

A FIFTEEN-HOUR SPEECH.

The Senate has no closure rules, and if a minority chooses to protract debate and hold out against the final vote upon a pending proposition, a test of physical endurance may be required before the end is reached. All readers of current politics will remember the extraordinary stand made by the silver men in the Senate last October, before the Sherman act came to the final roll-call which pronounced its doom. In the course of that debate Senator Allen made a speech in behalf of his proposition for the remonetization of silver that occupied a little more than fifteen consecutive hours. He began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of October 11, and pronounced the closing sentences of his peroration at a little after 8 o'clock on the following morning. It is not to be inferred that Senator Allen is a mere talking machine, or that it is his habit uselessly to multiply words. The occasion was one upon which the adopted tactics were those of holding the floor against time, and when physical endurance was the quality chiefly demanded upon the silver side. Whatever else he may have demonstrated, Senator Allen easily showed that he had physical power to stand on his feet and present his views in connected and logical form for a greater number of consecutive hours than anybody else in the Senate. The speech, as far as we know, measured by the test of continuous delivery, is the longest on record. As reprinted from the *Congressional Record* in condensed form, it makes a considerable book.

THE QUESTION OF BONDS.

In the present session Mr. Allen has spoken upon several questions, but has attracted the attention of the country chiefly through the vigorous stand he took against the issue of bonds by Secretary Carlisle, and later by reason of his attitude toward the Coxey movement. Upon the subject of the bond issue, Mr. Allen held that the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority under any existing acts to issue a new series of interest-bearing bonds. He was opposed to the policy of an increase of the bonded debt; but his argument was confined chiefly to the legal question of the Secretary's authority. He found himself face to face with the oldest and most experienced members of the Finance and Judiciary Committees, and whether he was right or wrong in his contention, it must be granted that he acquitted himself with extraordinary ability and added greatly to his reputation by the legal knowledge and acumen displayed in his arguments. Certainly by most of the citizens of the United States it was supposed that the authority granted to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for refunding purposes, and for the accumulation of a stock of gold with which to accomplish resumption of specie payments fifteen years ago, had expired with the actual success of the resumption policy in 1879. The discovery that by virtue of legislation nearly twenty years ago there remained in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury a power at any time, upon his own discretion and without the consent of Congress, to increase to any extent the bonded indebtedness of the United States, was to most citizens a considerable surprise. Senator Allen's speeches on this subject were lucid, and to the layman they seemed strong, if not conclusive.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF COXEY.

As to the approach of the Coxey contingent, Mr. Allen held that these people were peaceful citizens coming to the Capitol upon a lawful errand, and that as petitioners they were entitled to a hearing upon the grievances they had come so far to declare. He favored the resolution of Senator Peffer that a select committee of the Senate should be appointed to receive and to listen to Mr. Coxey and his followers, and he made a sharp protest against the police preparations that were called into requisition in the District of Columbia on account of the so-called invasion of the industrial armies. Senator Allen disclaimed any connection with the Coxey movement, or any sympathy whatsoever with its methods; but his argument was based upon the constitutional rights under which, as he asserted, the men wearing the Coxey badge had a perfect right to visit the District of Columbia and to enter the corridors and galleries of the Capitol building itself. We shall neither commend nor criticize Senator Allen's doctrine on this subject. It put him in a position easily liable to misconception, and provoked against him very much diverse newspaper comment. Under all the circumstances, therefore, his stand was indicative of courage, and his speeches have none of the false ring of

the demagogue. From all his personal instincts and predilections, the whole movement of the bands known as Coxey Armies was undoubtedly as distasteful to him as to any man in public life at Washington. His opinion was that men should be heard at Washington by their duly qualified representatives, and that they had their remedy at the polls in their own districts. He saw no reason why the Coxeyites should come to Washington, and every reason why they should remain in their own neighborhoods. But he was equally of opinion that as American citizens it was their right to come, and that as petitioners there was no good end to be served by the refusal of Congress to accord them a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

POPULISM AND SECTIONALISM.

I asked Mr. Allen what he had to say against the reproach that the Populist party is a fomentor of sectionalism. He replied:

"On the contrary, the People's party movement is the very reverse of sectional. The two old parties might better be called sectional parties, for they keep distinct the old line of cleavage. But nothing has occurred in the history of this country designed so completely to obliterate all sectional strife between the North and South as the rise of the Populist party. It may be true that in New York the Populists are looked upon as a Western party and as arrayed against the East, but in fact there is not a Populist living who does not realize that ours must be a complete government and that the rights of individuals in every section of the country must be taken into account in the rendering of justice. Moreover, besides some hold that we are gaining upon the farmers of the East, I think I may say that we can reckon upon the organized workmen of that section,—at least upon their sympathy. How far we may be able to command their votes I do not know, for I cannot say to what extent they may be restricted by circumstances and prevented from acting freely in the line of their natural affiliations. In the West it is true that the Populists are largely an agricultural party, but of course in those states the larger part of the voters live on the farms. The Republicans in my state still retain a large portion of the business men's vote in the towns, but the proportions are changing, and the townspeople are coming more and more commonly into the new party. This, of course, is particularly true of the mechanics and working people in the towns. They are not so dependent upon factories for their positions as the working people of the East, and the alternative of a resort to the independence of agriculture is easier for them. It seems clear to me that the Populist party is the logical political abiding-place of the working classes in all parts of the country, and I am hoping in the near future to see a complete alliance between our Western and Southern Populism and the Eastern labor organizations."

PURITY OF POLITICS-FIRST.

I asked Mr. Allen what he would have his party do to improve the condition of the country if it were

placed in full power and held to responsibility. His programme was not a very startling one; and if the advanced socialists, the dreamers of Utopian dreams and the fabricators of government-made paradises had heard the Nebraska Senator express himself, they would have been painfully disappointed at what would have seemed to them the barrenness and meagreness of his proposals.

"In the first place," he said, "if my views could be enforced in this country I would purify state and national legislation. I would not suffer a man to become a member of either branch of Congress or of any state law-making body who had pecuniary interests which might be materially affected by legislation. If he wanted to become a member of Congress he would have to put aside his own pecuniary interests for the time, so that he might be said to stand as an impartial judge in the determination of any case that came before him. This is foreshadowed, you will see, by the bill I introduced the other day entitled 'A Bill to Preserve the Purity of National Legislation, and for other Purposes.' The bill is imperfectly drawn, but I shall hereafter redraft it with more care. I do not suppose it will get through this Congress, and perhaps it will never get through."

"I suppose your experience in this investigation of the sugar scandal would quite strengthen your conviction that something should be done?"

"Yes," answered the Senator, "its tendency is certainly in that direction. My idea is that all temptation should be removed if possible. Human nature is naturally weak. It is difficult to find a man who is willing to give up his own individual interest for the betterment of the public interest. I would have every man understand that his first duty is to the people of his country; that they should have as large a portion of liberty as is consistent with the permanence and safety of the government, and that every avenue of life should be kept open to them,—not closed by any legislation, nor closed by any circumstance which legislation could remove. I look upon the right to labor and earn a livelihood as property of the highest kind."

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

"But do you believe that a man has a 'right to labor' which the state should distinctly recognize, so that the man might in the absence of employment go to the state and demand it?"

"By no means. I am in no sense a socialist. I would have the government, so far as it can do so consistently and properly, expend money in the erection of needful public buildings and pursue a liberal policy with regard to waterways and various improvements. But I deem it the primary duty of the government so to protect the conditions that surround industry that public employment would not be necessary to furnish relief to labor. I would have a monetary system so adjusted and regulated that enterprise would not be checked and that laboring men would receive the full benefit of their labor. At present it seems that Congress, whether consciously or unconsciously, is under the domination of baneful

influences which prevent the kind of financial legislation under which prosperity would be generally and widely distributed without further governmental intervention. I repeat, therefore, that if I were able to carry out my own ideas of what should be done, I should wish to undertake nothing whatsoever until I had assured myself of the disinterestedness of the representative law-making body. I should not expect wise legislation to flow from an unpurified source. With Congress intent wholly and simply upon the welfare of the country in the broadest sense, and freed from the corrupting influence of trusts or special interests,—such as the banking and monetary interest and the interest of certain tariff-favored lines of manufacture,—I should feel no uneasiness about subsequent proceedings."

THE MONEY QUESTION FUNDAMENTAL.

"Under these conditions of personal disinterestedness and of patriotic public spirit, what legislative steps would you next propose?"

"If the Populist party were in power it would unquestionably propose first of all to settle the money question. By degrees it would take away from national banks the power to issue any national money. It would transfer that power to the government, where it belongs. The power to issue money is a sovereign power. The government should therefore control it. No bank, state or national, should be allowed to issue money. I further believe in the free coinage of gold and silver at the established American ratio of sixteen to one, although I should have no insuperable objection to the French, or Latin-Union, ratio of fifteen and a half to one."

"But what effect would free coinage at one of these ratios have upon the commercial ratio, that is, upon the market price of bullion?"

"I am sure that the bullion market in Europe would at once adjust itself to the American coinage ratio. The value of silver and gold, like anything else, must always be measured by the surplus. If you have a limited coinage of silver and there is a surplus of bullion from the mines seeking a market, the value of that bullion of course fixes the commercial value of the bullion that enters the coinage. But with our mints open to receive freely and to pass into our monetary circulation all the silver that we produce or that offers itself, it is obvious there would be no surplus to hold down the price below the coinage ratio. For where, outside of the American product, are the silver mines of the world? I have heard in the Senate over and over again the warning that our country would become the dumping-ground of the world's silver. But where is the refuse silver to come from? I have never been able to discover it."

NO DANGER OF TOO MUCH SILVER.

"India and China are always yearning for more silver than they receive, and the great mysterious Orient seems to be the burying-ground of limitless quantities of the white metal. France and the European countries are beginning to demand larger quantities of silver for money, and the present and prospective

demand for that metal in all parts of the world would so inevitably exhaust the surplus product of Mexican, South American and other silver mines, that if our own mints were open to the coinage of our own surplus it need not matter to us what policy England or Germany might choose to pursue.

"One thing ought to be clear. The people of Europe are not going to take the great quantity of silver already in use there at the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to one, and bring it over to this country to dump it upon the American people at the ratio of sixteen to one. We certainly need fear nothing from that source. But through the international relationship of banks and of money-lending and bond-holding interests, there exists a very real and distinct combination of those who are deeply interested in maintaining the present dependence upon a too limited stock of gold; and this combination has for a long time controlled the policy of the British Government, while more recently it has also been dominant in the councils of Germany and of the United States, without regard to political parties. These and other great commercial countries will never in my judgment re-establish silver until the menace to our civilization is so strong that they are absolutely compelled to do so. I have no doubt that at least seven-tenths of the evils that afflict this country are traceable in a greater or less degree to a vicious monetary system.

NEED OF A STABLE MONEY.

"As to the paper money that I would have the government issue, I would by all means have its interchangeability maintained, and have it kept as good as gold and silver. I would not start off with fiat money, as you people in New York call it. The Western men do not want a period of wild inflation either now or in the future, and we would regulate the volume of money upon some sound principles which would recognize the growth of population, the assessed wealth of the country and the volume of production and of commercial transactions. What we want to accomplish is very simple and easily explained. We believe it possible by legislation so to regulate the issue of money as to make it of approximately the same value at all times. The value of money ought to bear as nearly as possible a fixed relation to the value of commodities. If a man should borrow a thousand dollars on five years' time to-day, when it would take two bushels of wheat to pay each dollar, it is clear that it ought not to take any more wheat to pay that debt at the time of its maturity, except for the accrued interest. In other words, a dollar ought to have the same command, and no greater command, over the products of the farm and the factory at one time than at another. In the little town where I live, in 1892 wheat just after the harvest was selling for fifty-two cents per bushel. In 1893 it was selling at forty-two cents. This year it is selling, I believe, at from thirty-five to thirty-seven cents. Now if the farmer happens to be in debt, it is plain that since his yield per acre and the cost of tilling an acre remain practically the same, he is com-

pelled to give more and more of his crop to pay yearly interest, and that it becomes more and more painfully difficult to save up the dollars that will be needed to pay off the principal when it comes due. The Western people are in very great debt on account of having borrowed money to build homes and improve their farms. They are extremely industrious, and are always at work, and in many cases the boys and girls are compelled to neglect education and social opportunities in order to help at manual labor on the farms. It is true that all this rapid decline in the price of wheat may not be due to the scarcity of money and the appreciation of gold, yet we Western people believe that the money question has a great deal to do with it."

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM A FARCE.

"What do you think of Senator Lodge's proposition to adopt a discriminating tariff against England unless that country should join in an international agreement for the free coinage of silver money?"

"To be frank, I think that it is simply a piece of Yankee ingenuity. This whole talk of international bimetallism is a subterfuge by which the Republican party hopes to deceive the people in 1896, and to stave off an independent settlement of the money question by our own government. We have seen several of these international monetary conferences, and nothing has come of them. I have reason to believe that the last conference was not expected to amount to anything at all, but was suggested and carried through in order to hold up an elusive hope to the American people that something would be done toward the re-establishment of silver, and thus keep them in the party lines, fighting sham battles on the question of the tariff. The only interest we Populists take in international bimetallism lies in the confession of its advocates that a single gold standard is disastrous, and that free coinage of silver ought somehow to be brought about."

GRADUAL TARIFF REDUCTION.

"What are your views, Mr. Allen, on the tariff question?"

"I am not a radical on that subject. I am not taking the keenest and deepest interest in the present measure. I believe, however, in a reform of the tariff, and only wish that we might have the subject dealt with in a broad and disinterested, rather than in a log-rolling fashion. Under certain peculiar circumstances in the defense and development of our commerce, I should hold that, under the Constitution, the taxing power might be used discriminately for purposes of protection; but to tax in this fashion seems to me to be like the use of the war power,—something to be considered as exceptional and temporary. Circumstances do not now require that we should make use of the taxing powers of the government for other purposes than the procuring of a revenue. But I would not sweep away the protective tariff at a blow. I would do it cautiously and gradually. Just as a man comes down from the top of a house on a ladder, step by step, so I would have

the tariff reduced. I am ready to say in behalf of the pending tariff measure that while I do not like it in all respects, I believe it to be an improvement over the McKinley bill. I consider that it makes an average reduction in tariff rates of about 20 per cent."

DEFENSE OF THE INCOME TAX.

"What have you to say about the income tax? Its adoption by the Democratic party must be a source of some gratification to you Populists."

"In my opinion the income tax is absolutely just. The arguments against it do not appeal to me as reasonable. As to the exemption clause, please remember that in our present system of direct taxes on assessed property, every state has its exemption laws. The theory of these laws is, not that a man of small property is to be favored and a man of larger means to be discriminated against, but that the family is to be guarded and encouraged up to a certain point. It is the intention of our laws that a man should have the right to use, up to a certain point,—I do not pretend to know exactly where the point should be fixed,—all that he owns or earns toward the support of his family, and the education of his children. The best thing that he can do for the country and for the general social well-being is to maintain that little primary institution, the family. When he passes beyond a certain minimum point of wealth, he may be considered able to help support the government. I am not responsible for the income tax in its present form, and would personally prefer to have it graduated. The fixing of the exemption line at \$4,000 is not my choice. I am not disposed to make any argument in favor of that arrangement; but taking the bill just as it stands, I should be very glad to see it become a law, in lieu of a measure the details of which would be nearer my own views."

PAY OFF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

"But what have you to say to the argument that the income tax will produce surplus revenue and is therefore not justified by any public necessity?"

"My answer to that question is, first, that I favor a reduction both of taxation on imports and of internal revenue imposts; but, second, I also favor the maintenance of a large revenue for the purpose of the complete extinction of our national indebtedness. There has evidently arisen among the bankers and financial men of the East a theory that a permanent national debt would be a good thing rather than the reverse. I am totally opposed to that idea. I think a wise nation, like a wise business man, gets out of debt as soon as it can, and when it gets out, stays there. I would not tax our people excessively to wipe out the bonded debt, but I should act in this matter of national financiering like a prudent business man, who would take every surplus dollar that he could raise in order to discharge his interest-bearing obligations as soon as possible. I would do this as a wise financial policy, because I do not like interest-bearing debts; but I would also do it on deeper moral grounds, because we have seen in this country how the relationship between the government and the

holders of its bonds has tended to subject legislation unduly to the influence of those who would keep up the purchasing power of money, to the detriment of those who produce commodities and who have future obligations to meet in terms of money payments."

HOW TO NATIONALIZE TELEGRAPHY.

"It is supposed that the Populists believe in the national operation of the telegraph system, and ultimately of the railroad system. What are your views upon those questions?"

"As to the telegraph, I think the general view of the Populists is that since telegraphy affords means of public communication that are perfectly analogous to those supplied by the Post Office department, it also ought to be in the hands of the government, and for the same reasons of common interest. But I would by no means favor a sudden or sweeping acquisition of the entire telegraph system of the United States. I should favor a very gradual beginning. I am credibly informed that the government still owns the old line that was originally established as an experiment between Washington and Baltimore. Let the postal department begin to operate that line, for instance, and then let postal telegraphy feel its way and make limited, gradual extensions. Ultimately, if the governmental system should approve itself, after due experience, it might grow to the extent of buying out and superseding existing corporations. I have in mind no policy by which the government would either directly or indirectly appropriate private property without making due compensation. But as to the rights of the government there can be no question."

AS TO GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

"How about the governmental operation of railroads?"

"I am not certain how it would work in this country. I am not very sanguine, nor especially eager for any large venture into the field of governmental railroading. I think I would apply to the railroad system just about the same course of action as I would to the telegraph system. The courts of this country have always maintained that the railroads are public highways. From the very beginning, the law has upheld the theory of a very large measure of public control over railroad corporations. Their full acquisition as public institutions would be legally justifiable, and might seem in the line of a logical evolution. But I should certainly go about the reduction of railroad property to government ownership with extreme caution, and would take a long series of years in which to accomplish any sweeping change. In view of the large financial interests that the government already holds in the transcontinental lines, it might seem feasible to take one of the Pacific roads, bring it under direct government operation and then make a study of the results. Such experience would throw a great deal of light upon the question how much further it might be safe or desirable to go. If government operation should prove favorable, it would be possible to advance in

that direction by degrees. The right of the government, whether legal or moral, to assume control of a railroad upon payment of a proper price to its owners, is hardly a question for argument. I do not see why the government cannot say, if it should appear to be for the public interest to do so, 'Here is your money; we take your road.'

POPULISM AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

"But what is to be the attitude of the Populist party toward the reform of the civil service? Is it not clear that it would be impossible to assume public operation of our telegraph and railroad systems, without a full understanding that the men employed should be totally removed from the danger of dependence upon a political party for their livelihood?"

"I would enlist men for these services just as they are enlisted for the army or navy. For that matter, I don't see why it would not be wise to adopt some such system for postal employees. I have not the slightest doubt but that a progressive, intelligent civil-service reform system would be received with the greatest favor by the Populist party. But it would have to be a reform that is a reform. I am inclined to believe that the present civil-service system is a humbug. It appears to be evaded in the interest of party spoils on almost every hand. Certainly the addition to the government pay-roll of great bodies of railway and telegraph employees would make an improved system for the removal of the public service from the domain of politics an absolute necessity."

SIGNIFICANCE OF COXEYISM.

"You are supposed, from your speeches in the Senate, to stand somewhat as a sponsor for the Coxey movement. Is this impression a just one?"

"Not in the least. I disapprove utterly of the marching of these industrial armies toward Washington, and see nothing to commend in Mr. Coxey's financial proposals. This movement is in no way connected with Populism, and the Populist party is not responsible for it. It might naturally be true that these men should look to the Populist party as the advocate of remedies for the conditions out of which their grievances arise, but that is all. I look upon Coxeyism as I do upon the foam that accumulates upon waters that are lashed by storm. It is simply the lighter part,—the floating evidence that there is commotion in the water beneath, and that something under the surface, rocks perhaps, disturbs the calm. It has no other significance to me. It is like an unsightly eruption on the body politic, that is symptomatic of something wrong in the system. The boil on my hand is not the evil, but merely the evidence that there is impurity in the blood that flows hidden in the veins. So it is with the Coxey movement. Here are a lot of fellows that are out of employment. They know that they want work. They talk more than they reason. One fellow says it is this that will give relief, and another says it is that. There is no particular significance in their demands. Their idea in marching on to Washington is to demand that the

government do something to afford relief. But all this is only the logical consequence of those conditions of which I have been speaking. I have never been out to see the Coxey army, and have no sympathy with the movement or with its specific purposes. I had never heard of it until I read the newspaper accounts. I think it wholly visionary; but whether visionary or not, I would make the same arguments for the right of Mr. Vanderbilt in a peaceable manner to present his grievances, if he had any, that I would make, and have already made on the floor of the Senate, for Coxey. In this country men are upon an equality of rights, and they must be treated alike. This is as far as I have ever gone in behalf of the Coxey people."

VARIOUS VIEWS.

Upon several other topics Mr. Allen expressed himself with frankness, but the exigencies of space must be observed. Upon woman suffrage, for example, he took the simple ground that the qualified suffrage in Nebraska, which enables a woman to vote at school elections, is reasonable and seems to work well; while as to the full political franchise, he had always thought that women ought to be allowed to vote if they desired the ballot, while on the other hand it ought not to be forced upon them against their wishes. He maintained with much earnestness his belief that there is to be an entirely new alignment of parties, and that some new party, whether under the Populist name or not, is going to rise in resistless might and rule the destinies of the country. Members of this new party must of necessity come out of the old parties, and Mr. Allen would not venture to say whether the elements that are yet to withdraw from the Republican and Democratic parties would absorb the Populists or go into that camp. From his point of view it would amount to the same thing. The mechanism of the Republican and Democratic parties alike in his opinion is under the rule of the money power, and there is nothing more to be expected from the one party than from the other. The suggestion that there are any strong points of contact between Socialism and Populism was emphatically repudiated by Mr. Allen. He admitted that men of socialistic bent might be more inclined to the ideas of the Populists than to those of the other parties; but the longer I talked with Mr. Allen the more evident it became that he is to the utmost fibre of his nature an individualist rather than a socialist, and that, to use his own expression, "We must come right back to the purity and simplicity of government that our forefathers intended in the formation of our institutions, then we will see wonderful progress, and prosperity will be diffused broadcast throughout the country." Mr. Allen's theory of progress is obviously that of the removal of obstacles that interfere with success through private and individual initiative.

IN CONCLUSION.

For the present administration Mr. Allen had a very fair and considerate word. "Since the Democratic party has charge of the administration and the

affairs of the government," said he, "it ought to be given an opportunity to do the best it can. I am convinced of Mr. Cleveland's good intentions and fair-mindedness. The burdens resting upon a president are very severe. He makes some mistakes, as a matter of course, for no man can be free from error. I have sometimes thought he was governed by influences about him which are not those that would have regard for the best concerns of the people. I mean such influences as emanate from the money power in Wall street. But I do not for a moment suppose that he has any other purpose at heart than the welfare of the country."

I have not quoted Senator Allen's answers to all these questions for the purpose of indorsing his

ideas. But I have endeavored to report them faithfully and without bias, wholly regardless of any party predilections or different views upon questions of public policy. It would be quite impossible to converse with Senator Allen without recognizing his sincerity, moderation and intellectual honesty. He thinks for himself, holds fast to his convictions, shows no acerbity or excitability of temper, no haste to arrive at judgments or conclusions, and absolutely no dismay at anything. The opponents of the Western demand for free coinage of silver should distinctly understand that in such a man as Senator Allen they have an opponent who, while thoroughly upright and sincere, is exceedingly resolute and formidable.

A BUNDLE OF WESTERN LETTERS.

SOME TESTIMONY FROM WESTERN MEN ON TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONDITIONS.

[The Coxey movement, the rise of the People's party, the income tax, the demands of the Farmers' Alliance, and the silver question, have led to much discussion of a so-called "new sectionalism" that is arraying the West against the East. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS aims in this number to do its part towards giving publicity to Western views and towards the promotion of the good understanding and mutual respect that ought to exist between all sections of the country. It has asked several men of the West who are good observers and patriotic citizens to contribute letters which would help the East to a clearer view of Western economic conditions and movements. The writers of the letters which follow herewith, join the magazine in a Fourth-of-July greeting to American citizenship and manhood from one ocean to the other.—THE EDITOR.]

Chancellor Canfield of Nebraska:

I am comparatively a newcomer in Nebraska, having lived here but three years. Moreover, during that time I have been so completely absorbed in my work as to be practically blind and deaf to all else. But I knew something of the rise of Populism in Kansas, before leaving that State; and the conditions in Kansas and Nebraska seem quite similar, though I may be in error in this.

I think the Populist movement signifies the general disaffection of the rural community with the administration of public affairs. In an age of combination (not yet intelligent co-operation) the rural people feel weak when pitted against the people of the towns, because the latter can and do combine; and the rural people seek some form of political and economic combination that will secure equality of privilege and of opportunity. Populism appears in connection with "hard times" simply because when times are "easy" the people are easy-going; are not inclined to strike hard at public offenders; find money-getting so easy and so attractive that it costs too much to turn away and participate in public affairs. But I most sincerely believe that Populism would never have been known had there been strict integrity, large intelligence and an earnest seeking after the welfare of the whole people on the part of those who for the past twenty years have practically controlled public affairs in these Western States. When personal and party aggrandizement is the end and purpose of all effort for political power, there is sure to be some form of revolt. Populism is one form of

revolt. It is largely due to conditions under which men boast that their party "can elect a yellow dog, if the dog can get a nomination."

As a matter of fact the conditions of the farming classes in Kansas and Nebraska vary as elsewhere. Men who have tried to farm land never intended for anything other than pasturage, or to hold the earth together, are seeing hard times and great suffering. Other men, who have brought neither intelligence nor industry to farming, are suffering. It is a common saying out here that to raise and market a bushel of corn costs a man from ten cents to a dollar—according to the man! There is much philosophy in that. But many who have brought both intelligence and industry to farming are suffering—because of constant shrinkage in values, and because of their utter inability to readjust themselves to new conditions as fast as such conditions are either forming or changing. I do not believe the farmers as a class have been hit harder than business men as a class. But the farmer had less margin to his credit, less reserve power, less real strength with which to stand up under the blow.

The "animus of the West in its demand for silver," as far as such demand exists, is on the whole an honest belief, born of the unequal distribution of money—that more money is needed; the profound conviction that it is impossible to determine how much gold has appreciated, how much silver has naturally depreciated, how much of the depreciation of silver is artificial and intentional; a deep-seated distrust of national legislation and of most

national legislators in their official work and relations, and especially in financial legislation; and a willingness and desire to "go back and begin over again" with "a new set of men and the two metals" and see what will result.

The demand for an income tax springs largely from a desire to secure revenue in some way from those who now so generally seem to escape taxation.

I think that just at present the financial situation quite overshadows the tariff question in the West.

You will please remember that this is a statement of facts and conditions as I seem to see them; not of opinions, nor conclusions, nor explanations.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Edward B. Howell of Montana:

The Northwest is not accurately represented by the industrial army movements of this region any more than Coxey represents Ohio. We have sympathized with these under-fed, ill-clad, penniless men. The wild flight of "Hogan's Army" down the Yellowstone on a captured train, their speech-making at stopping-places on the way, their removing of obstructions on the track and their careful replacing of the same after their train had passed, and finally their capture by Federal troops called out by the President of the United States, all these things appealed to our sense of the ludicrous. Perhaps it would have been more respectable from an Eastern point of view if they had been shocked and indignant, but we were not. We have been willing that these men should seek better fortune in the East, and even go to Washington if they can and there make exhibit of the misery which evil legislation has caused, but we have not sent them on so doubtful a mission.

I think the West is in favor of the income tax. The feeling is general that the opposition to it comes from those who are trying to shirk the responsibilities of wealth. It looks as if the rich men were saying to the country, "We don't want it because it makes such desperate liars of us." The country can stand it if they can. It has been not uncommon for Western millionaires to acquire a residence in New York City to escape taxation. The people of the West are willing to see the tax-gatherer invade Wall street.

The West believes in the fostering of American industries, and in the degree of protection necessary to accomplish this end. I think we would be willing to see the whole matter of the tariff left to a permanent commission. We certainly do not believe, however, in the system which has put cheap silver in the hands of British merchants with which to buy cheap wheat in India and cheap cotton in Egypt. By this process we have protected England and done our own industries a disastrous injury.

The West is the debtor section; we want a money standard that does not unfairly double our debts. The money lender is entitled to his principal and interest. He is not entitled to that unearned increment of his capital caused by the appreciating dollar. The West is the region of new enterprises; we want a currency that will make investment safe, and that will not continually shrink values and prices.

We want, not more money, but a broader money standard. We want no more credit-money issued. There is a billion dollars of this kind of money already in circula-

tion, redeemable in gold at the option of this, that, or the other person, or its parity with gold pledged, which amounts to the same thing, and there is not a dollar of gold to redeem any of it with. Further issues of this kind of money to be measured by gold will give no relief, for every dollar of it appreciates just as fast as the gold dollar itself. The monetary system that has brought us hitherto has been distinctly Eastern. It was devised by Eastern men and has fostered Eastern interests. The East can claim all the credit; it must bear all the blame.

These are the notes of what is termed "the new sectionalism." It is a revolt against the misrule of the East. The new movement is not organized as yet. The people are ready to secede from both the old parties. The Populist party has a golden opportunity were its leaders only wise enough to improve it, but sensible people of the West will not follow its vagaries of government ownership of railroads, government loans to farmers, fiat money, etc. The new sectionalism is a strong undercurrent, and it only requires skillful leadership to make a solid West. Such a movement would result in the political and intellectual emancipation of the West, and would not be an unmixed evil.

Butte City, Montana.

EDWARD B. HOWELL.

Professor Macy of Iowa:

You ask me to give you in a few sentences a diagnosis as to the significance of Kelly's and Frye's and Coxey's army movements, as to the infliction of Iowa tramps, and as to the reasons that underlie the Populist movement.

I have had no contact with any branch of the industrial army. I believe that a considerable factor in the promotion of the movement is due to the industrious writing on the part of the newspapers. There were large numbers of men who were out of work, and they wanted to get from the West to the East. After the movement was started there were many who availed themselves of the cheap transportation. Some of the men who left Kelly's army and visited our town frankly stated that they joined the army for this purpose. I can with some difficulty believe that there were those in the army who were sincere petitioners for the avowed objects of the movement.

As to the Iowa tramps, they have not been a serious affliction. They have not been more numerous than in some former years. The people of Iowa have afflicted themselves on account of the tramps more than ever before. The fact that there were unusual numbers of honest workmen thrown out of employment caused multitudes of householders, who had been accustomed to refuse aid to those who asked at the door, to resume or to form the habit of giving. This change of habit has been accompanied with a good deal of mental anguish over the question: "Shall I give and thus run the risk of sharing in the guilt of creating a new army of tramps; or shall I withhold and thus incur the possible guilt of refusing aid to an honest workman?" This mental attitude has led to a great deal of discussion about tramps, but, in fact, Iowa has not been greatly afflicted with tramps.

The Populist movement in Iowa is not formidable. It is apparently a continuation of the Greenback and Nationalist party. The present financial distress has not borne heavily upon this section of the country. It is always difficult to promote a new party in the absence of a grievance.

JESSE MACY.

Iowa College, Grinnell.

The Editor of the "Irrigation Age:"

The differences between the people of the North and East, on one hand, and of the West and South, on the other, are wide and deep. While there are numerous minor points of difference, the broad distinctions may be summed up under two heads—material and temperament.

1. On the material side the difference consists in the fact that the older sections have the accumulated wealth of centuries and are therefore financially independent. They are lenders of capital and jealously oppose any proposition which would make money less scarce and therefore less dear. Still further, they are manufacturers and farmers and regard the development of new manufacturing and farming districts as a menace to their supremacy and prosperity. They may be unconscious of this disposition, but their acts—always louder than words—declare its existence in their minds.

The West and South, on the other hand, are rich in natural resources, but poor in capital available for their development. They feel that the older sections, especially New York and New England, have prospered at the expense of the rest of the nation in two ways: (a) because the protective tariff gives them the home market at protection prices, while the prices of Western and Southern products are fixed by the surplus sold in foreign free-trade markets; (b) because the possession of surplus capital gained in these protected industries enables them to become money-lenders and interest-collectors and thus to levy tribute upon the productive energies of the West and South. Upon these material differences there has been built up a fabric of mutual prejudices which has done much to widen the gap.

2. The temperamental difference between the people of the older and newer sections is equally well defined. It is the difference between the provincialist and the imperialist. The New Englander is a man of narrow views, in spite of his stern integrity and intense patriotism. To him the past is everything. The Massachusetts Legislature and the New York Constitutional Convention are dealing to-day with the problems of an old civilization. On the other hand, the citizen of the West and the newer portions of the South is emphatically a man of the future. For him there is no past. His problems are of the large kind that comprehend the happiness and prosperity of millions yet to be. The New Englander looks back, the Westerner looks forward. The one has reverence, the other scant respect, for old customs, institutions, laws. One has grown up among a homogeneous people and surroundings; the other has brushed against men of all States, sections and countries. The Western mind is essentially imperial in its tendencies and reaches out to grasp new possessions for the country and the race.

Looked at by these two diverse temperaments, the same measures of legislation take on widely different aspects. And yet both exist under the same flag and are bound together in the same destiny.

It is far easier to diagnose the disease than to prescribe the remedy. These vital differences must be harmonized, or there will indeed be "a new sectionalism," or something new of a more startling kind, in time. To harmonize views that are wide apart means concession by somebody—perhaps by both sides. But what have the West and South to concede? All the advantages appear to be on the other side. How can the man who has neither half a loaf, nor a slice, concede even a crumb? Populism, the demand for free coinage and for State banks all mean one thing—the cry for more money. The income tax aims at the same thing by a different path, since it proposes to make those who have the largest means pay the largest

share of the nation's expenses. Under Western and Southern unrest lies the insistent demand for more money to meet the multiplying needs of a growing industrial life. There can be no peace unless this demand be met, either by some plan of expanding the currency, or by the distribution of the present surplus through new enterprises in the West and South. Prices for Western and Southern products cannot go lower and permit of human existence.

Now, will the East concede anything? There are some hopeful signs. Reed, Lodge and Chandler of New England apparently concede that gold has appreciated. That is half of the Western and Southern claim. Balfour and the German Emperor are inclined that way. The President of Brown University and the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS conceded as much in the midst of the wild crusade against the Sherman law last summer. These are hopeful indications of growing tolerance and enlightenment. If the best Eastern minds will concede that there can be no enduring prosperity without bimetallism and will unite with Western and Southern men in urging it upon Europe by every possible means, perhaps the West and South will wait patiently for the fundamental remedy of low prices. In the mean time, public or private capital should be put into circulation by investment in needed improvements in the West and South. We need the Nicaragua Canal, an aggressive irrigation policy and many other things that are clearly within the reach of idle capital and idle men.

In the end there can be no doubt of the outcome. The laborer will get his hire. Wheat, corn and cotton will be produced at a profit. The deserts will be made to blossom with the homes of men. All the processes by which civilization advances will go on. Parties and leaders may go down—possibly even institutions and governments—but humanity will triumph. To-morrow will be better than to-day. Whether the cost of what we shall gain in the end be high or low depends much on the spirit of Eastern men, upon their ability to understand their country and their countrymen. One thing is certain: No man is fit to be president of this wide Republic who has never been west of Buffalo.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

Richard B. Hassell of South Dakota:

Your effort to bring the East and West to a better understanding is commendable, and I hasten to comply with your request. Much of the strife that is in the world results from misunderstandings. A false conception of motive and purpose is apt to array one section against another. I am satisfied that there is a much greater unity of thought among men than we commonly suppose. More should be done to bring out and emphasize those principles which the great body of us certainly believe. What the World's Parliament of Religions did much to accomplish in the realm of religious thought and activity last year needs to be done in the realm of political thought. There is a vast amount of political uncharity and bigotry that can be removed. I wish you Godspeed in the work.

We have no Coxeyites in this State. No member of the industrial armies now marching to Washington, so far as I am able to learn, comes from South Dakota. But we have sympathizers with the Coxey movement by the thousand—sympathizers not with the method of it, but with the purpose of it. And this sympathy is not confined to the Populists of the State. The fact that about 50 per cent. of the Kelly wing of the industrial

army, polled when passing through Iowa, proved to be members of the old parties, indicates that the army is not a Populist movement; and we are not surprised to find a general sympathy for it which is not measured by party lines. The widespread sympathy grows out of a general recognition of the very serious national conditions which confront us and the seeming indifference of the law-making power. These sympathizers expect that the Coxey movement will be apparently a dismal failure; but they hope that like a signal of distress it will attract attention and result in a well-considered effort to bring relief. If it fails of such a result, they say, one of two things must follow, a revolution or a "strong government." And they do not lay much stress on the strong government alternative, because they do not believe the world moves backward.

I have been slow to believe that there is a new sectionalism growing up in the land, and that it is now the East against the West. I do not believe that the average Western Populist looks at it in that way.

Just now much is being done to create sectionalism and array the West against the East. Leaders of all political parties are emphasizing the thought that the West is essentially populist and the East solidly antagonistic. Here is an illustration. One of the Republican leaders of this State the other day asked another leader, "What are we going to do with Pettigrew? What kind of a platform can we frame that will be Republican and yet afford standing-room for these free-silver Congressmen?" You see the leaders themselves recognize that they must reckon with a decidedly populist tendency in their own party ranks and defer to it, if they would win at the polls; and at the same time they acknowledge that their platform, framed on such lines, will of necessity be out of joint with Eastern Republicanism. Their representatives in Congress have already reckoned with this tendency among their constituency and have refused to stand with the Sherman-Reed supporters of the Cleveland-Carlisle gold policy. If that policy is the well-considered and accepted policy of the East and not of the few who rule its politics, then there can be no question but that a new sectionalism will rapidly define itself, and we shall hear of a "solid West." The great West knows that the business of 65,000,000 of people in a developing country cannot be safely carried on with a currency which is based on a pinch of yellow metal.

You ask me about the "aims of populism." The general aim is undoubtedly the nationalization of those industries and sources of wealth which from their very nature become monopolies. But this general aim is lost sight of in the effort to bring about an era of better prices, to secure an "honest dollar" that will not fluctuate and that is not afraid to enter the channels of trade when most needed, and a transportation rate that is not fixed on the basis of what the shipper and producer can stand, but upon what the service rendered costs. To inaugurate an era of better prices, probably covers the whole present demand of the Western Populist. This is the demand of the American voter generally, and here comes in the hopeful prospect of a future harmony of effort. Ask our voters what regulates price, and without distinction of party they will say, "supply and demand." The Republican and Democratic voters may content themselves with the simple generalization and the statement of the time-honored economic principle, while the Populist insists on adding something about the amount of money in circulation and rates of transportation, but they are beginning to see that there is no occasion for a serious political quarrel. Both are right. Supply and demand do de-

termine prices. Distance from market, expense of getting to market and the volume of money in the hands of would-be purchasers determine both supply and demand and therefore fix prices. There is only one serious difference between these two classes of voters. When one talks supply and demand, he thinks too strongly of the supply part of it and has much to say about overproduction. The Populist possibly errs on the other side and talks of little else but under-consumption. "Too big a crop" is the old party bugaboo. "Moneyless consumers" is the scareword of the Populist. Populism has found its chief strength heretofore among our farming class; but business men are more and more of them coming into line with it and bringing with them a helpful conservatism of expression which will have a tendency to disarm opposition.

The condition of our farming class here has not improved during the past few years, neither has it grown much worse. The farmer toils early and late, on an average about sixteen hours a day, but there is no profit in his labor. Still he has something to eat. He might be content with present conditions and rest easy in political servitude were it not for the fact that he feels that his labor feeds the wealthiest nation on the face of the earth and daily adds vast sums to the already colossal possessions of a small class of his fellow-citizens. The injustice of it galls him. He not only wants enough butter and eggs and bread to eat, but he wants to share in the reasonable market profits of these things; and he believes that when he does so share, a part of his butter and eggs and bread will find its way into the empty cupboards of the hungry thousands in Eastern cities.

R. B. HASSELL.

Redfield, South Dakota.

J. Willis Glead of Kansas:

For a good many years there has been rolling westward from the Atlantic coast a tidal wave of people. That wave has at last struck the shore, broken, and is receding with a shower of spray. The public lands available for agriculture have all become private property. This must mark the beginning of a new era in this country, an era in which we are to face, to some extent, old-world conditions and difficulties from which, up to this time, we have been exempt because of public domain.

It was to be expected that the beginning of the new era would be signalized by some unusual phenomena, especially in that part of the country where the change was first and most keenly felt. The change is felt first and most keenly in the West; and hence certain demonstrations of unrest in that region. The beginning of the new era does not alone account for those demonstrations, but it does in part.

I doubt whether there is as much real reason for discontent in the West as there is in the East; but the working classes of the West are more courageous than those of the East and their demands are greater; just as the working classes of the East are more courageous than the working classes of Europe and make greater demands. The West has had a great many years of prosperity. It has been easy to live; it has been comparatively easy to make money. It was to be expected, however, that as the public lands became exhausted and as all land lost its virgin fertility, the condition of the people would become gradually less happy and that the struggle for existence would begin.

Of course, the immediate and patent cause for the Pop-

ulist movement was an era of wild speculation followed by a succession of bad crops. The West has grown too fast. It became entirely too easy to borrow money for Western enterprises. It became possible for men, not wise enough, experienced enough, self-controlled enough, to handle money judiciously, to get control of capital by borrowing. There have been too many railroads and too many buildings constructed and too many enterprises started. Too much of the capital of the country has become fixed capital. The truth seems to be that the men are comparatively few who can invest money wisely. Many men, perhaps most men, ought to hesitate a long time before they intrust themselves with any money beyond the amount required for their daily needs.

The result of the era of speculation and the succession of bad crops is that quite a good many reasonably intelligent, well-meaning farmers (and, of course, many foolish and shiftless farmers) have lost their farms under mortgages. The proportion of such loss is, of course, greater the nearer you get to the arid belt. But it is probably true everywhere that the people are not as prosperous as they were some years ago and, of course, they do not like it. With a people as fond of politics as the American people are, it is not altogether strange that many think that legislation is in some way to blame for this, and, of course, there are always politicians about to foster such notions. There has hardly been a time, I presume, since our revolution, that some body of men did not think that they saw in paper money a panacea for all economic ills. Just now free and unlimited coinage of silver takes the place of the old cry for paper money. In either case the agitation is for cheaper money. Some sections of the West think that the tariff has helped manufacturers at the expense of farmers, but candor compels me to say that I do not think the tariff has had very much to do with the Populist uprising.

The Populist movement is still young, but it has passed over a vast amount of territory in two or three years; and he would be a rash man who would undertake to say what its fundamental significance really is. On the one hand, the view is entertained that Populism is purely temporary, the mere product of exceptionally depressing conditions, the mere expression of a discontent which is essentially accidental and temporary. It is probably true that the Populist party contains most of the unthrifty and unsuccessful of the community. It shows a great riff-raff of men whose failure to thrive can, by their neighbors, be directly and clearly attributed to their own indolence, viciousness and folly. It cannot be denied, on the other hand, that the party contains a great many good men, thrifty men, and fairly successful men. How strong this element is, comparatively, it is difficult to say. I am inclined very much to think that this element is thoroughly in earnest, thoroughly alive to the dangers that threaten the country, and is conscientiously seeking to relieve the condition of those less fortunate than themselves. They are misguided, but not vicious. There is no doubt that for ten or fifteen years the idea has been growing that the many do not receive that share out of the annual increase of wealth that they are entitled to. The conservative Populists think and read, and it may be that they think more than they read. They are disposed to act as they think. They may be mistaken in many ideas, but they have in them, after all, a great deal of the old Puritan New England spirit and courage. The idea is abroad that our economic system is not that which the descendants of the Puritans ought to

have, that it is unjust and undemocratic and dangerous. This more conservative element does not seem to be at all in control of the Populist party, and it is, I think, much dissatisfied with party management.

I do not myself attach a great deal of significance to Coxeism. That I take to be purely a temporary thing. We know that we had the commercial crisis and hard times and that men were thrown out of employment. Nothing would probably ever have come of the Coxe movement, but the newspapers took it up, and day after day and week after week we had columns of it in the papers all over the West. Take men who were once boys; let them be without employment, with the time hanging heavy on their hands, and what could you expect but that here and there they should take up the idea and say: "That will be a pleasant way to pass the time. Let's have an excursion to Washington. We have nothing else to do, and why not that?"

You ask what is the real condition of Western farmers. The real condition of the Western farmers is better than that of any people anywhere in the country who labor with their hands. The condition of the farmers from Canada to the Gulf, west of the Mississippi and east of the arid region, is on the whole prosperous and happy compared with the condition of Eastern farmers and factory labor. Of course, as you go nearer to the arid region you find more and more distress prevailing, but it is to be noticed that the Coxe armies have come almost entirely from large cities and mining country.

You ask me what justice there is in the Western demand for coinage legislation and for an income tax. My views on this question would make too long a story. I can only say this much: I do not think the Western people, as a body, have any conscious desire for unjust financial legislation. I think the majority of them want to pay back just as good dollars as they borrowed, but they do not want to pay any better. My own private view is that we need confidence, not coin, and I do not think that any amount of coin would immediately restore confidence. I believe that business had got upon a thoroughly unsound basis; credits had been extended beyond all reason; the country was full of individuals, and concerns who were financially bankrupt; the speculative fever had run its course and had made great havoc and there had to be a period of settling down and finding out, and no amount of legislation could have prevented it, even if it could have postponed it. I believe that commercial honor has been at a low tide all over the country and common honesty is the thing which we need everywhere, high and low, a great deal more than we need any kind of money, coin or paper. The commercial value of honesty, the productive power of honesty, taking the country as a unit, is something that is rarely appreciated.

It is often objected, when complaint is made of the widening of the chasm between the rich and the poor, that if all the wealth of the country were divided up evenly it would only be a year or two before the division would have to be made over again. I take it that the theory of the income tax is, not to divide up present wealth, but to check the future growth of inequality in wealth. The West does not seem to be averse to the income tax, although, of course, it is open to the same objection constantly raised to personal property tax. The personal property tax, I think, everywhere is a gigantic failure. It is simply the *fecund* to mother of perjury and fraud.

Topeka, Kansas.

J. W. GLEED.

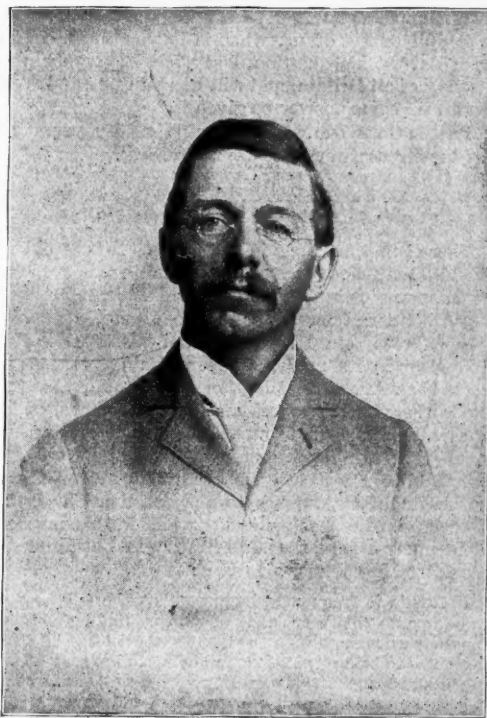
"COXEYISM:" A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY W. T. STEAD.

CAPITALISM in America, for the most part, is where Capitalism was in the Old Country, when even men as advanced as Bright and Cobden regarded factory legislation as a monstrous invasion of the liberty of the subject. It is like going back to the middle of the century to visit the American Republic. In most matters pertaining to social evolution, in things industrial, and, indeed, in many other things, they are about fifty years behind England. Their trades unions are still regarded with the same suspicion, resentment and distrust that they were looked upon in the Old Country before the repeal of the combination laws. Labor, on its part, relies more upon violence than upon organization, and when a strike occurs, slaughter, on one side or the other, is regarded as an ordinary and unavoidable incident. It is difficult to conceive a more cruel satire upon the simple faith of the Radicalism in which I was brought up than to witness how extraordinarily free education and the penny daily paper have succeeded in helping these millions of English-speaking men to keep step with the vanguard of their race. It seems almost incredible, but let any one who questions it test the truth of it by one very simple experiment. The English in their own land, fifty years ago, by dint of much suffering and sympathy, succeeded in becoming articulate in the verse of two poets. Mrs. Browning's "Cry of the Children" remains on record as the imperishable protest of the mother heart against the massacre of child life beneath the Juggernaut of modern industrialism, while Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn Law rhymist, expressed in ruder, but not less vigorous verse, the sentiments of the passionate indignation which misery, aggravated by class legislation, excited in the mind of the British democrat. Mrs. Browning and Ebenezer Elliott are somewhat out of date in England. Their verse has the same kind of historical interest that is possessed by Longfellow's poems about slavery. But they are both up to date in the United States. The waste of child life and the misery engendered by a fiscal system of monopoly and plunder, which reproduces in the New World many of the evils so familiar to the anti-Corn Law men in the old land, fit only too aptly the description of the sufferings of the English poor half a century since.

And now, as if to point the moral and to emphasize the parallel, we have Coxeyism as a kind of spurious Chartism of the New World to proclaim to the world the need for action other than that of *laissez-faire*, and of a religion more helpful than that of the worship of the almighty dollar. Coxey and his tatterdemalion followers are laughable enough no doubt to those who from the stalls of full-fed comfort can only see the ludicrous side of weltering misery; but to the masses who suffer it is not surprising that they should appear in

another and much more serious light. For they are the sandwich-men of poverty, the peripatetic advertisers of social misery. They may be the *avant-couriers* of revolution, maleficent or beneficent, as the case may be. From that point of view they have done their work with notable success, and in that also they resembled their predecessors, the much ridiculed Manchester Insurgents, who killed no one, but merely asserted their grievances and then went



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

"GENERAL" COXEY.

home. Carlyle's vindication of the Manchester insurrection applied without the alteration of a word to the Coxeyism of to-day. "An insurrection that can announce the disease, and then retire with no balance account of grim vengeance opened anywhere, has attained the highest success possible for it. And this is what these four Manchester operatives, with all the darkness that was in them, and round them, did manage to perform. They put their huge inarticulate question, 'What do you mean to do with us?' in a manner audible to every reflective soul in this kingdom, exciting deep pity in all good men, deep

anxiety in all men whatever; and no conflagration or outburst of madness came to cloud that feeling anywhere, but everywhere it operates unclouded. All England heard the question: it is the first practical form of our Sphinx riddle. . . . And truly this first practical form of the Sphinx question, inarticulately and so audibly put there, is one of the most impressive ever asked in the world. 'Behold us here, so many thousand millions, and increasing at the rate of fifty every hour. We are right willing and able to work, and on the planet Earth is plenty of work and wages for a million times as many.' We ask, 'If you mean to lead us towards work—to try to lead us, by ways new never yet heard of till this new, unheard-of Time? If you declare that you cannot lead us, and expect that we are to remain quietly unled, and in a composed manner perish of starvation, what is it you expect of us, what is it you mean to do with us?' This question, I say, has been put in the hearing of all Britain, and will be again put, and even again, till some answer be given it."

That is Coxeyism. The description fifty years old fits the circumstances to-day to a nicety.

I. PETITION IN BOOTS.

There is nothing new in Coxeyism. It is as old as the hills. The only novelty is to find in this respect, as in many others, Russian methods reproduced in the American Republic. Try as one may, one never escapes free from Muscovy in the Western World. Coxeyism in its methods of organizing petitions in boots is an American adoption of a familiar Russian mode of airing grievances and of protesting against abuses. Professor Hourwich, an able Russian statesman, of the University of Chicago, to whose painstaking researches we are indebted for much authentic information as to the constitution of the Coxeyite armies, has pointed out that in this respect, as in many others, the Americans are but English-speaking Muscovites. He says:

In Russia it frequently happens that the peasants of some remote village or group of villages, finding no relief for their grievances with the home authorities, send their delegates to bring "petitions in boots" to the seat of the central government. The weary "walkers," as they are called in Russia, march thousands of miles, very often begging "for Christ's sake." That men should come to the adoption of such methods of petitioning in America is a phenomenon so extraordinary that it deserves study from another than a policeman's standpoint.

The petition in boots has at least succeeded in achieving a phenomenal success. This, no doubt, it owed chiefly to the immense publicity which it secured through the newspapers; but the art of converting the Press into a sounding board is one of the most indispensable for all those who would air their grievances, and Coxey by instinct seems to have divined how to do it.

Every one in America knew of the existence of the unemployed. Every newspaper reader had grown weary of the discussion as to what should be done

with tramps and out-of-works. It seemed almost impossible to contrive any device by which this grim and worn-out topic could be served up in good salable newspaper articles. But Coxey did the trick. Coxey compelled all the newspapers of the Continent to devote from a column to six columns a day to reporting Coxeyism, that is to say, with echoing the inarticulate clamor for work for the workless. That was a great achievement. To have accomplished it shows that Coxey is not without genius. No millionaire in all America could, without ruining himself, have secured as much space for advertising his wares as Coxey commanded without the outlay of a red cent, by the ingenious device of his petition in boots.

The origin of Coxeyism, the source and secret spring of all its power, is to be found in the existence



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

"MARSHAL" BROWNE.

of an immense number of unemployed men in the United States.

Yet America is very wealthy. It is the land of millionaires. But as in England in 1842, "in the midst of plethoric plenty the people perish; with gold walls and full barns no man feels himself safe or satisfied. Have we actually got enchanted, then—accursed by some god?" To that question Coxey and his penniless pilgrims of industry have compelled all men to make some answer.

Coxey, who has given his name to the movement, is little more than a figure-head. The real man on the

horse is not Coxey, but Browne; and even Browne is without influence or authority outside the Ohio contingent of the Coxeyite forces. The movement is not that of any one man. Coxeyism is as little the handiwork of Coxey as the French Revolution was the work of Mirabeau or of Robespierre. Coxeyism is a kind of sporadic growth—the adoption of petitions in boots by widely scattered groups of miserable men, all of whom have but one idea and one prayer. "Work, give us work," is their cry; and as it is to the government they address their prayer, they set their faces towards Washington. Every newspaper in the country blames the party to which it does not belong for the bad times. Party politicians in the States habitually speak as if prosperity were in the gift of the administration. The Federal government with its tariffs and its subsidies is constantly called upon to play the part of an earthly providence to the classes. Coxeyism only asks that the same *Deus ex machina* which has for a whole generation been invoked to fatten millionaires should exert a little of its omnipotence to secure work for the unemployed. As the throng of Parisians led by Demoiselle Theroin poured tumultuous upon Versailles to demand bread, so Coxeyism with its multitudinous ragged regiments bent its steps towards Washington. Versailles is within easy marching distance from the Hotel de Ville of Paris. In America space is a great obstacle, how great no one adequately realizes until he has been there. Hence the great difficulty of Coxey. But from an advertising point of view the parade was all the longer and the more drawn out.

When Coxey started he declared that he would lead 100,000 men to Washington. But it is the custom with agitators everywhere, and especially in the States, where the continental dimensions of the Republic seem to foster a habit of inflated and exaggerated assertion, to adjust their prophecies rather to their hopes than their expectations. In the band which he led in person from Massillon, in Ohio, to the steps of the Capitol in Washington he never had more than 500 men, and sometimes he had only 100. Of the other armies a similar story might be told. From the obscure and complicated record of the movements of the industrials the only thing that is quite clear is that there were never in the whole Coxeyite demonstration more than 5,000 men on the road at one time. The various "armies" with their maximum strength may be set down as follows:

Commander.	Starting point.	Number of men.
Coxey.....	Massillon, Ohio.....	500
Frye.....	Los Angeles.....	1,000
Kelly.....	San Francisco.....	2,000
Randall.....	Chicago.....	1,000
Hogan.....	Montana.....	500
.....	Oregon.....	900

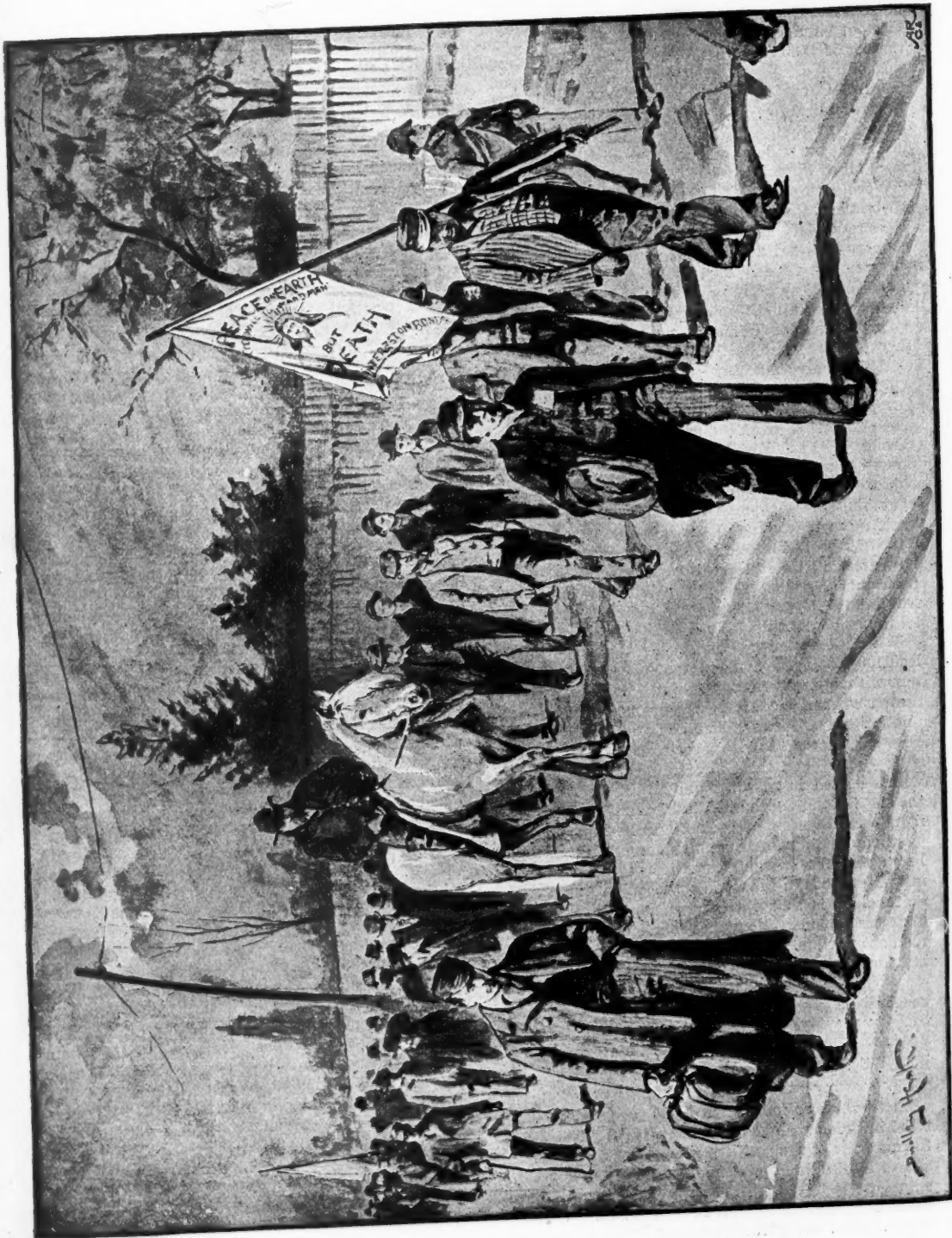
As there were more than 5,000 persons receiving relief in Chicago alone last winter, it is evident that the numbers of the petitioners in boots were but an almost infinitesimal proportion to the numbers of the actual unemployed. The army of tramps who are constantly on the road in the States is said to number 60,000. But the greater number being diffused in

units attracted comparatively little attention compared with the smaller number which was organized and concentrated in half a dozen central points.

One very remarkable feature about Coxeyism is the extent to which it is the creature of the Pacific Slope. Browne, Coxey's lieutenant and right hand, brought the idea of a march on Washington from his experiences with Denis Kearney of the Sandlots, San Francisco, with whom he had agitated and petitioned Congress many years ago. The two most formidable armies started from the Pacific Coast. Frye's, from Los Angeles, Kelly's from San Francisco. Of the other armies, two took their rise in Oregon and Montana. Coxeyism may indeed be said to be the creation of the Pacific Coast. The only important body of men not directly recruited on the far side of the Rockies, or directly inspired and directed from the Pacific Slope, was Randall's Chicago army. But even this was brought into being as the direct result of the presence of Kelly's Californian army in the neighborhood. The armies recruited in the Eastern States were contemptible. There were three score pilgrims from Boston, and even fewer from Philadelphia. Coxeyism, it cannot be too often repeated, was local to half a dozen States, and these almost without exception the furthest away from Washington.

Coxey himself, with his Ohio contingent, was comparatively close at hand. Comparatively that is. But when he unfurled the banner of the Commonwealth of Christ on Easter Sunday, Coxey's men had a longer march before them than that which lay before the Pretender when in 1745 he came down from the Highlands to march on London. The roads also were probably as bad between Massillon and Washington as those which led through Prestonpans and Derby. But Coxey's base was comparatively within a stone's throw of his objective. It was far otherwise with the armies from the Pacific Slope. When Napoleon left Paris for his fatal march on Moscow, he had a shorter distance to travel than that which intervened between the Coxeyites under Frye and Kelly. The distance between Los Angeles and Washington as Frye covered it was further than that which stretches between London and Khartoum. When the Oregon industrials started for the capital they had as long a road to travel as an army starting from Erzeroum on its way to London *via* Constantinople. Hence for the armies, with the exception of Coxey's contingent in Ohio, the possession of railway transport was indispensable. The petitions in boots really came to mean petitions on wheels. When the wheels stopped the petitions were stuck in the mud. Petitions in boots are all very well when the distances are so short that the boots will not wear out. But when they are longer than the boot will last, why then a fresh mode of petitioning must be devised; and it was this necessity which led to the train-stealing which forms so characteristic a feature of Coxeyism.

The question as to the constitution of the armies has been much debated, but one thing stands out quite clearly. These bands of industrials behaved



EN ROUTE: "MARSHAL" BROWNE AND HIS ARMY.

themselves with extraordinary moderation. If some of them occasionally stole a train, they took it as a necessity of transport. It was borrowing rather than stealing. They took the loan of the rolling stock for a time. They stole nothing else. No bodies of broken landless men ever seem to have behaved with a more scrupulous regard for the rights of property. They begged—it may be they took collections—but no acts of robbery are reported by their enemies, nor does there seem to have been any acts of violence perpetrated by the industrials. If they had been lazy tramps, vicious vagabonds preying upon society, this extraordinary absence of crime could not have been recorded. Their behavior seems to have been exemplary. "You cannot find so much as a chicken-feather among my men," Coxeys boasted, when he led his men to Washington past hen-coops innumerable; and although in some districts the farmers barricaded their farms when the army approached, there seem to have been no acts justifying their misgivings.

From the newspaper reports and from the character of their leaders, the Coxeyites seem to be under the imputation of religious enthusiasm rather than of irreligious license. Coxeys and Browne are both religious enthusiasts. So is Kelly. One of the chief preoccupations of the Coxeyites seems to be preaching and singing hymns. Prayer is not so much practiced among them. Their camps have been regulated with Spartan rigor. No toleration was shown to drunkenness, and the armies appear to have been singularly free from camp followers. Here are the rules and regulations of the Chicago army, as drawn up by General Randall:

All members must submit to its discipline, be orderly, peaceful, and law-abiding.

Every member must obey promptly the directions and orders of those who have been elected or appointed to places of authority over them.

A guard will be detailed every day for the succeeding twenty-four hours of a sufficient number of men, to be divided into three reliefs, which shall be under command of the officer of the day.

Every day a sufficient number of men will be detailed to act as police, to see that the camp, barracks, or other place of shelter is kept clean, and to direct men who are thoughtless and careless about their persons to keep as clean as possible.

Every man must keep his person and his immediate portion of the quarters clean, and refrain from boisterous, profane, and obscene talk, and conduct himself in such an orderly, sober, dignified way, whether in or out of quarters, as will inspire the public everywhere that we are American citizens; that we take pride in our country; that we have a just sense of our rights under the laws of our land; and that we are banded together to make the whole people as a jury listen to our grievances.

No person will be allowed in camp except members of the Commonwealth army and those who have permit or countersign.

No speechmaking shall be allowed in camp without consent from the commanding officer.

As all men in the army have joined for "pot-luck," and expect to take it, let there be no grumbling over rations or the quarters furnished to us, no matter what the quality of the one or the inconveniences of the other. We are patriots, and must endure our lot, whatever it may be.

We are, however, fortunately not under any necessity of inferring the nature of the Coxeyites from their general behavior, or the rules and regulations of their camps. Professor Hourwich, already referred to, subjected 290 members, selected at random from the men under "General" Randall's command, to a close examination, and the results at which he arrived appear to be decisive. The Professor, who was assisted by a sociological statistician, is satisfied that the information which he obtained was thoroughly reliable. The conclusions which he published in Chicago on May 7 are briefly as follows:

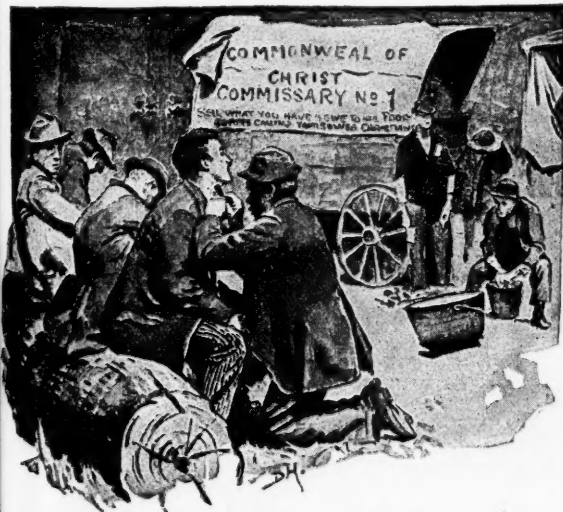
Of the 290 industrials one-half were American born; of the other half the majority were British born. Two-thirds were English-speaking men. They averaged 30 to 32 years of age.

Of 263 industrials 181 were skilled mechanics, representing 70 trades; 74 were unskilled, and 7 were tradesmen. The fourth were union men. Of the skilled mechanics, 70 were unionists, and 111 outside unions. Their average wage when at work was—unionists, \$2.50 per day; non-unionist mechanics, \$1.75; unskilled laborers, \$1.50.

Of 115 questioned as to education only two were badly educated. They averaged seven years of school life; 26 had attended high schools, business and professional colleges, academies and universities.

Of 198 questioned as to politics 83 were Democrats, 39 Republicans, 10 Populists; 25 did not vote, while 28 were not naturalized.

One-half the non-Chicagoan industrials were married, and had left their families in search of work. One-fourth of 261 had been helped through the winter by charity. The average duration of lack of employment was five months. Two-thirds of them had saved enough to tide them over this period, but their savings were spent. Only five or six appeared to be of questionable character.



COMMONWEALERS IN CAMP.

It is, therefore, says Professor Hourwich, not the tramp, but the unemployed working man—the unfortunate citizen—who has turned into the ranks of the Commonweal.

The Coxeyites, ridiculed by the classes, have the sympathy of the masses. Organized labor, and labor not organized, has cheered the armies on their way.

Now let us follow in detail the march of the two industrial armies which have attracted most attention—those of Coxey and of Kelly.

II. THE MARCH FROM MASSILLON.

When the black-browed Marseillais, who knew how to die, marched across France to Paris to the strains of Rouget de Lille's immortal war song, they passed almost unchronicled through revolutionary France. That was before the days of modern journalism. When Coxey and Browne on Easter Sunday began their famous march from Massillon to Washington there were only about a hundred industrial soldiers in line behind the banner of the Army of the Commonweal, but this small force was escorted by no fewer than forty-three special correspondents with four Western Union telegraphic operators and two line men. Never in the annals of insurrection has so small a company of soldiers been accompanied by such a phalanx of recording angels. As a result every incident in the march to Washington has been chronicled with a minuteness of detail and, let me add, with a picturesque exercise of the imagination which has seldom been surpassed. Before the march was over twenty-seven of the forty-three specials had been recalled, but sixteen went over every foot of the road.

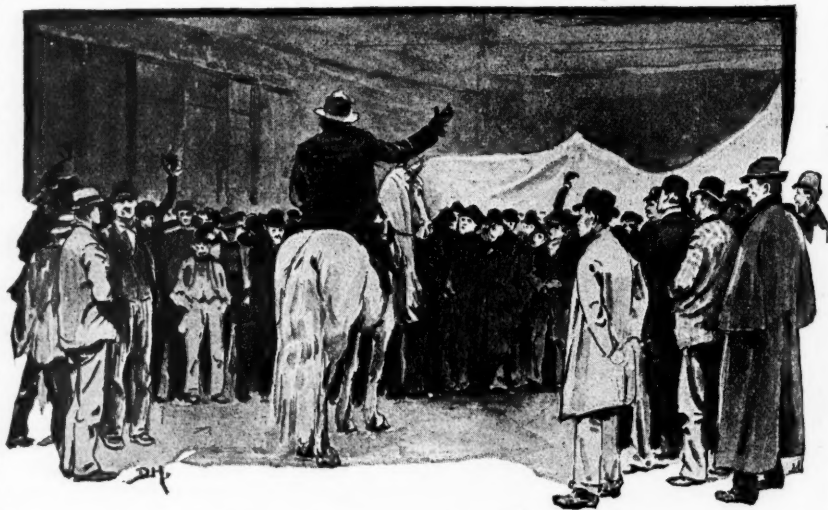
The pictures which the American reporters have given us of Coxey and his strange company are no doubt somewhat highly colored. Beneath all their garnishing, however, can be discovered as curious a caravan on a miniature scale as ever started since the crusade of Walter the Peniless. The "hundred vagabonds" who started from Massillon had swollen to 600 as the army marched through Homestead—Mr. Carnegie's Homestead—but when the perilous march across the snowy mountain had to be faced only 140 were found in line on the summit. The ranks were again recruited when the army approached Washington, but they never mustered 500 after Home-

stead. What the army lacked in numbers it made up in the originality, not to say eccentricity, of its leaders.

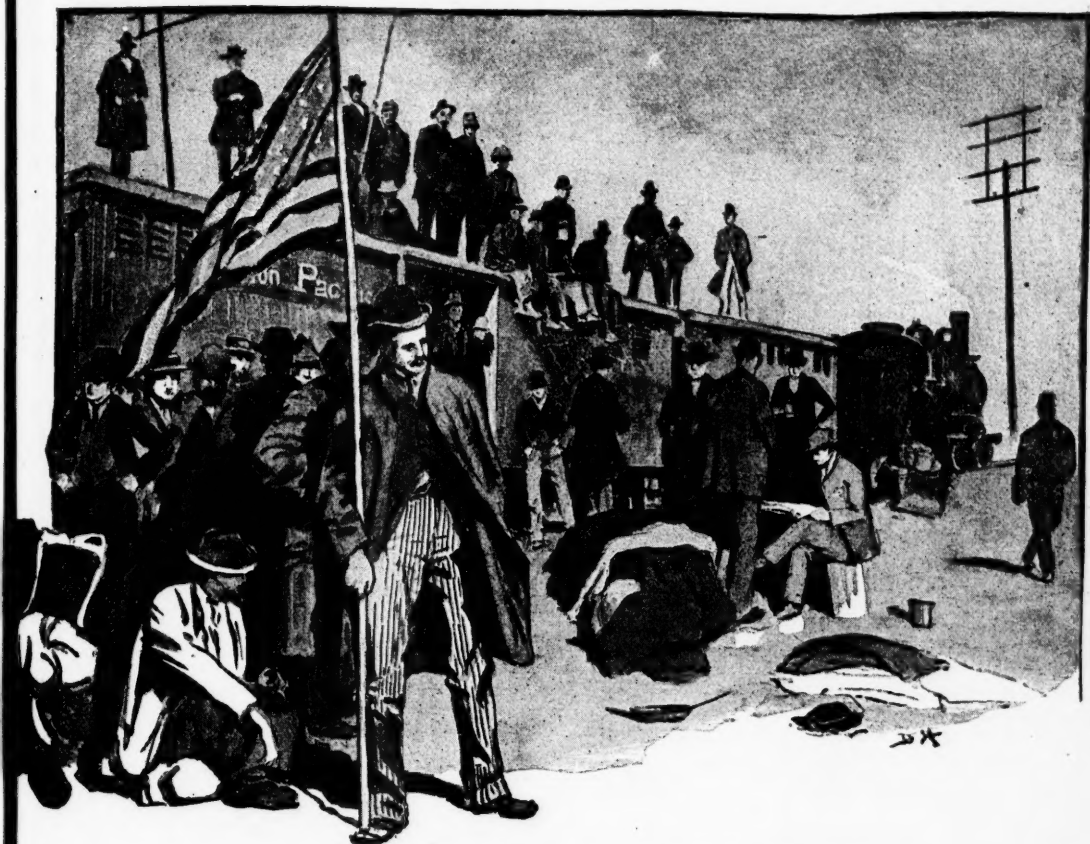
Browne was born July 4, 1849, of a fighting stock. His father had served both in the Mexican and in the Union wars. Browne himself had seen life on many sides. By turns printer, painter, cattle rancher, journalist, cartoonist, and politician, he had even more than the ordinary American's facility to turn his hand to anything. He had been Kearney's private secretary, and had energetically thrown himself into the agitation against the Chinese. Like many other Americans he was mystical and much disposed to theosophy. He had acquired a strong ascendancy over Coxey, so strong indeed that reporters declared Coxey was mesmerized by Browne, and was but the passive instrument of his lieutenant's will.

Coxey was a younger and richer man. Born in Pennsylvania in 1854, he left school when thirteen, and went to work at a rolling mill. He was diligent, and he prospered sufficiently to go into business on his own account in 1879. Two years later he purchased a sandstone quarry at Massillon, Ohio, and in 1889 added to his other ventures that of owning a stock farm, where he bred horses, in Kentucky. Originally an Episcopalian with musical tastes, he has now become theosophist, and is said to be convinced that he and Browne are between them sharers in the reincarnation of Christ. Coxey wears spectacles, is married, and has six children.

It would need the graphic pen of Carlyle to describe the motley crew which marched out of Massillon on Sunday, in the morning, while the air was full of the chiming Easter bells. First marched a negro carrying the American banner. Then riding on a big gray horse came Browne in his buckskin coat, fringed down the sleeves and plastered with decorations. A broad-brimmed white sombrero covered his head, and



CARL BROWNE ADDRESSING COMMONWEALERS.



PILGRIMS ON WHEELS—COXEYITES IN POSSESSION OF A CAPTURED TRAIN.

round his neck he wore an amber necklace given him by his wife. After him came the trumpeter, Windy Oliver, the astrologer "Cyclone" Kirkland, of Pittsburg, and seven musicians of the band. Coxey himself followed the band in a buggy drawn by two bay mares and driven by a negro. In an open carriage behind rode Mrs. Coxey and her sister.

The procession proper was headed by another negro standard bearer carrying the banner of the Commonwealth of Christ with its portrait of the Savior and the suggestive legend, "Death to interest-bearing bonds." Then followed the hundred industrial.

Grimy they were and ragged, but they stepped out bravely behind their banner, caring little for the jeers of the populace, which outnumbered the army by twenty to one. The forty-three newspaper men tramped alongside, while the rear was brought up by a miscellaneous multitude, who tailed off as the snow came down and the mud grew deep in the road. Honoré Jackson, the Indian half-breed, Riel's private secretary, was in the army, with his long black hair and striking features. He was in heavy marching order, with blankets strapped round his body, an axe

by his side, mocassins on his feet, and a beaded girdle round his waist. Jackson went more lightly when the British officers hunted him across the frontier at the time of Riel's rebellion, but notwithstanding his accoutrements he stepped it all the way and reached Washington before the main column. Another strange figure was the Great Unknown, Louis Smith by name, who subsequently incited to mutiny in the ranks, but who at first was a potent agent in maintaining discipline as he rode backward and forward along the column seated in his red saddle, wearing blue overcoat and white riding trousers, distributing badges and exhorting the Commonwealthers to stand firm and not to mind the scoffs and the jeers of the world. The impedimenta of the army consisted of a wagon laden with one of Browne's panoramas, with a cover curiously painted in blue, with a couple of commissariat wagons, on which was inscribed the watchword of the Commonwealth.

A circus tent was carried with them, and such rations as they could secure. As a rule the army was supplied with victuals by the people on the way. The reporters complained of having ham and eggs three

times a day, but they paid for their fare. The Commonwealers being dependent on charity often went hungry. They cut their own firewood in the woods, made fires in camp, received their rations in groups of five, took off their shoes, laid down in their blankets, and rested. All along the road the country-folk came to see the show. It was as good as a circus in its way—and, besides, who could say but that it might lead to better times? So the crowds cheered, and brought crackers and pies and bacon, and the Commonwealers felt encouraged to persevere. Sometimes they enlivened the camp by singing some of the songs of the Army of the Commonweal.

On Sundays Browne preached. His sermons seem to be a strange mixture of prophecy and politics, of theology and finance. Over the head of the preacher floated a banner bearing the inscription, "The Kingdom of Heaven (on Earth) is at Hand." In one of the sermons, of which a report has reached us, he declared the present condition of the country to be the fulfillment of the revelation to St. John. The horns of the beast were the seven conspiracies against the money of the people; the ten horns were the ten monopolies, foremost among them the sugar trust. Grover Cleveland had called an extra session of Congress, and by the aid of "that gray-headed rat from Ohio, John Sherman," had been able to heal the wounds of the seventh head by repealing the Silver Purchasing bill.

Browne is great in Scripture, and his Biblical allusions are quite Puritanic. Here, for instance, is an extract from one of his general orders:

We are fast undermining the structure of monopoly in



"GENERAL" FRYE.



"GENERAL" COXEY OFF TO WASHINGTON.

the hearts of the people. Like Cyrus of old, we are fast tunneling under the boodlers' Euphrates, and will soon be able to march under the walls of the second Babylon and its mysteries too. The infernal blood-sucking bank system will be overthrown, for the handwriting is on the wall.

In his eyes Coxeyism is the outward and visible sign of the second coming of Christ. He wrote at the beginning of the march an exposition of his views on this subject, in which we have the familiar tone of the Fifth Monarchy man with a modern accent.

Coxey writes and speaks with less theological fervor. But, like Browne, he is zealous against all interest-bearing bonds. The watchword of the Coxeyite agitation is "Death to the interest-bearing bond!"

The legislative programme is not limited to the demands of the Good Road Association. They have two bills before Congress.

The Road bill provides for the creation of a country road fund of \$500,000,000 to be issued in non-interest-bearing bonds at the rate of \$20,000,000 a month. The bill also provides that all work shall be done by the day, which shall consist of eight hours, and that the lowest rate to be paid shall be \$1.50 per day.

The other bill authorizes non-interest-bearing loans to states, territories, counties, townships, municipalities, and incorporated towns or villages, for the purpose of making public improvements. Any of these authorities may borrow a sum or sums not exceeding one-half the assessed value of their real estate. The money is to be issued in the form of \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 Treasury notes, which shall be full legal tender for all debts, public and private. The government is to retain 1 per cent. for the expense of engraving and printing. The loan is to be repaid in twenty-five annual installments of 4 per cent. each.

The scheme may or may not be absurd. But something like it would probably be adopted at once if there were to be a rebellion or a foreign invasion; and in the opinion of many the need of finding work for the workless is not less urgent. Europe spends every year in defensive armaments twice as much as the capital sum asked for by the Coxeyites to make roads,

which are indispensable for the material development of the country.

The chief incident in the march to Washington was the crossing of the Blue Mountains in a snow-storm. The passage was a good piece of stiff climbing, which was too much for all but 150. Of those who got through Browne said in a general order, "Your names will be emblazoned on the scroll of fame." As Henry V said to his men after the battle of Agincourt, your names will be as familiar as household words." A card of merit was issued to all who made the march in the following terms:

The Commonweal of Christ: This certifies that John Souther, of group 3, commune 1, Chicago community of the Commonweal of Christ, is entitled to this souvenir for heroic conduct in crossing the Cumberland Mountains in the face of snow and ice, and despite police persecution and dissension breeders.

Their reception varied. Nowhere was it more enthusiastic than at Alleghany City, where the enthusiasm of the populace was in inverse proportion to the hostility of the police. The army was presented with a new banner bearing the following inscription in gilt letters on white silk:

Pittsburgh and Alleghany. Laws for Americans. More money, less misery, good roads. No interest-bearing bonds.



"GENERAL" KELLY.

After reaching the Chesapeake and Ohio canal the crusaders transferred themselves to two scows, which conveyed them for ninety miles in two days at so much freight per ton, each soldier being averaged at 150 pounds net weight. After, they disembarked and



KELLY ON HORSEBACK.

resumed their march to the capitol. The purple banner of the Nazarene floated overhead, followed by the white standard of the Pittsburgh and Alleghany men, but not for all their banners or for all their eloquence were they allowed to approach the steps of the capitol. The mounted police broke up the procession and arrested Browne. Coxey not being recognized succeeded in reaching the steps, where, however, he was seized and removed. He handed his written protest to a reporter, and the first act of the great Coxeyite demonstration was at an end.

III. FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAPITOL.

The march to Washington from Massillon was child's play compared with the enterprise undertaken by the Commonwealers who started for Washington from the Pacific Slope. The distance, some 3,000 miles, was a longer walk than the Crusaders of the Middle Ages who started for the Holy Land, and the armies no sooner began to march than they discovered it was indispensable they should go by rail. As they had no money to pay for their freight, this necessity led them naturally to seize railway trains. Sometimes they succeeded in inducing the railway companies to carry them. More frequently they seized goods trains and compelled the conductor to bring them along. But for this expedient they never could have crossed the great desert. There were two armed

bodies: General Frye's, who started from Los Angeles, and General Kelly's, which came from Sacramento. Of these Kelly's was much the larger and more formidable. It was twice threatened with Gatling guns. At Sacramento and at Utah it traveled alternately on foot, by rail, and in flat-bottomed boats, which it built on the Des Moines River. It was sometimes menaced by the authorities, and then *fêted* by the people. The Pacific armies said little about good roads. Their cry was State aid for the irrigation of the desert. They do not seem to have been acting in concert with Coxey, and General Kelly expressed himself freely in criticism of Coxey's tactics. The most notable feature about their movements was the sympathy which they commanded along the line of their march. Not even the seizing of trains to the general dislocation of railway transit could alienate the support of the masses.

Journalists laugh at Coxeyism. The laboring people sympathize, and in the end it is the latter who will prevail. We are not unfamiliar with similar petitions in boots in London. Lazarus showed his sores in Trafalgar Square, and the unemployed tramped their shoes off their feet in 1886-87 demonstrating their desire for work. London newspapers, with one or two exceptions, scoffed and flouted the agitators. The metropolitan police broke up the processions and cleared the Square amid the cheers of Dives and his myrmidons. John Burns and Cunningham Graham were flung into prison, and for a time there was peace, the peace and the silence of the grave. But in two short years London elected its first County Council, and John Burns fresh from prison became the most influential member of the new governing body. The men at Trafalgar Square became the rulers of Spring Gardens, and the greatest movement of our time in the direction of municipal socialism is being conducted at this moment in the name of the London Council by the representatives of the army of discontent which bivouacked at the base of Nelson's Column only seven years ago.

There is something so abhorrent to human reason in the waste of the labor of a million willing workers in a continent which has not yet made decent roads through its most populous districts, that every one must sympathize with the attempt by pacific,

although irregular, methods to force the subject upon the attention of the government. Coxey may be mad, and Kelly may be visionary, but America needs good roads and the arid lands of the West await irrigation. General Frye's demands are more extensive. He wants government employment, the prohibition of all immigration for ten years, and the prevention of all aliens holding land in the United States. If a hostile power were to invade the United States, the necessity of repelling the enemy would compel the government to find means wherewith to utilize this waste mass of human force in making fortifications, roads, and other indispensable necessities of successful war. But as there is no enemy in the field save Hunger and Cold, the government is paralyzed. It has neither funds nor initiative now. So it has come to pass that these workless workers are endeavoring, more or less aimlessly, to force on a crisis that may be as effective although not so bloody a stimulant to action as actual war. They realize, do these unemployed industrials, that governments when threatened with destruction by war can find at least rations for all the troops they can raise. What then if they are equally threatened by armies of industrials marching resolutely onward to the capital? Of the capacity of the industrial armies to place whole districts in a state of siege, there is already evidence enough and to spare. The seizure of railway trains, the suspension of traffic along whole lines of rail, the calling out of the militia, the parading of Gatling guns, the pursuit and capture of trains by United States cavalry, all this may be regarded as but playful, somewhat tragically playful reminders that even in a free Republic the condition of governments going on is that men must somehow or other be fed. What will be the end of it all who can say? No prophecy can be made with any degree of certainty, excepting this, that the end is not yet. A revival of trade may postpone further developments at present, but unless all the lessons drawn from past history are mistaken, Coxeyism will in future assume much more menacing dimensions, unless forestalling the evil betimes the Americans decide upon adopting a policy which will give the workless something better to do than the organizing of petitions in boots.



A GROUP OF KELLYITES.

MARCHING ITINERARY OF THE INDUSTRIALS.

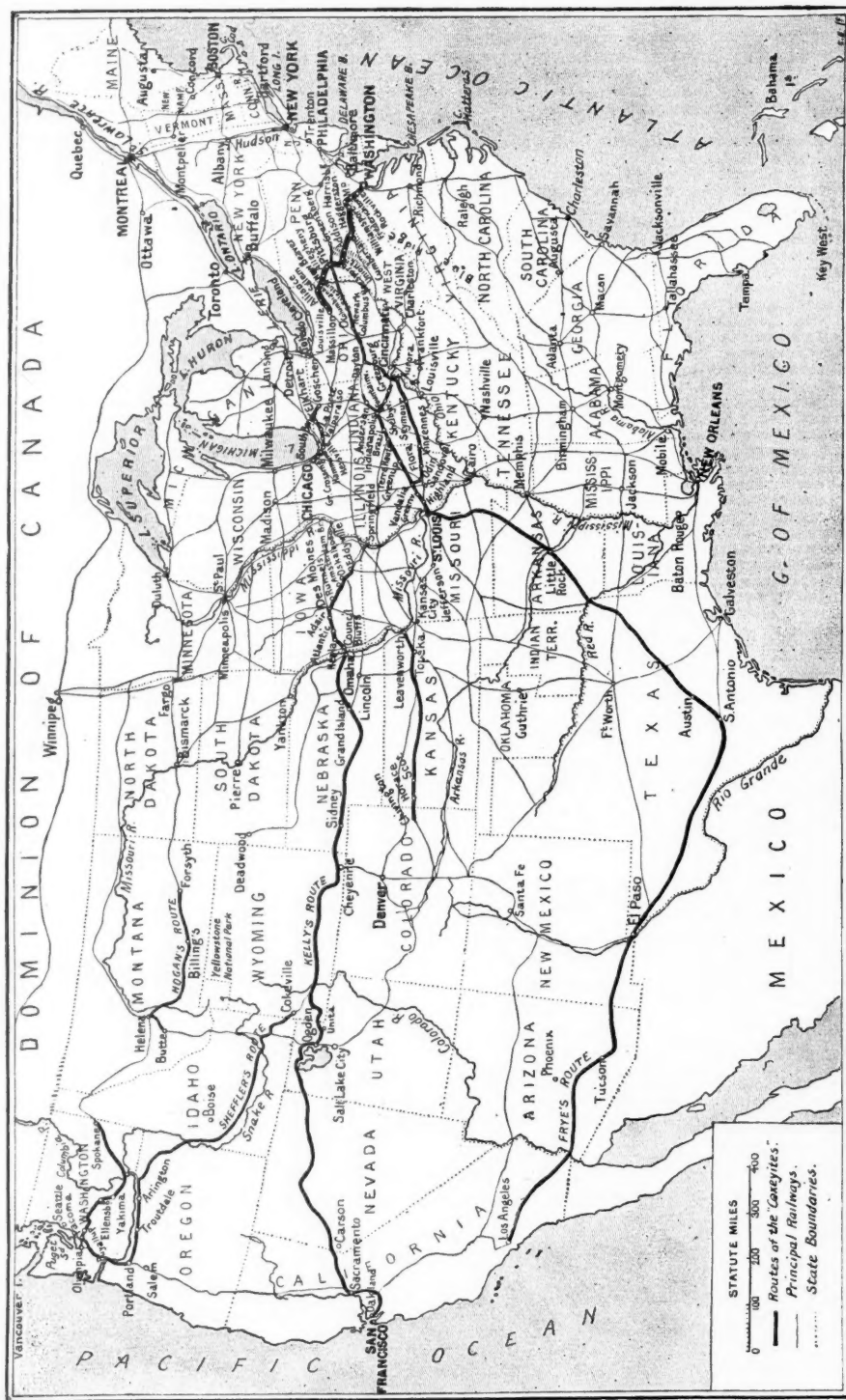
COXEY'S MARCH FROM OHIO TO WASHINGTON.

- Mar. 24.—Army leaves Massillon, O., with about a hundred men.
- 26.—Marches through snow and a bitterly cold wind to Louisville, O. Number increases to 116.
- 27.—Marches to Alliance, O., thirteen miles.
- 28.—After a march of fourteen miles through snow, army welcomed at Salem by Quakers and provided with shelter and food.
- 29.—At Columbiana, O., the army, which has increased to 200, is provided with 1000 loaves of bread and other provisions.
- 30.—On their march through the mud to East Palestine, the Coxeyites are welcomed by the citizens at Waterford with music and cheering.
- 31.—The army crosses the Pennsylvania frontier line without molestation.
- Apr. 1.—The army is welcomed by thousands of men and women at New Beaver, Pa., and supplied with a abundance of food. The numbers are increased by 137 new recruits.
- 2.—Marches eighteen miles and camps on the outskirts of Pittsburg. The Commonwealers are received everywhere with enthusiasm, and are escorted by students and others.
- 3.—Marches into Allegheny City escorted by bands and labor deputations. The army is received by a crowd of 100,000 people and loudly cheered. The police show themselves to be hostile.
- 4.—The army is besieged in its camping ground by the police, and thirty Commonwealers are arrested and sent to the workhouse. Well supplied with clothes and provisions by the people.
- 5.—Marches to Homestead, provisions still plentiful.
- 6.—On the march from Homestead to McKeesport, Pa., the army is joined by nearly 100 coke strikers.
- 10.—The army encamps at Uniontown, Pa., for a day, owing to the badness of the weather.
- 11.—The Commonwealers march out of Uniontown, and in a snowstorm climb one of the loftiest peaks of the Blue Mountains.
- 12.—The army, numbering 350 men, reaches Addison, Pa., after toiling for fourteen miles through snow and ice.
- 13.—Marches another thirteen miles in the cold and wet. Chief Marshal Browne and Bandmaster Smith quarrel.
- 14.—The army sides with Smith against Browne.
- 15.—Coxey dismisses Smith and his son and reinstates Browne.
- 16.—Young Coxey reinstated. The army joined by twenty recruits at Cumberland, Md.
- 17.—The army leaves Cumberland in canal boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal for Williamsport, a distance of ninety miles.
- 19.—The Commonwealers disembark at Williamsport, Md.
- 20.—The army goes into camp at Hagerstown, Md., for a few days. Does not meet with a cordial reception.
- 23.—Coxey's army marches out of Hagerstown with bands playing and banners flying.
- 24.—The army encamps at Frederick, Md.
- 25.—In a drunken brawl some shots are fired and one man is injured.
- 28.—The Commonweal army is joined by a contingent from Philadelphia at Rockville. Together they number about 400 men.
- 29.—10,000 people turn out to see the army march into Brightwood Park, on the outskirts of Washington.

- May 1.—The Commonwealers march into Washington. Coxey reaches steps of the Capitol, but is not allowed to speak. Hands his protest to reporters.

KELLY'S ARMY FROM THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

- Apr. 3.—An army of 350 men under "General" Kelly leaves San Francisco for Oakland on their way to Washington.
- 5.—Kelly's army, increase to 800 men, encamps in the Revival tabernacle, and refuses to be transported to Sacramento in box-cars. The mayor calls out the militia, produces a Gatling gun, arms the police and fire departments, and enrolls 1,200 deputies. At two in the morning a general alarm is sounded by the ringing of the fire bells, and the city forces surround the tabernacle. The army refuses to move. Kelly is arrested and released. The army is finally shipped for Sacramento in eight box-cars.
- 6.—Kelly's army arrives at Sacramento in freight cars. He is joined by 200 men. City authorities feed the army on coffee, bread, beef and soup. The mayor makes arrangements for the transportation of the army east in twenty freight cars.
- 8.—Governor West, of Nevada, calls out the militia and goes to meet the approaching army at Ogden, Utah, with a Gatling gun. Kelly's men come into Ogden on a Southern Pacific train. The Union Pacific refuses to transport them except at full rates.
- 10.—Governor Waite telegraphs permission to Kelly to go through Colorado. Governor West orders them to return west. The men refuse. The Southern Pacific refuses to transport them back again excepting at full rates. The men then go to seize a Union Pacific train. The men are fed by the Charity Organization and supplied with enough food by the mayor of Ogden to last them to the Nevada frontier. Meanwhile the camp is surrounded with soldiers.
- 11.—The army leaves Ogden and marches east.
- 12.—Kelly's army, now consisting of 1,200 men, seizes a Union Pacific train of twenty coal cars at Unita.
- 13.—Kelly's train stops for the night at Sidney, Neb.
- 14.—Governor Jackson places the Iowa National Guard under arms, and proceeds to Council Bluffs to meet Kelly. In passing through Grand Island, Neb., in twenty-five box-cars, Kelly's army is plentifully supplied with provisions by the mayor.
- 15.—The army is supplied with provisions on condition that they do not leave the train at Omaha. On arriving at Council Bluffs the army consists of 1,400 men. They are increased by 150 recruits and supplied with food.
- 16.—Marches out of Council Bluffs amid the enthusiastic cheers of the citizens to Weston, a few miles to the east. At Weston the army increases to about 1,900 men, and has fourteen wagon loads of provisions.
- 20.—Sympathizers with Kelly in Council Bluffs seize a train and give it him, but he refuses to accept the gift.
- 22.—The army, 1,470 strong, marches from Weston to Neola. It is received by the mayor, council and citizens in procession. The people hang Judge Hubbard in effigy for calling out the militia.
- 23.—Kelly declares that the army demands that the unemployed shall be employed in irrigating the arid lands of the West. There is some quarreling in the army.



MAP SHOWING THE ITINERARY OF THE ARMIES OF THE COMMONWEAL.

- 24.—A company secede, and a plot to kill Kelly is discovered. The army reaches Atlantic.
- 25.—The differences are amicably arranged. The mayor praises the army for its orderly conduct and the citizens contribute 400 pairs of shoes.
- 28.—Kelly makes a forced march to Des Moines.
- 29.—The army, after marching twenty miles for five days, and after a forced march of forty through the night of the 29th, arrives in a very fatigued condition at Des Moines. Food and shelter are provided for the men. The populace is sympathetic.
- May 2.—Kelly tries to secure transportation to the east for his 1,500 men, but fails.
- 3.—Governor Jackson makes an attempt to secure transportation for Kelly, but is refused.
- 6.—350 of Kelly's army begin building boats for their transportation down the Des Moines river. They are visited by 20,000 people.
- 8.—The citizens of Des Moines pay for the construction of the boats, and supply the army with provisions for one day.
- 9.—Kelly starts with 104 boats down the Des Moines river. Each boat contains from eight to ten men. They meet with rough weather and are scattered over a distance of twenty miles.
- 28.—Kelly's army, 1,100 strong, arrives in St. Louis.
- 31.—Kelly's forces divide, some 500 of the men following Col. George Speed, of California. The main army proceeds in boats down the Mississippi and up the Ohio.
- June 14.—Kelly's Commonwealers land near Henderson, Ky.

FRYE'S ARMY.

Frye started with some 700 men from Los Angeles, California, in the middle of March. He is first heard of at Tucson, Arizona, where he stopped on March 20 on his way east in a Santa Fé train.

Mar. 21.—At El Paso, on the frontier of Texas, rumors of the approaching army create a panic, which, however, is allayed, and three hundred dollars are subscribed to feed it when it appears. General Frye, however, is arrested for vagrancy, but subsequently released.

- 26.—The Santa Fé railway officials side-track the train in the prairie, where they can get no food. Governor Hogg, of Texas, sympathizes with the Commonwealers and refuses to call out the militia.
- 27.—The Governor recalls the company of militia guarding the Santa Fé trains at Finley.
- 28.—The people of El Paso pay for a special train and supply the army with food.
- 29.—The Central Industrial Council of Texas passes resolutions of sympathy with General Frye.
- 30.—The 600 Commonwealers are not allowed to dismount at San Antonio, Texas, but are supplied with food and joined by sixty recruits.
- 31.—Frye continues his journey east in fourteen box-cars.
- Apr. 3.—Frye's army of 600 arrives at St. Louis, and is encamped in the railway yards. They are provided with food by the Merchants' Exchange.
- 4.—The army crosses the river into Illinois, the ferry passage being paid for by subscriptions.
- 5 and 6.—Frye remains at East St. Louis trying to get transportation, but does not succeed. He is ordered by the police to leave the town. Joined by several recruits, bringing his number up to 800.
- 11.—General Frye reaches Greenville, Ill., with his force reduced to 300 and in a worn-out condition. Citizens raise money to supply provisions.

- 12.—200 recruits arrive at Little Rock by train, who are joined by 250 from the city; 900 are awaiting transportation at San Antonio. Altogether the army consists of about 1,100 men, who maintain excellent discipline, and leave for Memphis.
- 13.—356 men of Frye's army march into Vandalia, Ill., with music. The city council provides them with food sufficient for two meals.
- 14.—There is a split in Frye's army, 156 of the men declaring that they cannot march any further and must have transportation. Frye with 200 men starts East.
- 19.—Frye's army encounters bad weather and encamps near Greenup, Ill. The municipality supply money for provisions.
- 23.—The army arrives at Terre Haute, in Indiana, and is vaccinated by the authorities. Forty new recruits join.
- 24.—After loading into a freight train their horses, etc., bound for Brazil, Ind., the engine is set in motion, leaving the men behind. The army encamps round fires made of railway fencing.
- 25.—The men seize a Vandalia train at Terre Haute bound for Brazil.
- 26.—200 of Frye's men climb on top of a freight train and ride to Indianapolis.
- 28.—Frye's army increases to 500; makes a long stay in Indianapolis. It parades the streets and secures plenty of provisions.
- May 1.—Labor leaders of Indianapolis petition the mayor to rid the town of the Commonwealers.
- 4.—The mayor requests the army to move on. The Populists raise funds.
- 8.—General Frye arrives at Fountaintown, Ind., with 200 men.
- 9.—Frye, refused permission to enter Shelbyville, camps outside, and is visited by 2,000 people.
- 28.—Frye's army of 550 men embarks at Cincinnati on barges for Pittsburg.
- June 5.—Frye's army having reached Parkersburg, W. Va., splits into three divisions, one of which starts to follow the pike to Washington, another takes the B. & O. tracks, and the third remains in Parkersburg.

Galvin's Division.—Galvin's division was formed April 14 of 156 deserters from Frye's army at Vandalia, Ill. It is now at Washington.

Randall's Chicago Division.—Five hundred men under "General" Randall started from Chicago May 1. They were last heard from in Northern Ohio.

Sullivan's Chicago Division.—The second division of the Chicago army consists of about seventy-five men, under "Captain" Sullivan.

St. Louis Division.—The St. Louis band, consisting of 300 men, under "General" Morrison, started May 2.

Indianapolis Division.—Aubrey organized an industrial army April 21.

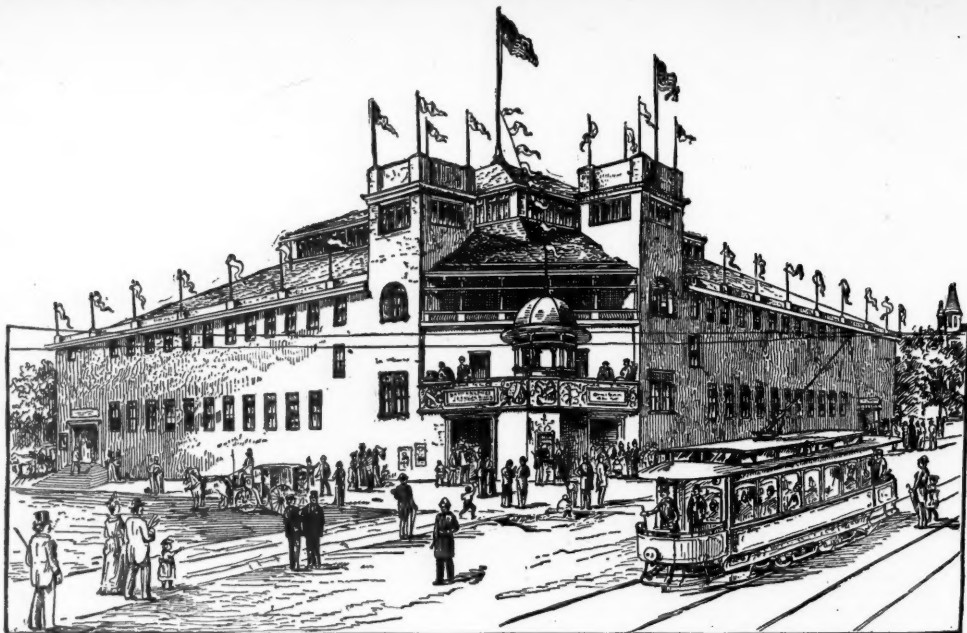
Oregon Division.—The Oregon Commonwealers rendezvoused at Puyallup April 16, and moved eastward by means of captured trains.

Washington (State) Division.—Five hundred Commonwealers attempted a start from Tacoma, Wash., May 1. They finally proceeded eastward by captured trains, having many conflicts with deputies and troops.

Montana Division.—"General" Hogan assembled 500 men at Butte April 20. They captured a Northern Pacific train, and were themselves captured and arraigned in court by Deputy U. S. Marshals.

Colorado Division.—Greyson led some eighty men from Denver in the latter part of April. "General" Sanders, with 400 men, stole trains and left Pueblo May 8.

[The above record makes no claim to completeness or to perfect accuracy.]



THE HALL AT CLEVELAND IN WHICH THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

A GREAT GATHERING TO COME.

IT falls to the lot of few men to inaugurate a great movement. And very few of these few have the joy of seeing the movement inaugurated by themselves win, in fourteen short years, the allegiance of more than 3,000,000 of souls. This is the case with the Christian Endeavor Society, whose enrolled membership has already reached nearly 2,000,000 young people, while the enrollment of denominational societies sprung from and based on the Christian Endeavor Society reaches 1,000,000 more.

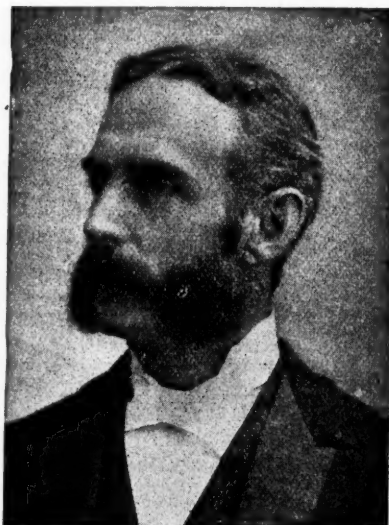
Through all these fourteen years Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., the originator of the Society, has been the soul of the movement. From his quiet pastor's study in Portland, Maine, from his busy pastorate in Boston, and, of recent years, from the active United Society headquarters in the same city, a stream of potent influences has gone out, touching and stirring the youth of the world, and arousing them to unprecedented enthusiasm "for Christ and the Church."

We find this hard working and many-dutied man at the back of a series of offices that serves but poorly as a barrier to a constant stream of visitors. On the walls of the room are mementos of the famous Christian Endeavor Conventions of recent years, in this country and abroad. There also are framed copies of the Christian Endeavor pledge in some of the many languages into which it has been translated—for the movement is flourishing vigorously not only among the nations of Europe and in the island continent of Australia, but also amid the Japanese, the Chinese, the Zulus, the Turks, the Hindoos, the islanders of the Southern Pacific.

Dr. Clark himself we find to be a man of exceedingly quiet, yet manly and decisive bearing. We are in the presence of a man utterly dominated by a great idea. His eyes, the finest feature of a remarka-

bly strong face, flash enthusiasm at the mention of "the cause," at the same time that the low and steady tones of his rich voice express a consecrated perseverance that is as far from fanaticism as may be imagined.

A thousand duties are awaiting him, and we pass



REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.,
President United Society Christian Endeavor.

at once to the purpose of our call by asking him about the preparations for the coming International Christian Endeavor Convention at Cleveland, July 11-15.

"For more than a year," he answers, "one of the largest Christian Endeavor unions in the world has been bending every nerve to the service of this great assembly. It is no slight task to house comfortably 25,000 or 30,000 people, provide for their food and transportation, and furnish halls where such a throng can easily hear and see. These things the committee of '94, with its zealous head, Rev. J. Z. Tyler, D.D., have admirably accomplished. Convention Hall will



REV. J. Z. TYLER, D.D., OF CLEVELAND,
Chairman Committee on Arrangements.

seat 10,000 people, the mammoth Convention tent will hold 10,000 more, and Cleveland's largest halls and churches will accommodate the overflow."

"Do you expect an overflow?"

"Certainly. For many months the various city unions have been arranging for their excursions. A half-fare rate granted by the railroads puts the wonderful uplift of the Convention within the reach of a multitude of zealous young Christians and their pastors. Many a society, by the way, will send their pastor as a delegate, paying his expenses, and will be richly rewarded by the fresh accessions of spiritual fervor with which he will return."

"How

will the Convention be opened this year, Dr. Clark?"

"In a novel and audacious way, but one strictly warranted by the need. There will be on the very opening night—Wednesday, July 11—fifteen simultaneous meetings in fifteen of the largest churches of the Forest City. These meetings will be addressed by such eminent men and women as Mr. Anthony Comstock, Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D.D., Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., Rev. J. T. Beckley, D.D., Bishop Samuel Fallows, D.D., Rev. Canon J. B. Richardson, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D., Rev. H. C. Farrar, D.D., Rev. W. H. McMillan, D.D., Rev. M. Rhodes, D.D., Rev. Gilby C. Kelly, D.D., Rev. William Patterson, Rev. James L. Hill, D.D., Rev. Charles A. Dickinson, Rev. David J. Burrell, D.D., Mrs. I. M. Alden (Pansy), and many more."

"I should think, Dr. Clark, that it would be impossible with such a lavish opening programme to keep the succeeding meetings on an equal pitch."

"Not with such speakers as the Christian Endeavor cause can command. There is Governor William McKinley, for instance, who will make the address of welcome to the State, Dr. Tyler extending the city's welcome, while the response to both is made by Rev. E. R. Dille, D.D., of San Francisco. Among the notable speakers of the four days' Convention are: Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D.D., Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D., Rev. Hermann Warszewiak, President Raymond, Bishop Thoburn, Rev. Cornelius Brett, D.D., Rev. P. R. Danley, D.D., John G. Woolley, Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D., Secretary Baer, Bishop Arnett, Rev. J. K. Dixon, D.D., Rev. E. B. Chappell, D.D., President Tucker, Rev. N. D. Hillis, D.D., and a great many more."

"Is there not danger that such a feast, so long continued, will weary your crowd?"

"You do not know Endeavorers. But, besides, the sessions will be short, with generous intermissions;

and Saturday afternoon, with the exception of the Junior rally, is to be given up entirely to rest and free excursions on the lake, kindly provided by Cleveland Endeavorers."

"In such a vast popular gathering, Dr.



JOHN WILLIS BAER.

The General Secretary and the Treasurer of the U. S. C. E.



WILLIAM SHAW.

Clark, the music, I suppose, must be quite a feature."

"Yes, indeed, and one of the most inspiring. The singing of these great Conventions, with their fresh young voices and their eager heartiness, is one of the most glorious and inspiring sounds the earth has yet heard. This year two immense choirs have been organized and trained by experienced leaders. Instrumental and orchestral music, too, will not be lacking."

"And what are some of the themes this great multitude is to consider?"

"Well, in the first place, the topics of several of the sessions were determined by the offer, made at the Convention last year at Montreal, of more than a hundred banners and diplomas to be awarded to societies and unions for the best work along the various lines of giving to missions, promotion of denominational literature, the extension of the Christian Endeavor interdenominational fellowship, and for labors directed toward better citizenship. This offer has been productive of marked results. A multitude have adopted the principle of proportionate and systematic giving through the past year, and especially the Endeavorers have entered heart and soul into the movement in the interests of good citizenship. Christian Endeavor good-citizenship leagues, and good-citizenship committees of city and State Christian Endeavor unions have done and are doing much to purify politics, relieve the poor, push the temperance reform, and train the Christian youth of the world to take an intelligent interest in the topics of the time."

"You will have meetings, then, whose themes will be along these lines?"

"Yes, and they will be meetings full of significance. Other meetings will be devoted to missions, and the various practical subjects that ought to be brought to the attention of young Christians. Besides, there are several other new and most promising branches of Christian Endeavor work that will receive attention, such as the wonderfully successful Missionary Extension Lecture Course; the Mothers' Society of Christian Endeavor; the work among sailors, life-savers and traveling men; and the Senior Society, or the application of Christian Endeavor principles to the mid-week prayer meeting of the church."

"This is a young people's society, Dr. Clark. Are the young people themselves represented on your programmes, or do they simply listen and learn?"

"They take a very active part, as you will believe if you go to Cleveland. Free parliaments and question boxes, conferences and consecration meetings, are scattered all through the Convention programme, and form one of its most prominent and enjoyable features. A school of practical methods of committee work is to be held, besides, and there are to be conferences of officers of various kinds, as well as of those who are interested in different phases of Christian Endeavor work. One evening is given up to

State, Territorial and Provincial rallies. Every morning, moreover, the Endeavorers will conduct ten early morning prayer meetings at 6.30, and noon prayer meetings will also be held during the Convention for the business men of Cleveland."

"The Christian Endeavor Society is interdenominational. How are the different denominations recognized in the programme?"

"Partly by one of the most striking features of the Convention—the denominational rallies. In various churches, chiefly of their own order, thirty different evangelical denominations will hold Christian Endeavor rallies. These meetings have been long in preparation. They will be addressed by the best men in the various denominations, who will find here a magnificent opportunity of inspiring to greater denominational zeal the flower of the youth of their Church. The leaders of these conferences will make reports to the entire Convention. Noble representatives of each of these bodies of Christians will also appear on the regular Convention programme. On Sunday morning, in recognition of a well known Christian Endeavor principle, there will be no Convention exercises, but the Endeavorers will attend the churches of their own faith in Cleveland."

"It seems to me, Dr. Clark, that this must be a unique gathering, and that it means much for the cause of Christ that 25,000 or 30,000 young people can be got to attend a religious convention in the dog days."

"Yes, indeed, and especially a convention with such high and serious aims as this. Remember, sir, that all this youthful enthusiasm centres in the *prayer meeting*, and finds there its chief vent. Primarily it is for the enrichment of the *prayer meeting* that these young Christians will gather at Cleveland in such thronging numbers. They are no visionaries. They are happy, wide-awake, merry young men and women. They are active denizens of this world just the same, though they are trying most heartily to transform it into the kingdom of Heaven."

"And for a final word, Dr. Clark, what of the year of which this Convention is the climax?"

"It has been a year of steady gain in this young people's work all over the world. Societies are multiplying to an unprecedented degree. The denominational leaders are appreciating as never before what a marvelous blessing comes from the Christian Endeavor Society to all Church activities. In England they have just held in London—in the famous Spurgeon Tabernacle—a most remarkable national convention. Everywhere in foreign lands the growth is rapid and constant. Best of all, though—best of all is the spirit that fills the hearts of the dear young people—a spirit of passionate loyalty to Christ and His Church, such as the world has never yet witnessed. When I think what workers God is preparing for His Church of the next decade, I am profoundly moved and profoundly grateful."

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

PROTECTION AND THE FARMER.

"FARMERS, Fallacies and Furrows" is the aliterative title of an article by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, in the *Forum*.

The text of Secretary Morton's contentions is that "the American supply of agricultural products has increased with far greater celerity than the American demand for them; while foreign demand has been absolutely banished—forbidden at times—by a prohibitory tariff;" the result of which is low prices of farm products. And the keynote which he sounds is that this condition of affairs may be remedied by giving the farmers of the United States the right "to taxlessly buy in the markets of all the civilized world wherein they are compelled to sell."

THE SOURCE OF THE FARMER'S DISCONTENT.

"The agriculture of this Republic has given a solid basis to all its normal manufacturing interests. It has purveyed for every industrious and frugal artisan and laborer in the land an abundance of low-priced food of the very best quality. The farmer has nourished, maintained and sustained the trade of the United States with Europe and all parts of the civilized globe where Americans make exchanges at all. His products represent more than 70 per cent. in value of all the exports of the United States. Selling in competition with all the world, the most serious drawback to the American farmer is his compulsory purchasing in the 'home market' whence all the competition of the outside world is excluded. This hunting over all the globe for a market as a seller, while incarcerated as a buyer in the home market, gives the farmer that tired feeling which generates discontent.

"It is a great wrong upon agriculture to force it to sell in the free-trade markets of the earth, and then restrict, coerce, and bulldoze it into buying the things which it is somewhere compelled to purchase. in the United States, whence, by the high protective tariff, all competition is absolutely shut out. It matters very little to the American farmer how cheaply he is compelled to sell his wheat, if he is only permitted to buy other things as cheaply, proportionally, in a market as free as the one in which he sells. Under commercial freedom the purchasing power of the farm's yearly product would buy more at a low price than it can now even at a high price, in a restricted market, which is walled in and guaranteed competitionless to the protectees. The booth privileges of a country fair are not more completely sold and secured to the fakirs who buy them than are the markets of the United States sealed and sold to the protected manufacturers—our national fakirs—by the McKinley act."

Secretary Morton is not one of those "friends" of the farmer who think that he is badly abused by railroads, banks and corporate capital in general.

"The American farmers are better off to-day than the workers in any other vocation. In their homes they illustrate the fact that, while they have been protectively unencouraged, and uninspired by the law-making power, to renewed efforts or increased production (except by the Homestead law), they are, nevertheless, better off than those citizens who have depended for a livelihood upon employment in those industries which are directly dependent upon and stimulated and sustained by statutes and protected by tariffs.

"Fidelity to the furrows—material, financial, intellectual, and economic—which were marked out by their virtuous and patriotic ancestry, and a quick, sharp farewell to the fallacies of protection and paternalism, which lead always logically and inexorably to communism and anarchy, will reinstate the American farmers in self-respect, independence, and political power."

THE COXEY CRUSADE.

NATURALLY, a number of the magazines this month contain articles on the industrial army, which, during the last three months or more, has been marching on Washington.

The Origin of the Movement.

The best account of the origin of the Coxeys crusade is given by Mr. Shirley Plumer Austin in the *Chautauquan*:

"An unusually deep Ohio mudhole was an important factor in the inception of the 'On to Washington' crusade which has attracted the attention of the country for several months past. An encounter with this now historic mudhole; some three years ago, fixed most firmly in the mind of Jacob Sechler Coxeys the crying need of good roads.

"Coxey lived near Massillon, Ohio, was a quarry owner and fancy stock breeder, and through his business acumen had secured a comfortable fortune. In politics he was a Greenback-Populist and for years had been desirous of reforming the existing system of government, which in his judgment is responsible for all the misery and wretchedness of the period. Not until the engulfing mudhole came forcibly into his life did the would-be reformer make any definite step toward the solution of the question.

"Shortly after being extracted from the yawning puddle Coxey completed the draft of a bill that provided for the issue by the federal government of \$500,000,000 in treasury notes to be expended solely in the construction of good roads throughout the country, each State to receive an appropriation *pro rata* with its road mileage and to employ only American labor at wages fixed in the bill.

"Not till the fall of 1893 was his heart gladdened by the slightest hope of success. At that time while

at a Populist convention at Chicago, Coxey met the flower of American demagogism—Carl Browne, a lifelong labor agitator with leanings toward Anarchy, who claims to hail from Calistoga, California.

"Since the close of the war Browne has been more or less prominent in all the labor movements of the Pacific Coast. He affects the cowboy style of dress to the extent of a disgustingly filthy leather suit set off by high boots and sombrero. Early and proper educational training might have made of Browne a man of more than ordinary ability, for he is a thinker of some force and possessed of a fair degree of intelligence.

THE MEETING OF COXEY AND BROWNE.

"The chance meeting between Browne and Coxey ripened at once into a warm friendship which paved the way for an interchange of confidences. Browne disclosed to the Massillon man that for years he had been trying to organize the unemployed and march them by easy stages to Washington, there to demand relief of a 'money enslaved Congress.' Through lack of funds he had never been successful. Coxey in turn unfolded his cherished wish and was at once made the proposition by the Californian that they pool issues and, with Chicago as the seat of operations, begin immediate preparations.

"Coxey returned home to consider Browne's proposition and Browne proceeded to make himself prominent in the Chicago Lake Front meetings. The incendiary nature of his speeches here caused his expulsion from Chicago by the mayor of the city, but he succeeded in returning to the city, where in the rôle of an assistant to an Indian patent medicine vender he preached his revolutionary doctrines.

"In November Coxey decided that in deference to himself Massillon would be the most appropriate seat of operations for the movement that was to revolutionize the government. Browne was informed to this effect and on request at once appeared at Massillon. During the interim Coxey's revolving brain produced a second measure which he was confident, if incorporated along with the good roads measure into the nation's statute books, would bring peace and prosperity to all and place his name along with that of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

"This provided that all States, counties and municipal corporations could issue bonds without interest for a practically unlimited amount, which upon request should be accepted by the federal government and treasury notes given in exchange up to the limit of the issue, less 1 per cent. for cost of printing. The principal was to be reducible at the rate of 4 per cent. per year and the treasury notes were to be utilized for public improvements.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PLAN.

"The following plan of campaign was soon decided upon by the reformers. The Coxey bills were to be introduced into Congress the following March, and to insure and hasten their passage 'a petition with boots on' was to start from Massillon Easter Sunday and by overland marches reach Washington May 1

and hold a monster mass meeting on the Capitol steps at noon. Not till January 23 of the present year were these plans made known to the world. Their announcement reached the public ear through the enterprise of a local editor and the public attention was secured by the entire novelty of the scheme and the business reputation of Mr. Coxey.

"The most striking feature of the movement was the religious coloring which was supplied by Browne, who, among his many accomplishments, claims to be the originator and high priest of the doctrine of natural theosophy.

"Coxey's religious views did not prevent his ready conversion to Browne's abortive theosophy. He does not claim any supernatural wisdom as Browne does, but modestly poses as the living representative of Christ because Browne says so.

"From the first, Coxey appeared to be hypnotized by Browne, and as the Californian gained daily more and more influence over him, his reincarnated theory was forced more into prominence till it fairly overshadowed the political feature of the crusade. Throughout the march the men were constantly reminded of the fact by the generous display of symbolic banners and inscriptions and the designation of every contribution to the army as a 'miracle' by Coxey."

Aims and Significance of "Coxeyism."

The *North American Review* has three articles grouped under the heading "The Menace of 'Coxeyism.'" Major-General Howard, who contributes the first, sets forth the significance and aims of the movement. He says: "The attempt to affect the United States legislation by organizing the unemployed into peaceful hosts and marching them, without previous furnishing of supplies, by the precarious means of begging their way for hundreds of miles, to the capital, appears to ordinary minds the height of absurdity. Yet notwithstanding an almost unanimous press against their contemplated expedition, notwithstanding the discouragement by members of Congress with hardly a dissenting voice, and all legal checks put upon them by State and United States executive power, Coxey's first contingent is already in Washington, and Kelly's and Frye's and other divisions are on the road."

THE RANK AND FILE.

As to the motives of the men, General Howard is inclined to the belief that the desire for notoriety has done much to swell the rank and file. "Yet," he says, "the ideas which Coxey has proclaimed are not inconsistent with sincerity on his part, because the notion that those who occupy the seats of power can issue fiat money is the doctrine of a large number of our citizens."

Of the composition of the army he says: "Some of them are Socialists, and some have Anarchistic tendencies. Doubtless there are worthy men among them who have been thrown out of employment and who under the pinchings of poverty have not known which way to turn for relief. There are also numbers of

very young men who have escaped from home control and enjoy any sort of exciting adventure, even though it may involve privation and hardship. The enrolled armies number from fifty to a few hundred each. Their leaders appear to have been elected, and they are denominated generals, and in fact 'the Commonwealth' and the Industrials have assimilated military nomenclature throughout. Every official has come to his position by the votes of those who serve under him.

"The purpose of the movement as expressed by Coxe's demands are: 1. The repeal by Congress of all interest-bearing bonds and the issuance of \$500,000,000 in irredeemable paper money; Congress to vest in municipalities the power to issue to the United States government non-interest bearing bonds, these bonds to be repaid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; 2. the revenue so authorized and raised is to be expended in the improvement and construction of public roads." Frye's demand is somewhat different—namely, government employment for all her unemployed citizens, the prohibition of foreign immigration for ten years, and the exclusion of aliens from ownership of real estate in the United States.

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

Major-General Howard then makes some comparisons between this movement and an historical event of similar character: "On the eve of the French revolution there was a similar movement. It was of 'five hundred and seventeen men, with captains of fifteen and tens, well armed all; with musket on shoulder; sabre on thigh; nay, they drive three pieces of cannon; for who knows what obstacles may occur?' This army was organized in Marseilles and then marched to Paris. On their arrival we have this very remarkable speech from these Marseillais: 'We have come numbering five hundred to free ourselves from the oath which Marseilles has taken to fight for liberty; but liberty is not the cause of the king. When we go to shed our blood it is of importance to us to know whether we shed that blood for Louis XVI or for our country. We ask you legislators to provide for our subsistence.' The coming of these men to Paris made the revolution an actuality. They struck the blow against the Swiss Guard, and became the nucleus round which all active revolutionists gathered."

While pointing out that the march to Washington is similar in character to that of over one hundred years ago on Paris, Major-General Howard does not think that the present movement will be revolutionary in its effects. In his opinion it hardly more than emphasizes the fact that representatives can never be self-constituted, and that they must be restricted by the will of those they represent. He feels sure that Congress will soon make such provision of law as will bring back the usual confidence among the people.

"Tramps," All of them.

Mr. Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of the New York Police Department, in an article following that of General Howard, describes the character and

methods of the men. He is very severe on the "Coxeyites" and denominates them all "tramps."

"It is claimed the sympathy of the law-abiding and self-supporting population of the States, for the movement, has been shown by the gifts of food and help afforded. I have read the published accounts carefully, and I have noticed in every case that help, in whatever form, has been given to get the men to move away. The farmers are not to be blamed. They know from bitter experience what it means to have tramps in the neighborhood, they are powerless to defend themselves, and naturally they do anything to get rid of such unwelcome visitors. I would do the same were I in their place. There is a standing order on the Central Pacific Railroad forbidding conductors of freight trains to put off tramps. Why? Simply because there are hundreds of miles of wooden snowsheds on the roads, and when the tramps are put off they set these on fire. It is cheaper to carry them on the trains. It was cheaper for the farmers to feed the Coxeyites and haul them along the road than to have them stay. No doubt if the farmers could feed and transport the seventeen-year locusts and the army-worms, they would with pleasure. So they have fed and transported these army-worms."

Supt. Byrnes thinks the movement is the most dangerous this country has seen since the Civil War.

Carriers and Propagators of Disease.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, New York Board of Health, regards the "Coxeyites" as so many carriers and propagators of contagious disease, and considering the fact that an epidemic of small pox appeared in many of our large cities almost simultaneously with the breaking out of "Coxeyism," he thinks that city and State boards of health should take extra precaution in guarding the inhabitants along the routes of these armies from contact with the "un-American and unsanitary" horde. His views on this phase of the subject are given at length in the *North American Review*.

Kelly's Invasion of Iowa.

The *Midland Monthly* has two articles on Kelly's invasion of Iowa, the first by Judge N. M. Hubbard, who ordered out the National Guard to protect the Rock Island Railroad from the invaders.

Judge Hubbard deals severely with Kelly and his men, declaring that by the laws of every State in the Union they are vagrants. He says: "They entered Iowa nearly three weeks ago and are traversing the State by quartering upon the people for support in time of peace. The whole proceeding is unlawful and without precedent," and he is surprised "that not a single public officer of Iowa has requested Kelly and his tramps to disband and go to work. He declares that this new form of Anarchy cannot be too soon rebuked and throttled."

Hon. James B. Weaver, who has the second article in the *Midland*, writes appreciatively of Kelly's division of the industrial army, calling the men "Common-

weal Crusaders." He thinks that the armies marching across the country are destined to add a chapter of thrilling interest to the history of the nineteenth century. "They afford us a vivid forecast of the great conflicts and reforms which are to make the closing years of the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth centuries the most important epoch which has ever dawned upon Christian civilization." Relief, he says, will come in one or two ways, probably both. "The movement should expend its force at the ballot box, and all good men and women should at once unite to hold it to this solution. If it is met with kindness instead of repression, the task will be an easy one. But it may also manifest itself in scenes of violent disorder. It has already taken on the latter phase in some localities. This is greatly to be deplored. If Congress and State legislatures will at once come forward with conservative, remedial legislation, the whole matter can be healed in short order. If we thrust it aside it must be at our own peril, for the situation will not await our convenience."

The Industrial Crusade of 1817.

A writer in the *Railway Conductor* finds a parallel to the Cockey movement in the march of the Blanketeers, which took place in England in the spring of the year 1817, and thus describes that crusade:

"The Blanketeers were a body of men who marched to London, much in the manner in which the Commonwealers are now marching to Washington, for the purpose of presenting petitions to Parliament and inducing that body to accede to their demands for the enactment of certain measures of reform in the government. The movement had its origin among the weavers of Lancashire. Early in March of the year 1817, the 10th of the month, I believe it was, a vast body of workmen assembled in St. Peter's Field at Manchester for the purpose of discussing the question of Parliamentary reform which was just then agitating the country, and for the further purpose of organizing an army which should march to London and present its petition to Parliament in a body. This meeting was called the 'Blanket Meeting,' because of the fact that those who attended were observed to have a blanket, or large coat, rolled up and strapped, knapsack fashion, to their backs; and, for the same reason, those who participated in the movement were known as 'Blanketeers.' Some carried bundles under their arms; some carried rolls of paper in their hands, supposed to be petitions which had been got ready to present to Parliament upon their arrival in London; and many had stout walking sticks in their hands to assist them on their journey. The magistrates came upon the field where this meeting took place and read the Riot act. (One week before this, on March 3, the Habeas Corpus act had been suspended throughout the kingdom, under 'An act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government.')"

"The meeting was dispersed by the military and the

constables; and no more than three hundred of the Blanketeers, without leaders, and without organization, began their straggling march toward London. These were followed by a body of constables who apprehended some and induced others to desert, until, when the Blanketeers spread their blankets at Macclesfield, at nine o'clock that night, they numbered less than two hundred. These kept on their march, their numbers meanwhile continually decreasing because of desertions and arrests by the authorities along the line of march, until the 17th of the month, when a mere handful of the original Blanketeer army reached the outskirts of London and concluded to disband without having accomplished their purpose of appealing to Parliament.

"Many of the men went into the Blanketeers movement actuated by the belief that it was the most effective way in which they could exercise their right of petition; but the belief was erroneous; Parliament continued in its vicious course of manufacturing social legislation undisturbed by the Blanketeer movement; and, in this respect, also, history will no doubt repeat itself with regard to the Commonwealers and the Congress of the United States."

The Two Per Cent. Interconvertible Bond Idea.

Mr. George Gunton, in his *Social Economist*, has this to say regarding the Cockey 2 per cent. interconvertible bond idea: "In every point of view the scheme is without merit. It is vitally at war with every tendency toward a secure and elastic system of money lending and low rates of interest. If the government notes to be issued under it should be made redeemable in coin, almost before the act could be passed there would be a run on the government for its coin which would break the treasury. Thereupon gold would go up to 200 premium at a jump, and might not stop until it reached 1,000. It would place our government notes about where the Confederate notes were at their worst, because the quantity in which Cockey's army could borrow notes would be infinitely beyond any known to Confederate, Argentine or 'South Sea' finance. Moreover, the 'interconvertible bond' idea would not act as a means of funding the legal tender notes in the manner claimed. Those who would want to borrow would be of the kind to whom 2 per cent. interest per annum would be no attraction. Only the very heaviest lenders care even for a 3.60 per cent. bond. No one can imagine business men investing in a 2 per cent. bond. Hence, those who would need the currency would never need the bond, and those who would want the bond would never need the currency. They are as far apart as the cowboys of the ranches are from the trust companies. No such phenomenon as interconvertibility or elasticity would accompany the measure.

"'Gen.' Cockey might as well hope to make meat cheap by closing all butcher shops, as to make rates of interest low by closing all banks. Cheap money is one thing. The cheap use of money for a period of time is another. Money is cheap when it goes but a little way in the purchase of commodities, because its

large volume has caused prices to rise. But one of the commodities which money has to purchase is interest itself—i.e., the price of the use of money for a period. When commodities rise in money price, this particular commodity of interest may rise with the rest or not, according to two other facts—viz., the facilities which are afforded to lenders of money, and the general profits of trade."

"Homeless, Taxless, and Nomadic."

Secretary Morton, of the Department of Agriculture, concludes an article on "Protection and the Proletariat," in the *North American Review*, as follows:

"Among these hundreds of misguided persons there are probably not one dozen who own homes, either in the country, in villages, in cities, or anywhere else. The majority of them are as homeless, as taxless, and as nomadic as the aborigines of this continent. If a life history of each individual of the 'Coxey Army' could be truthfully written, it would show, no doubt, that, with a few honorable exceptions, the multitude now following the reincarnations of John Lowism, Greenbackism, and all the other isms of ancient and modern times, have, each one of them, paid out, from birth to date, more money for tobacco, whiskey and beer than for clothing, education, taxes and food all put together.

"*Nihil agendo homines male agere discunt*"—by doing nothing men learn to do ill. And the proletariat has learned of the protectionist. And putting the precepts of protection into practice, the proletariat petitions for pecuniary aid from the government, and proclaims for paternalism by the American Republic."

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES.

DR. WM. A. SCOTT, Associate Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin, attacks, in the June *Chautauquan*, the problem of wealth distribution in this country. Professor Scott admits the impossibility of obtaining statistical data in sufficient fullness to give any attempted explanation of the subject the force of a demonstration; but he attempts an analysis of the distributive forces now in operation, indicating certain observable tendencies, which he summarizes as follows:

"1. As population increases the struggle to maintain wages becomes more severe, the pressure being the hardest upon the unskilled and growing less severe upon each higher rank of laborers.

"2. The income from capital constantly tends to diminish.

"3. Monopoly gains tend constantly to increase, and to absorb a larger and larger proportion of the social surplus.

"4. Profits are subject to great fluctuations when industry is subjected to sudden and unforeseen changes, and upon such occasions all other incomes are interfered with.

"From these tendencies and their causes several

conclusions are apparent. In the first place it is clear that every industrial improvement which cheapens the cost of production, in the sense that it makes possible a larger product with the same expenditure of labor and capital, helps both laborers and capitalists, and is also favorable to profits.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

"Such improvements make room for an increase of population without lowering wages, and make possible the utilization of inferior industrial opportunities without depressing the income of producers. Among the forces tending to this result at the present time by no means the least in importance is the concentration of industry which results in a wholesale production of monopolies and trusts. Though the owners of these reap constantly increasing rewards, it is a mistake to suppose that the community reaps no benefits from them. A natural monopoly is in every case a result of the economizing of labor and capital. It is able to destroy all competition because it is able to produce cheaper than competitors. It is a mistaken policy to attempt to stop these industrial combinations, or to put any obstacles in the way of their formation.

"But it is further evident that ownership of monopoly privileges is the chief source of inequalities in the distribution of wealth. Attempts to remedy such inequalities must aim at giving the community or the other claimants in the distribution a large share of these gains. The real opponents at the present time are laborers, capitalists and *entrepreneurs* on the one side and monopolists on the other. The warfare between employers and employed grows more severe chiefly because the struggle of both parties to hold their own or to advance is rendered more severe by the pressure of the monopolists. So long as new increments of labor and capital are forced down to lower margins of employment without compensatory cheapenings of the cost of production, the income of both laborers and capitalists must decline. To relieve the pressure upon these classes and to distribute it equitably throughout society they must be allowed to share in the advantages of the production which is carried on under superior conditions."

PRODUCTION MUST GO ON.

Professor Scott maintains, however, that no step should be taken to secure this result at the expense of our productive powers. "We should remedy inequalities in the distribution of wealth without interfering in any respect with production. It is the weakness of our radical reformers that they overlook this important principle. Socialists, anarchists and Henry Georgeites alike, despite their protestations to the contrary, would sacrifice production in order to accomplish a change in distribution. . . .

"An indispensable condition of economic prosperity is a large per capita production of wealth. In order to maintain this we must husband our natural resources, as well as improve our productive powers. If we avoid the hard conditions of life of our European neighbors we must maintain a better proportion

than they between population and opportunites for employment. The pressure of the competition of European immigrants upon our unskilled laborers is increasing every year, and some restrictions upon this competition seem imperatively to be demanded. Every possible facility for education should be put within the reach of our laboring men, for education will increase their efficiency, raise their standard of life, and increase the proportion between the skilled and the unskilled. We should give every possible facility and all possible encouragement to the managers of our industrial concerns, and to this end we should avoid tariff tinkering; put our currency on a permanently sound basis; remove all uncertainty concerning our banking policy by the establishment of a perfectly sound and adequate banking system; and in the interests of both laborers and *entrepreneurs* settle once for all the strike question by introducing some form of compulsory arbitration. Finally, we should put the burdens of taxation so far as possible upon monopoly gains and seek by sale of franchises and the many other means which have been suggested by conservative people to transfer as large a share as possible of monopoly gains to the community."

WHO WILL PAY THE BILLS OF SOCIALISM?

IN the *Forum* Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York *Evening Post*, discusses in a characteristically pointed manner the question: "Who will Pay the Bills of Socialism?" Mr. Godkin himself does not consider the subject a timely one, not seeing, he tells us, "any signs of the new *régime* in the world outside, except in extension of government interference to some enterprises, 'affected,' as our courts say, with a 'public use.'" It is apropos of the recent appearance of several noteworthy books on socialism that he writes to show the futility of any attempt to reconstruct society on socialistic lines.

"Let us see," says Mr. Godkin, "what would be the result of distributing among labor *all* the profit and interest on capital of the entire country. It must be observed, however, that, if we took it all, capital would promptly disappear, and next year, or the year after, labor would have to depend on its own resources. Besides this, the socialistic programme makes no provision for saving; the money is all to go in furniture, or amusements and transportation. The capitalistic or saving class—or, in other words, the class which every year keeps back part of the national income for use next year—would vanish from the scene. We believe 'the State' is, in the new *régime*, to play the part of the capitalist, but it could not withhold from labor the means of living with the comfort required by the new creed.

A PROBLEM IN DIVISION.

"The total wealth of the United States, according to the census of 1890—that is, the total existing product of land, labor, and saving—was \$65,037,091,197; the population of the country was at the same date 62,622,250. Evenly divided, this would give \$1,039 per caput, or a little more than \$5,000 per family on

the commonly accepted basis of five persons to a family. If the laborer spent his \$5,000 at once in making himself comfortable, of course he would, as well as the country at large, be worse off than ever. He would, in fact, be plunged at once into a very hopeless kind of poverty. But suppose he invested it, it would not yield him over, say, 6 per cent. at present rates of interest. This would make his income \$300 a year, or about \$6 a week. It is evident that he could on this make no material change in his style of living. Six dollars a week does not go far in rent, and furniture, and dinners, and amusements. We have no statistics showing the annual income of the United States, but if we put it down as 6 per cent. on the total accumulated wealth, we shall certainly not underestimate it. This interest would be \$3,902,225,472, which, divided among the population, would give \$62.31 a head, or \$311.55 per family of five persons,—that is, less than a dollar a day."

The notion that there is a reservoir of wealth somewhere, either in the possession of the government or the rich, which might be made to diffuse "plenty through a smiling land, is," declares Mr. Godkin, "a delusion which nearly all the writings of the ethical economists tend to spread, and it is probably the most mischievous delusion which has ever taken hold of the popular mind.

WHERE SHOULD WE FIND OUR "BOSSSES?"

"Next in importance to the delusion that there is somewhere a great reservoir of wealth, which can still be drawn on for the general good, is the delusion that there is somewhere a reservoir of wisdom still untapped which can be drawn on for the execution of a new law of distribution. Not only is this current, but some of the philosophers have got it into their heads that if our politicians had more money to spend, and more places to bestow, they would become purer and nobler and more public-spirited. This theory is so much opposed to the experience of the human race, that we are hardly more called on to argue against it than against the assertion that there will be no winter next year. We must take it for granted that what is meant is that there is somewhere a class of men whose services are now lost to the world who would come into the field for the work of production and distribution under the new *régime*, and display a talent and discretion and judgment, which now cannot be had either for love or money, for the ordinary work of the world. Any salary is, to-day, small for a competent railroad, mining, or mill manager; but we are asked to believe that when the State took charge of the great work of clothing and feeding and employing the community, men would be found in abundance to see that 'ideal justice' was done, at about \$3,000 a year. Well, there is no sign of such men at present. Nobody knows of their existence. The probabilities of biology, physiology, psychology, and sociology are all against their existence. The opportunites for display of their talents even now are immense, and yet they do not appear. Nobody says he has ever

seen them. Nobody pretends that they could be found, except the ethical economists, and they never mention their names or habitat. In fact, as in Bellamy's case, the writers of the social romances are compelled to make them unnecessary by predicting a change in human nature which will make us all wise, just, industrious, and self-denying."

THE FUTURE OF SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

MR. ROBERT WALLACE, M.P., has the first place in the *Fortnightly* with an article entitled "The Future of Parties in England." He chiefly concerns himself with what should be and what is likely to be the attitude of the Liberal party in relation to Socialism. Mr. Wallace is uncomfortable over the way in which things are going, and he raises his voice somewhat after the fashion of the pelican in the wilderness or the sparrow upon the house tops, to warn his brother Liberals as to what they should do in view of the probable progress of Socialism:

THE COMING CONFLICT.

"There are many signs that a great conflict is approaching on the central social question, and existing parties, with governments actual or possible, will have to make up their minds what to do in the matter. There is not only the consideration that with power in the hands of the masses of the people, an attempt to revise and remodel their condition was bound to come: there are also the actual facts of the situation. Socialism is undoubtedly a growing creed, attracting the attention and belief not only of less well-informed people, but of persons of the highest intelligence and culture. Probably in a few years it will come, not into a universal, but a very widespread acceptance. The popular religious instinct seems also not unlikely a Socialistic propaganda. This instinct is at present very ably out of employment."

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

People differ as to what Socialism is. We are all Socialists now-a-days, but Socialism, as Mr. Wallace uses it, means the collectivist principle of Carl Marx carried to an extreme point. He says:

"'Socialism' in the sense in which it is going to be politically formidable, and as set forth by its responsible propagandists, is a very clear and well-defined scheme indeed. It means the annihilation of private capital, the management of all industrial production and distribution by the State, when government shall be the sole farmer, manufacturer, carrier and storekeeper, and we shall all be turned into civil servants, under the control and in the pay of the Ministry of the day. On the face of it this scheme promises to do away with one ground of complaint against the existing social order. Under it, whether everybody can be made well-to-do or not, nobody is likely to be much better off than his neighbor, except through jobbery or dishonesty.

WHY IT MAY SUCCEED.

"This latter consideration will probably prove one of the most powerful in procuring a favorable reception

for the Socialistic gospel. There is a look of universal justice about it. There is a certain magnificence, both moral and material, in the Socialistic conception which is apt of itself to impart conviction to those whose interest it is to be convinced.

"As regards its promoters, I cannot regard them as featherheads. The men I have mentioned, however, look uncommonly like the advance guard one generally reads of in connection with successful movements. They have pertinacity, capacity for popular speech, and that dash of fanaticism which gives courage and attracts faith. Such men always make a way for their cause.

WHY IT IS LIKELY TO FAIL.

"I admit all this more reluctantly than readily, inasmuch as I am not myself, as at present advised, a believer in Socialism. For one thing, I do not believe the scheme can ever be set up. As a preliminary, it requires the destruction of the private capitalist as such. I do not think the capitalist will allow himself to be destroyed.

"For my own part, I do not take kindly at all to the idea of being a civil servant, to be drilled and dragooned, bullied and fined by a departmental head; I want the chance of cutting out a career for myself, and would rather have a crust of bread and liberty than two crusts and restraint or slavery.

WHEN SOCIALISM IS NOT SOCIALISM.

Although Mr. Wallace opposes his prospective conversion into a civil servant—a class which, according to his observation, is by no means particularly happy or contented—he is not opposed to very considerable installments of Socialism. He says: "Factory, mines and railway legislation, even the eight-hours day, are not Socialistic, for the simple reason that they leave the existence of private capitalism intact. They regulate it by a practicable moral standard, and by thus ensuring it a longer life, are really anti-Socialistic."

LIBERALS SHOULD STAND FOR LIBERTY.

In view of this prospective advance of the Socialist propaganda, the question arises as to what the English Liberals should do. Mr. Wallace has no doubt upon this subject. He says: "But it is one thing to assist me in working out my career, and another to deprive me of my career altogether, and that is what scientific Socialism proposes. I am no longer to be my own master, free to do with and for myself what I like and can. I am not to belong to myself, but to the State, whose serf I am virtually to be.

"The courageous, the straightforward, and therefore, in the end, the wisest thing for the Liberal party to do would be to announce that it is not, and does not mean to be. Socialist in the special sense, that while it is willing, on the immemorial lines, to develop State service of the individual to the verge of endangering individual liberty and national strength of character, it draws the line at an attempt to make government the national breadwinner.

"If the Liberal capitalists believe in themselves and in their professed doctrine of 'trust in the people,'

why do they not start an anti-Socialist mission of their own, argue the matter out before the people, and leave them to judge after full information on both sides? If they are afraid of this—and their hesitation about payment of members looks like it—they are in a false position.

"Should other councils, however, prevail, and concessions substantially Socialistic or hostile to rightful individual liberty be made for the purpose of keeping certain persons rather than certain principles in power, the Independent Labor party, despite their alleged difficulty in procuring party funds, may ultimately have a fairly brave time. The partial submission of the Liberal party without argument will seem to the masses of the electorate a tacit acknowledgment of the truth of Socialism and add immensely to its party strength."

HOW TO REFORM THE TRAMP.

MR. E. HOFER, in the *Overland Monthly*, proposes a plain but somewhat novel remedy for the solution of the tramp problem. His investigations on the subject lead him to the following conclusion:

"It is the duty of the State to enact laws that shall regulate the tramp, and protect its citizens against him. Let a stockade of several hundred acres of wild land—timber land whenever it can be had—be inclosed and owned by the county in each county in the State. In the other States where this is not practicable, a smaller stockade for other employment must be used. But in the newer States the most profitable employment for compulsory labor must remain the subjugation of wild land. Within this stockade let plain barracks be erected on the cottage plan. By proper direction all this can be done by tramp labor. Let straw and blankets be supplied, and an open fireplace for each cottage. Only the actual necessities of shelter and comfort should be supplied for the novice who is sentenced to the barracks. The plainest and cheapest food should be supplied in abundance, and all tobacco and liquor cut off. A uniform of duck or other material must be supplied, that all may be known by their having the same appearance everywhere, and all other clothing destroyed. A free bath should be supplied, and all required to take it. Their labor should be clearing and tilling the land in this inclosure by hand. There should be no labor-saving machinery employed in a trampery, as this institution might be named. The land shall be cleared with mattock and axe. The soil shall be tilled with spade and hoe, as is done in England and France to this day. This would afford the largest possible amount of labor within one inclosure.

SENTENCE HIM TO HARD LABOR.

"The sentences to the trampery should come from the county or police courts, and should be indefinite, but never for less time than to make the cure of trampism radical. Whenever the disorganized citizen became organized and capable of self-support and self-direction as a free man, he could be allowed

to go on parole. But until then he must lose his identity, his freedom, and his vote, just as completely as the man in the state prison. A system of rewards for meritorious conduct should be invented, to draw out and develop the best services and the best traits of the men. As soon as trustees could be found, they could be let out in bands of ten or twenty to clear lands in the neighborhood, which work on the Pacific Coast, and on both slopes of the mountains, and in parts of the South, is now done by Chinese labor. Within the stockade his labor could be made remunerative by preparing the wood he cuts for firewood, and the products he grows should be entirely for his own maintenance and support. Then he would simply be not a tax on the rest of the community, as he now is, and that, too, on those least able to bear it. Uniformed, restrained, and employed, he would become self-supporting,—he would cease to be a terror to the community, and would no longer be a burden upon the tax payer."

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

THE Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., contributes to the *New Review* an article on municipal government which is especially interesting to American readers since it is chiefly devoted to a contrast between the methods of governing cities in England and our country.

The present system of municipal government in England was inaugurated by the passage of the Municipal Reform act of 1835. This act restored the old municipal principle, which had been overlaid and obscured by corruption and innovation. While it did little in the way of extending the powers of the municipal corporations, it established a true popular constituency and administration, strictly responsible to it, so that to-day, says Mr. Chamberlain, the large town in England "is in large measure responsible for the lives, the health, the education, the comfort and the happiness of the whole community. It controls the police and is answerable for public order; it may also establish and maintain a fire brigade; it manages the drainage, the sewage and the lighting of the town; it has the care of the streets and the footways; it initiates and carries out all works of public improvement, which in some cases includes bridges, docks, wharves, and in the Lancashire towns, a share of the Ship Canal.

SANITARY AND OTHER FUNCTIONS.

"It is the sanitary authority, and by means of a large staff of inspectors it exercises close supervision over the domestic arrangements of the whole population; while it can make by-laws regulating the construction of all houses and buildings within the borough.

"It has power to establish a hospital for infectious diseases; to erect and maintain a lunatic asylum, and to provide a cemetery and mortuaries.

"It can provide baths and washhouses, and may purchase and lay out parks and recreation grounds.

"It superintends the execution of the law with regard to weights and measures, contagious diseases (animals), burials, etc., and is the local authority for almost innumerable other general acts.

"In connection with education, it may maintain free libraries, art galleries, museums, schools of art, technical schools and industrial schools.

"It may acquire all public monopolies in its jurisdiction, and under this head many corporations already possess the markets and the right of levying tolls, the supply of gas and water, the control of electric lighting and the tramways.

"Finally, it generally enjoys an *ex-officio* representation, which in many cases is equivalent to control, on some of the principal charities and educational institutions, such as almshouses, orphanages and grammar schools within the borough."

LESSONS FROM AMERICA.

The administration of cities is in principle identical in England and the United States, says Mr. Chamberlain. "Yet there appears to be a general concurrence of opinion across the Atlantic, as evidenced in the writings of many authorities of eminence and impartiality, that the municipal government of such important cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and many others is lamentably ineffective, extravagant, and even corrupt; while in Washington, the seat of the government, the results of corporate management were so unsatisfactory that the corporation has been abolished, and the administration has been placed in the hands of a commission appointed by the federal government itself.

"It is evident then that it is not enough, as some of our legislators think, to 'place the management of affairs in the hands of the people themselves' in order to insure the proper conduct of local business. Local government is not an automatic machine which, when once started, may be confidently expected to run for ever, producing satisfactory work. It is liable to get out of order; it may be shunted on to wrong lines; and it is important to note the conditions which, in England at any rate, have hitherto maintained the efficiency of this great instrument. If we neglect them, if we are careless in insisting upon them, there is no such inherent virtue in the principle of self-government as will preserve us from the abuses and defects which have crept into the American system.

EVILS OF AMERICAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

"The cardinal evils of the American administration seem to be incompetence and lack of personal responsibility, and the cause of these defects will probably be found in the system of appointing and remunerating the officials by which the work is carried out. In all cases where the fatal mistake has been made of distributing temporary municipal appointments as the rewards of political fidelity, on the principle of the spoils to the victors, the result has invariably been the demoralization of municipal service."

MUNICIPAL HOUSEKEEPING IN GERMANY.

IN the *Century* for June, Dr. Albert Shaw writes on "The Government of German Cities," and in the July number of that magazine he continues his study in a further article under the title "What German Cities do for Their Citizens." The two articles are in such close sequence in subject matter and treatment that we quote from them as a whole, since the editors of the *Century* have been kind enough to furnish us with advance sheets of the July number. Dr. Shaw's first paper is devoted largely to a comparative discussion of the administrative systems of the German municipalities. The Teutonic example in "municipal housekeeping" is peculiarly valuable to Americans; the magnificent results accomplished in the municipal economy in Germany have risen to the occasion of an unprecedented growth in city population, to which the scientific temperament and thorough industry of the Kaiser's citizens have responded quickly and effectively.

Dr. Shaw clears away the prevalent impression that the municipal work accomplished in Europe has not a direct analogy to the problems of American towns because of our different conditions. The most frequent objection to the citation of European analogies is that American cities have grown so fast that the factors in their government are different from those in the old and gradually developed European cities. Dr. Shaw shows, on the contrary, that the German towns have actually, in the last generation, grown faster than American municipalities during the same period, and he proves his position by incontrovertible specific comparisons. Berlin's population has increased much more than New York's or Philadelphia's, and the actual increase in the German capital has been more than the number added to Chicago's citizens, though the latter's relative gain has been higher.

Hamburg has gained 300,000 citizens in fifteen years while Boston was gaining 100,000, and has grown twice as fast as Baltimore; Leipzig's increase in population has exceeded that of St. Louis or San Francisco, and so on down the list.

Nor have American cities a justifiable plea in their extreme youth for their shortcomings in housekeeping. Under heavier taxes and with less wealth, the German towns have been reconstructed to meet the *fin de siècle* requirements almost universally.

Especially in the matter of traffic and transit has the recent development of the German towns been most noteworthy, and in these transportation revolutions the policy of rearrangement has been based on the inclusion of outlying territories. "The suburban tendency," says Dr. Shaw, "is the key to recent municipal development everywhere. This tendency demands the distinct recognition of a series of main thoroughfares that shall make easy the movement of population to and from the business center. No such condition of things was recognized fifty years ago. All German cities are now adjusting their street systems to the demands for quick transit. The usual

American system is the simple checkerboard. The German system is a combination of the radial and concentric with the rectangular and parallel; and it needs no argument to show that the combination system is by far the most convenient. Main thoroughfares in German cities are to-day more conveniently planned and carried through than in American cities."

In the questions of railroad termini, of docks, quays and public warehouses there are magnificent provisions in Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden and other cities with which American facilities contrast very pitifully.

THE ADMINISTRATION FRAMEWORK.

Since 1808 the municipalities have been recognized as entities, with full rights of self-government. The scheme of administration consists in general of an elective municipal council, with an executive body composed of a burgomaster (mayor) with associates chosen by the council. The council is chosen by *Wahlmänner*, who are elected by popular vote—the franchise being based on a tax-paying qualification which excludes 10 to 15 per cent. of men old enough to vote.

The elected council is, as Dr. Shaw emphatically puts it, "the vital fact" in the administrative scheme. "It finds the burgomaster, designates his expert associates of the magisterial coterie, supplies the means for carrying on the city government, and represents in its own enlightenment, ability and aspirations the standard and the character of the community's progress. It is to this body that one must go to discover the secret of the consistency and continuity of German municipal policy." The councilors hold office for six years in Prussian cities, with renewal in three installments; other cities have three, five, and nine year terms. The average size is fifty members among the more important cities.

The German municipal council is a magnificently effective body of prosperous burghers. "They are," says Dr. Shaw, "as a rule, very excellent citizens. It is considered a high honor to be elected to the council. Membership is a title of dignity that merchants, professional men and scholars are usually eager to hold. No salaries are paid to the councilors, and a penalty is attached to refusal to serve if elected. The sentiment toward these positions is much the same in Germany as in Great Britain, though stronger with men of high education in German than in British towns. The re-election of good councilors term after term is common in both countries."

THE BURGOMASTER AND HIS STAFF OF EXPERTS.

"The burgomaster and magistrates are the most highly trained experts that a German city can secure. The burgomaster is an expert in the general art of municipal administration. Associated with him in the magisterial council are experts in law, experts in finance, experts in education to administer the schools, experts in engineering to oversee public works of every character, experts in sanitary science, experts

in public charity, experts in forestry and park management, experts in the technical and business management of water and gas supplies, and so on. The analogy would not be perfect, but it would answer roughly to compare the governmental structure of a German city with that of a railway corporation, in which the board of directors, chosen by the stockholders, appoint a general superintendent or manager, a general passenger agent, a general freight agent, a chief legal officer, a chief engineer, a superintendent of motive power, and other general officers, and leave to these high-salaried experts, drawn from the service of various other transportation companies, almost the entire management and operation of the road. The shareholders represent the voters of Berlin, let us say; the board of directors are the municipal council; the general superintendent is the chief burgomaster; and the general officers at the head of departments are the magistrates."

THE SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Part of these expert executive officers are salaried, part unsalaried, the heavier and more regular duties being generally assigned to the first class. As to the remuneration necessary to attract such officers, Dr. Shaw says: "The mayor of Berlin receives 30,000 marks (\$7,500), and the salaries of other German mayors range from that figure down to about 10,000 marks (\$2,500). The deputy burgomaster has the next highest salary—18,000 marks in Berlin, and from 6,000 to 12,000 in other cities. The average pay of the Berlin magistrates is about 12,500 marks, while if one should average a hundred or more German towns, great and small, the current yearly pay of this class of expert officials would be found to be about 6,000 marks (\$1,500). Such remuneration is tempting enough to give the cities an abundant supply of trained talent from the universities and technical schools, and from the various lines of State service."

WHAT THIS GOVERNMENT ACCOMPLISHES.

Dr. Shaw's second article tells of the more important results obtained from this fine organization. These results cover every field of organized endeavor; "it is the business of the municipality to promote in every feasible way its own welfare and the welfare of its citizens."

"The German city holds itself responsible for the education of all; for the provision of amusement, and the means of recreation; for the adaptation of the training of the young to the necessities of gaining a livelihood; for the health of families; for the moral interests of all; for the civilizing of the people; for the promotion of individual thrift; for protection from various misfortunes; for the development of advantages and opportunities in order to promote the industrial and commercial well-being; and incidentally for the supply of common services and the introduction of conveniences. The methods it employs to gain its ends are sometimes those advocated by the socialists, and sometimes they are diametrically opposite."

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BERLIN.

In the Capital, the record of public improvements made since 1861 is most impressive. The municipality has built new and handsome boulevards and suburbs; the Spree has been dredged, inclosed in massive walls, flanked with capacious stone quays, and bridged with iron structures to take the place of the old wooden ones.

The municipality has created an improved system of water supply, "a great series of sanitary institutions, including municipal slaughter-houses and market halls, hospitals for infectious diseases, unified arrangements for public and private cleansing, and systematic inspection of food, houses, and all conditions affecting the public health. The beginnings of the municipal gas manufacture had dated from about 1870, and the success of the experiment led to very great enlargements in 1875. Meanwhile, education had been municipalized with an energy and thoroughness perhaps unprecedented anywhere. Manufactures and railways had been encouraged, and technical and practical education had been so arranged as to promote Berlin's development as a center of industry. Parks, recreation-grounds, and gymnastic establishments were provided for the people."

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all these enterprises is the new sewage system. Instead of sending all the drainage into the Spree, it is now distributed by scientific irrigation over an area of thirty square acres of farm lands, which have become so productive in consequence of this fertilization that in a few years the farms will become enormously profitable to the city; while from a sanitary point of view the system is an unqualified success.

In Hamburg, since its inclusion in the Zollverein a magnificent new city hall has been built, and what is far more lastingly important, the most elaborate filter system in the world has been constructed to purify the Elbe water which supplies the city. This last reform has converted Hamburg into one of the safest of cities from a sanitary point of view.

Typhoid fever, one of the banes of Munich, has fled from that city with the introduction of a water supply from the pure springs of the Alps, and the substitution of improved sewers and municipal abattoirs, while Breslau's model administration is earning a profit from its successful sewage farms, and has an almost perfect filter system.

CLEAN STREETS AND MUNICIPAL LIGHTING.

In the cleanliness of streets Dr. Shaw says that the German cities have improved wonderfully in the past twenty years, at an expense which would seem absurdly small to our municipal governors. Some of them are cleaned by the municipality, some partly by private companies.

Two-thirds of the larger German cities operate their gas works, and at Munich, where a private company is chartered, the municipality tests the gas every day. At Frankfort-on-the-Main, the only city that has

chartered rival gas companies, the price is higher than anywhere else in the country.

In electric-lighting works, many of the towns own their own plants, and where, as in the case with Berlin and Leipsic, private companies are chartered, the franchise is most carefully guarded and is most favorable to the city's interests, as Dr. Shaw shows in his detailed account of the Leipsic franchises.

There are so many facts in Dr. Shaw's further accounts of what the German municipalities do in the matter of regulating the housing of their people; in the elaborately organized measures against epidemics; in the building of abattoirs and market halls; in food inspection; in their model systems of poor relief; in furnishing savings banks and pawnshops for the people, and in making elementary education universal and compulsory,—that we must thus confine ourselves to giving the heads of his paragraphs.

What astonishes one most in this account of German methods is the patient and precise methods used by the municipalities to gather and classify all statistics bearing on the economic problems. It is, of course, this thorough understanding of the factors and their patient spirit of investigation that furnishes the scientific basis by which alone effective and economical government of cities can result.

Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse.

Dr. Albert Shaw writes in the *June Atlantic* on "Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse." The general vague impression left in people's minds about the cholera tragedy in Hamburg is, Dr. Shaw tells us, an entirely erroneous one, so far as it stigmatizes Hamburg as a dangerous town from a sanitary point of view. The danger that formerly existed came from the Elbe water, but since 1890 the largest filtration system in the world has been put into operation to purify Hamburg's water supply, and as for the rest, it is a dignified and splendid city, with 600,000 inhabitants, much more attractive and picturesque than Berlin. The Hygienic Institute is now in charge of Dr. Dunbar, of St. Paul, Minn., and with the intelligent and energetic work accomplished by it, the average January death rate of the city has decreased from 23.10 per thousand of population to somewhere between 18 and 19.

REDUCED DEATH RATE.

Dr. Shaw thinks that even after we have taken into account the clearing of the hygienic atmosphere which always takes place after a great epidemic has carried away the most helpless,—over and above this large factor, the strikingly reduced death rate is very considerably due to the great activity in sanitary affairs which now obtains in Hamburg.

All branches of municipal sanitary work have been stimulated by the terrible lesson of the cholera. The city is well paved and the streets are constantly washed and swept, so that Dr. Shaw is able to say that no American city of his acquaintance can compare favorably with Hamburg in this matter. "Asphalt and smoothly laid square stone blocks are the



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HAMBURG FILTER BASINS.

prevailing material for the street surface. Besides the thorough night cleanings, there is a day force of sweepers regularly at work on the principal thoroughfares to remove horse manure, etc., quite in the approved manner of Paris and Berlin." Most of the garbage is burned, the rest being carried out to sea in barges, instead of being dumped in the environs of the city.

As a direct effect of the cholera, "a vast new epidemic hospital on the pavilion plan was projected, and it is now completed and in working order. It is one of the largest and best appointed hospitals for infectious diseases to be found anywhere."

HOW AMERICA IS GOVERNED.

An Anglicized American's Opinion of His Home Government.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. G. W. Smalley has the first place with an article entitled "Checks on Democracy in America."

THE MOST CONSERVATIVE COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Mr. Smalley says: "Aforetime it may have been a paradox, but it is now the mere simplicity of truth to say that America is probably the most conservative country in the world."

The American constitution, continues Mr. Smalley, is by no means as liberal as that of Great Britain—here monarchy and aristocracy notwithstanding. "It is, I think, admitted by the best writers that in some very essential particulars the English constitution is far more democratic than the American. The English machine is so contrived as to respond quickly and pretty surely to external pressure. Touch a button, and you turn out a government. Touch another, and you modify your constitution. In America there is no great use in touching buttons. The machine does not respond, or does not respond till after a considerable

length of time. We are ruled by a President who is in for four years, and cannot be removed except by impeachment. As a rule, the House of Representatives elected for the second half of the Presidential term has a majority of his opponents, but to that he pays no attention. He and his cabinet are independent of hostile votes in Congress. That is of itself a pretty considerable element of stability; but I pass from it in order to come to matters of legislation, with a preliminary word on elections.

ORGANIZED FOR DELAY.

"A new House of Commons in England, elected all at once on some issue of the moment, meets, or may meet, almost at once. The American House of Representatives, elected in November of one year, does not, unless specially summoned, meet till December of the year following. In the interval many things may have happened. The popular impulse under which a majority of the House was chosen may have died away. Other impulses may have succeeded. Other elections will have occurred; State and municipal, if not national. The present House, with its Democratic majority of one hundred, was elected, roughly speaking, to alter the Tariff. That was a year and a half ago. There has since been a great industrial and financial crisis. There has been something very like a political revolution, as the spring elections showed. Nobody doubts that the Democratic party has lost ground. Most politicians believe that, if there were any means of doing it, if a general election or a Presidential election could be held, the Democrats would be turned out and the Republicans would come in. But there are no means, and before the next election the pendulum may have swung back again. Meantime, the tariff has not been modified, and nobody knows when it will be, nor to what extent. People have time to consider whether they really want it altered, or radi-

cally altered, or not, and public opinion is brought to bear on Congress with great force; the force being always for deliberation and delay."

THE SENATE'S POWER.

After a measure gets through the House of Representatives there is the Senate to be reckoned with, and the Senate is an extremely conservative body. It has more power than our House of Lords. The constitution of the Senate, Mr. Smalley takes pains to point out, is absolutely opposed to the principle of representative government, which insists upon some proportion between the numbers represented and the number of representatives.

CHECKS, AND CHECKS, AND STILL MORE CHECKS.

"The checks upon ordinary legislation, including the fixed four years' term of the Executive, the Presidential veto which is frequently used (President Cleveland, during his first term, vetoed more than a hundred bills), the co-ordinate and, in all respects but one, co-equal legislative powers of the Senate and House of Representatives, the long interval between the election and the meeting of Congress, the legislative continuity of the Senate with its six years' tenure, which is never renewed all at once, but by thirds each two years, the revising jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—these and other limitations must seem to the English Radical very numerous and obstructive. To the English Conservative they may throw some light upon the strength of that conservatism in America of which he is beginning to discover the existence. But they are as nothing to the checks upon legislation affecting the fundamental law, or, in American phrase, amendments to the constitution."

Before any amendment can be made to the constitution of the United States the following procedure has to be gone through: The proposed reform must be carried first by two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives, and then by a two-thirds majority of the Senate. When this has been done, the amendment must be sent down to each of the separate States of the Federal Union. Of these there are forty-four and each of them has two separate legislative bodies. Mr. Smalley says: "These States occupy half the North American continent; each one of them has a constitution of its own; each has a population with distinctive traits and a strong State feeling; their legislatures are chosen under varying conditions of suffrage, meet at different periods of the year, and prescribe each their own methods of procedure. Yet three-fourths of them must concur in an amendment. If there be one less than three-fourths, the amendment fails."

THE SUPREME CHECK OF ALL.

But even this imposing array of checks upon the popular will does not satisfy the conservative American, says Mr. Smalley. "Suppose a law to have run all these gauntlets, to have passed the House and the Senate, and, if a constitutional amendment, three-fourths of the State legislatures; suppose it to have escaped the President's veto, or been passed over it

by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, it has still to take its chance of being declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. That is one more check, and it is also a check which cannot be got rid of—as all the others may—by eventually electing a new House, or a new Senate or a new President. The Supreme Court is not an elective body, and I suppose that might seem to the English Radical a sufficient reason for sweeping it away. The judges are appointed for life by the President. They are responsible to no popular tribunal; not even to public opinion. They sit as a court of pure law; the final authority from which in all America there is no appeal. Their jurisdiction, strictly defined though it be, is co-extensive with the whole Union. It is the one instance in history in which popular sovereignty, acknowledged as supreme in the long run for every other purpose and over every other authority to which it has delegated power, submits to a master whom it did not appoint, and cannot remove, and cannot escape.

"A unanimous vote of the people, the unanimous vote of House and Senate, and the approval of the President, would not make a statute law if this tribunal says it is not law."

ORIGIN OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

THE one feature that is universally accepted as an essential part of our American legislative system, without thought or question as to its origin, is the standing committee. Professor J. Franklin Jameson, of Brown University, writing in the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, traces the history of this institution from the British House of Commons in Elizabeth's time. At the beginning of his article he alludes to the fact that Mr. James Bryce and Mr. Woodrow Wilson have familiarized Americans with the knowledge that the transaction of business through standing committees is one of the distinctive peculiarities of our legislative procedure. "It is therefore somewhat surprising that no attempt appears to have hitherto been made toward tracing completely the history of an institution of such obvious importance. Doubtless it is but one more illustration of the apathy with which students of American constitutional history have in former times regarded the history of all parts of our frame of government which have not been embodied in the document called the Constitution of the United States. So far as the writer knows, the history of the American standing committee before 1789 has not been treated at all. Its history after that time we know,—a history of gradual development from slight beginnings in the earlier Congresses, more especially in the House of Representatives. It seems to have been assumed that this is all. It is the object of the present paper to demonstrate that, on the contrary, the institution has a history extending far back into the past of the Anglo-American people, and to trace that history, from the procedure of the House of Commons under Queen Elizabeth, through that of the colonial

legislative assemblies, down to the time of the Revolution and the assembling of federal congresses. No doubt there are two special reasons why this has not been done before: 1, That the system, while it prevailed in earlier days in the House of Commons, long ago became virtually extinct in that body, so that observers in our own time have regarded it as a purely American invention; and, 2, that it did not prevail in the colonial legislatures of New England, on which account those American historical writers who have been New Englanders—perhaps a majority of all—have overlooked the fact of its existence in times anterior to 1789."

IN COLONIAL DAYS.

Professor Jameson then makes numerous citations from parliamentary records and from the colonial legislative journals of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, which demonstrate the existence of the committee system.

He concludes his article as follows:

"It does not fall within the province of the present paper to trace the history of the standing committee, as an element in American legislative procedure, in times subsequent to the outbreak of the Revolution. Its history in the Continental Congress is familiar. So is its development in the federal Congress, from the slight beginning made in the House in 1789 down to the full completion of the system about the time of Speaker Clay. Indeed, as was said at the beginning of the article, this is the one part of the history of the system which has been studied. It will probably now be regarded as proved that the system originated long before 1789, and came by direct descent from England through certain of the colonial legislatures, five of the most important of which already made use of the procedure by standing committees when the Revolution occurred. As for those which did not, it appears that they gradually fell into line, under the influence of the federal legislature and of the legislatures of the other States. For instance, the Massachusetts legislature is shown by its manuscript journals to have had a few standing committees just after the close of the Revolutionary War, while its first little printed book of rules shows that it was provided with a pretty complete set in 1805."

"PHYSICALLY, intellectually and spiritually," says Mrs. Drew, in *Goodwill*, "Mr. Gladstone's Sunday has been to him a priceless blessing. Any one who enters his room in Downing Street on a Sunday, even during the height of a session, could scarcely fail to be struck by the atmosphere of repose—the books lying open near the armchair, the deserted writing table, the absence of papers and newspapers. From Saturday night to Monday morning he puts away all business of a secular nature, keeps to his special Sunday books and thoughts and never dines out that day unless to cheer a sick or sorrowful friend; nor will he ever travel on Sunday."

AN INTERVIEW WITH EX-SPEAKER REED.

THE liveliest contribution to the *Fortnightly Review* this month is an English visitor's interview with Ex-Speaker Reed. It is short, occupying only two pages, but is to the point. Mr. Reed on being asked by the visitor to give a glimpse of the future policy of the Republican party, especially with reference to its probable action on silver and the tariff should the party succeed to power, replied in a ready, off-hand manner:

"I suppose that what is on your mind is this: You, in England, want us to lower duties, and what will you give in exchange? Will you open your mints to the free coinage of silver by international agreement? In any event, you may rely on this: You will not find the Republican party offering the other cheek as these Democratic gentlemen do. For years past they have been posturing as the friends of silver, and because you, in England, have now closed the Indian mints and put a duty on all silver bullion imported into India, these 'friends of free silver' in the Democratic ranks are now prepared to reward your generosity by lowering our tariffs all around. One thing at least I have learned since the cessation of silver purchases last year, that cheap silver is an effective stimulus to Asiatic exports, and this being the case we have got to consider silver and the tariff not as two issues but as one. It is evidently no time to lower our tariffs when the currency of seven hundred millions of Orientals is depreciating, and their exporting power to gold using nations is thereby increasing."

"But," asked the Englishman, "what do you propose to do? If cheap silver assists Asiatic exports, and no doubt this is the case, then by no tariff corrective here can you help your agriculturists. The stimulus of cheapening silver must continue to reduce the prices at which Asia can afford to sell wheat and cotton in the markets of Europe."

"Yes, I agree," said Mr. Reed; "that is the aspect of the silver question, which I am frank to confess has only since last year attracted our notice in the Eastern States. The fall in silver, its value to pay wages and to buy products in India and China being as great as ever—this it is that makes of the silver issue an issue we are forced to face. You recognize, of course, that the position has entirely changed in the past six months. Before that time the enormous compulsory monthly purchase of silver—a most vicious proceeding—had gone far to confuse men's minds and to disguise the fact that there really is, in the background, a serious currency problem to be solved."

"And do you regard it as soluble?"

"Certainly I do. I understand that England is the only difficulty; but what, let me ask, are you going to do about it in England? You cannot, as I understand, keep the mints of India closed; neither can you afford to open them again except after an international agreement. If the Indian crisis does not force England quickly into a larger Latin Monetary Union, which union we will join gladly, then

there must come a time for the nations friendly to bimetalism to unite, not in a monetary union, but a tariff union, reciprocity being the reward of free coinage for silver.

"This should be our aim in America; we recognize the great increase in the burden of our gold obligations payable abroad, because of the vast subsidence of prices; we recognize that falling silver, by lowering the Eastern exchanges, favors our competitors in Asia who sell similar produce—wheat, cotton, and other staples—in the markets of Europe; it is evidently important for debtor nations, on which list we stand first, to raise the price of silver and thereby reduce that bounty on exports which Asia now enjoys. This can be best done by a monetary agreement with other nations favorable to silver, and by such a scale of high tariffs against those nations which reject monetary agreement as will go far to insure us a favorable balance of trade. In short, a higher price for silver by reducing Asiatic exports to Europe will increase ours; add to this a high tariff and we can keep gold at home, or, at least, if it leaves us, it will quickly come back again."

POPULAR ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.

THE Hon. Walter Clark, Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, advocates, in the *Arena*, the election of postmasters by the people. Having shown that under the present plan the appointing is in fact done through extra-constitutional influences, Judge Clark states three objections to the existing system: 1. It gives the executive an overshadowing influence with the legislative department. 2. It fosters "trades" and combinations for the appointment of individuals as postmasters on account of their influence instead of their fitness and acceptability to the public. 3. It is educating a host of men to look not to the people themselves as the source of all power and authority, but to regard the appointing power as something beyond and above the people.

The only remedy for these evils, in the opinion of Judge Clark, is to so amend the constitution as to place the appointing power in the hands of the people themselves.

POSITIVE GAINS.

"This would not only remove the evils above indicated and others, but would have most important results.

"1. In the first place a Presidential election is now a strain upon the whole country. The postmasters and other officials connected with the postal service number 100,000. These, with their families and others closely allied to them, form a vast army of 500,000 people who are dependent upon the success of a Presidential candidate. Double as many more expect appointments if the other side win. If each postmaster were elected by the people of the locality, this would be no longer the case. Whether postmasters should be selected at the ballot box by personal preferences or on party lines, still the wishes of that particular locality would succeed, irrespective

of the success of any particular candidate for the Presidency. This would remove one of the great inciting causes of a conflict, which, exciting enough in any view, has been so aggravated as to have caused a civil war in 1860 and nearly caused its repetition in 1876.

"2. The change would relieve the President of a personal strain from applications for office which has contributed to, if not directly caused, the death of more than one incumbent of that high office and crippled the usefulness of others. It would give the executive, as well as the legislative, department time to devote to proper and appropriate duties.

"3. The change would check the growing tendency to centralization which threatens to absorb local self-government in the centripetal attraction of public office.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

"4. This would deprive the opponents of a governmental telegraphic and telephonic service of their only valid argument against it, which is that it would increase the number of federal appointees. The number of post offices might be largely increased, with a telephone at each office, except at one or two large offices at each State which might be telegraphic for the purpose of relaying and forwarding long-distance messages. With low governmental rates this change would more than double the benefits and usefulness to the people of the post office department. With postmasters elected by the people, there can be no longer objections urged against increasing the number of federal appointees from fear of augmenting the pressure for patronage which now threatens to paralyze both the executive and legislative departments of the government.

PROVISIONS FOR ELECTION.

"Nor are there any practical difficulties as to the manner of election. The territory around each post office could be divided off into a precinct by a board provided for the purpose by statute, with provision for subdivisions and changes by the department in a manner which would guard against abuse. Each four years when a President is elected, a postmaster for each of these post office precincts could be chosen, exactly in the same manner that a constable is elected in each township when the Governor and other officers are voted for by the State at large. This would not add perceptibly to the expense of elections.

"The postmasters thus elected would give bond and be subject to removal for cause, just as the appointed officials are now, and would be in all respects subject to the same regulations as now except that when removed for cause the cause might be tried at the next federal court. If the charges were not sustained the officer would be reinstated. In case the charge was proven a new postmaster would be elected for the unexpired term at the next congressional election, if it should not be a Presidential election year. . . .

"A century of experience in self-government and the spread of education among the masses have been of little value if they have not brought proof of, and

increased confidence in, the capacity of the people to select their own officers. The development of republican government must take that direction. The continued bestowal of so large a number of offices, increasing steadily in number and value, by patronage, can only result in increasing and widespread corruption. Trust the people. While they remain honest and intelligent they are the proper and only safe depositories of the power of selecting their own servants."

OUGHT CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS TO BE POLITICAL?

THE June *Century* brings together opinions of some dozen ex-Ministers to bear on the question of our consular service, especially along the lines of eliminating appointments from the spoils system.

Joseph B. Angell considers that the qualifications for consuls, which are in the abstract notarial, judicial, protective and statistical, would be best secured by having a permanent body of trained men. He concludes his letter to *The Century* by saying: "I believe it would be of great service to our commerce to take the offices of consul and secretary of legation out of politics and to make special provision for training interpreters for the service of China and Japan."

Our ex-Minister to Spain, J. L. M. Curry, does not believe in the advisability of having a special class of diplomatists, and he considers that our appointments are governed by the fitness of candidates, and that the results of it compare well with the European service.

Edward Burd Grubb, another ex-Minister to Spain, takes a different view entirely and believes that the business effectiveness of a consul would be best found in persons educated under our army and navy training, who should hold their office in the diplomatic service unless removed for misconduct. Says he: "There is no more common sense in the people of the United States discharging their consuls every four years than would be shown if all the merchants of New York discharged their chief clerks because Gladstone had resigned."

John Kasson, ex-Minister to Austria and to Germany, is somewhat non-committal on the crucial question, but he thinks that "no candidate for a consul who respects himself and who wishes to make the office respectable will disdain an examination by a competent board into his qualifications for such foreign service; and no patriotic administration can object, after some equalization of appointments between two administrations of different politics, to a limit of the removals from consular office to causes which they are willing to report to Congress."

Ex-Minister to England Robert T. Lincoln considers that a consul is essentially a business agent of the administration and that it is a clear solecism to give him a place as a reward for petty political service. "The business of a great private establishment could not be carried on under such a system as that prevailing, but happily not universal, with respect to our consular offices; they are merely our practical business agents abroad, and should, in my opinion, be

chosen and retained upon the same considerations that would affect a private employer of large affairs."

T. W. Palmer, another ex-Minister to Spain, thinks we are all right under the present system and that we may go further and fair worse.

William Walter Phelps gives his opinion thus: "I am sure that the consular service ought to be freed from all influences based on party affiliation or party services by its *personnel*; equally sure that it requires such training and experience as make that career almost a professional one."

William L. Scruggs, ex-Minister to Colombia and to Venezuela, says: "Our commercial interests as a first-class power, to say nothing of the scandals incident to our present methods, demand that our consular service at least be taken entirely out of the spoils system; and it would greatly augment our influence and prestige abroad if, like all other first-class powers, we could take our diplomatic service out of politics as well."

Charles Emory Smith, ex-Russian Minister, agrees in the condemnation of the spoils system, as does Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey. The latter calls for a fixed tenure, dependent upon good behavior; secondly, more adequate compensation, and thirdly, some standard of qualification based upon fitness for office, "which results should be brought about by bringing these offices under civil service regulation."

Ex-Minister John Russell Young of the China office is thoroughly in accord with the civil service theory in diplomacy, especially for the Eastern posts, and he thinks that we should carefully train in our government schools candidates for consular appointments.

THE FUTURE LOCOMOTIVE.

MR. DAVID L. BARNES, Soc. C. E., sums up an article in the *Engineering Magazine* on the present and future locomotive as follows: "We are now entering upon an era of change of motive power from steam directly applied, as in our present steam locomotives, to electric transference of power from a central station to moving trains. The change must necessarily go on slowly, commencing first with the suburban, switching, and elevated services, and finally beginning in main-line work where the traffic is crowded. The steam locomotive will not be altered much in appearance or power from the best of the present designs, but improvements will continue in detail so long as it remains in use. We are nearly at the limit of economy with steam locomotives where there are large boilers and compound cylinders, and where the engineer and fireman are competent and the loads not excessive, and the maximum capacity is about as great in some cases as it is practicable to make it; hence, for higher efficiency and greatly increased hauling power at high speed, concentration of power is needed. So far as can now be seen there must be a stationary plant where power can be concentrated, and electricity seems the only practical means of transferring such concentrated power to moving trains."

ARE RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES TOO HIGH?

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE for June contains an article, by Harry Turner Newcomb, briefly reviewing the transportation charges and the present financial condition of the leading American railway systems. From his examination of statistics he is led to conclude that freights are now as low as it is possible to maintain them, under existing conditions. "From certain sections of the country the cry is constantly arising that railway rates are extortionately high. Considerable light is thrown upon the sufficiency of the evidence offered to support this charge by a statement made in the seventh annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that during 1892 no interest was paid upon railway bonds having the par value of \$777,719,420, or 15.56 per cent. of the aggregate, nor any dividends upon \$2,807,404,326 of par value of stocks, or 60.60 per cent. of the entire share capital. The freight service performed by the railways of this country during 1892 was equivalent to moving 88,241,050,225 tons one mile; the compensation therefor was \$799,316,042, and the average rate 0.898 cent per ton per mile. A reduction of only one mill in this average would have amounted to nearly 90 per cent. of all dividends paid during that year, and as the average rate of dividend was only 2.11 per cent., it is doubtful if any one will contend that it should be reduced to that extent. Particular rates may be, and doubtless are, in a few instances, unreasonably high, but the fact that the general income account of all railways west of the Mississippi and Missouri and south of the Ohio rivers shows a deficit, is evidence that if they exist in those localities they are compensated for by others unreasonably low. The necessity for cheap transportation stops at the point where equal justice is accorded both shippers and railways, and it is not desirable from any point of view that the business of transportation should be unprofitable. To require railways to carry traffic at a loss is to determine in favor of poor service, instead of good, of bankruptcy rather than solvency, and of commercial depression rather than prosperity; for service cannot continue good unless earnings will replace and repair worn equipment and road-bed; interest upon bonds will not be paid unless earned; nor will the country continue prosperous while one important interest is being destroyed."

ECONOMY THROUGH CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Newcomb does not think that the price of freight transportation by rail has reached its minimum when the probable growth of population in localities now sparsely settled is taken into account, but he holds that future reductions can only be effected by the practice of severe economies. "These, unless arrested by adverse and ill-judged legislation, will be permitted by the consolidation of connecting and competing lines, either actually into single corporations, which is to be preferred, or, what approximates that result, by agreements for pooling competitive traffic. Either of these, if broad enough in scope to be effective, would abolish such wasteful competition as that

which, among other extravagances, is responsible for the existence at the present time of more than 100 routes actively competing for traffic from New York to New Orleans, many of them being 50 per cent. longer than the shortest. Actual consolidation would afford still further economy by discontinuing expensive separate organizations with their duplication of official machinery. It is devoutly hoped that wise and enlightened public sentiment will so guide future legislation that no obstacle will be placed in the path toward cheapening transportation, which has been aptly said to be as essential to the industrial as the atmosphere is to the physical world."

THE POPE AS INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATOR.

AN important article is to be found in the *Civiltà Cattolica* on the question of international arbitration in connection with the memorial which, as a result of the Chicago Congresses, has been issued by the United States government to all the governments of the civilized world. This document prays that they will unitedly agree by mutual treaties to submit for settlement by arbitration all such international differences as shall fail of satisfactory solution by ordinary diplomatic methods. The *Civiltà* hails the step as one of extreme significance, and speaks of it, indeed, as "little less than gigantic;" by it the question of international arbitration ceases to be a mere private matter, and has become a universal question in which all the governments of the world are interested. The institution, declares the Jesuit writer, of such a High Court of International Justice would of itself be sufficient to immortalize our century.

MORAL LAW THE ONLY BASIS.

Coming to ways and means, the article discusses the basis on which arbitration should be built up. Mere utility would not be sufficient, would not compel the assent of nations in moments of fierce rivalry. The basis must be the higher one of moral right, which alone possesses the two indispensable qualifications of universality and invariability. Great and small, strong and weak, must all feel that they are on a precisely equal level in the eyes of the arbitrators. Public opinion, too, must come to their support, and hence no time should be lost in cultivating popular sentiment in favor of this all-important subject of permanent peace.

To the question of who is to arbitrate the *Civiltà* declares frankly that only one answer is possible. The Pope must act as arbitrator; he alone possesses in his person the indispensable qualifications:

"1. His power is spiritual and, therefore, more removed from mere political considerations than that of any other monarch.

"2. The Pope is habitually an old man and celibate, devoid of family ties and uninfluenced by passion.

"3. He is compelled to take as his model in the eyes of the world that divine Prince of Peace, whose representative on earth he is.

"4. Whereas the increase of their temporal estates is the great aim and object of all sovereigns, the sole glory of the Pontiff consists in the open defense of truth and right.

"5. The decisions of the Pope are likely to be accessible to all, even to those who do not recognize his religious domination, as being those of a great moral power."

Seek for and find, if you can, concludes the writer, any man who can give higher pledges of integrity than these.

THE ARREST OF ARMAMENTS.

THE Arbitration Alliance of Great Britain after long and careful consideration has decided that the moment is opportune for securing an expression of opinion from the nation as to the duty of placing a check upon the continuous growth of armaments. A national memorial has been issued, which it is expected will be signed by representatives of every church, every labor union, and every municipality, as well as by all the most influential men and women in the country. The proposal is strictly limited to that which is practical and immediate. It is understood that the memorial is regarded with favor in the highest quarters, and that no step has been taken in this matter without due consultation with those who are in a position to know the *inside track* of European politics.

"HALT!"

In the *Contemporary Review* the first place is devoted to an article entitled "Halt!" the writer of which says that the subject is at least being considered with serious earnestness in two cabinets in Europe: "Europe is waiting for one word. It is in the air. It is being muttered everywhere. But as yet the word is not spoken. That word is Halt!"

"All that is necessary, all that is possible now, is simply to cry Halt! When we have arrested the downward plunge it will be time enough to discuss the best way of retracing our steps. If we discuss the second step, we shall never take the first. Hence, the question of the hour is not disarmament. It is simply the arrest, temporary, but positive, peremptory, and universal, of all fresh armaments. In other words, Halt! must be sounded by every war minister in Europe, and the Powers must agree that, for the rest of the century, not a single extra frame will be added to the war budgets of 1894. This is the first step, the indispensable condition precedent of all relief."

The writer then proceeds to point out the considerable advantages which are secured by the adoption of this limited policy at least as beginning. The proposal which is now being considered in the highest quarters is simply to promote an international understanding, that until the close of the present century no Power will increase the sum of money expended in military and naval armaments beyond the war budget of the current year. This involves no interference with the absolute liberty of every

Power to fix its own armaments according to its own conception of its necessities: "They have by a process of continual experiment arrived this year at the heaviest expenditure they have ever made, and it is reasonable to suppose that, after so many years, they have succeeded in establishing to their own satisfaction what amount of armor they can afford to carry. Having reached this point, all that it is now proposed to do is to introduce a law of the maximum for the next six years. Each Power would still be left absolutely free to vary to any extent the sums devoted to each arm of the service, subject only to one limitation. The total war budget should not be increased beyond the point at which they have each fixed it this year for themselves. They can, of course, reduce their expenditure as much as they please. There will be no law of minimum. Only a law of maximum. In other words, the Powers would enter into an international understanding to regard the war budgets of this year as the high-water mark of military and naval expenditure for the closing years of this century.

"Each Power, on entering upon this agreement, would specify the sum which it devotes this year to its armaments, and, so long as the military and naval estimates of succeeding years did not exceed that sum, no question would arise. There is no check so simple and effective as the money check, nor is there any limitation upon the liberty of action of the Powers less irksome or embarrassing."

WHO ARE TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE?

Granting that the adoption of the law of the maximum is desirable, who are to take the initiative in advocating its adoption? The writer indicates three Powers who are sufficiently independent to enable them to move in this direction. The first is the Pope, the second the Tzar, "the conscious practical monarch standing sentry over the peace of Europe. His is the resonant voice whose halt would in a moment check the headlong march of Europe to financial ruin." The third Power with whom the initiative really rests is England. The article concludes as follows: "There remains the democracy of Britain, to whom haply there may be reserved the popular proclamation of this new Truce of God. This year England has increased her expenditure on her only effective arm, the Navy, and in certain quarters there is much clamor for still further increase. A new ministry is in power pledged to pursue an Imperial policy. But the heart of the people is sore within them at the perpetual sacrifices which, nevertheless, they resolutely make in order to maintain the safety of the one State in Europe which dispenses with conscription. If, however, there be at last after these long years a chance that the ruinous era of international anarchy, with its suicidal competition in armaments, can be brought to a close, there will be such an expression of popular feeling as will reverberate through the Continent. For the democracy is weary of the burdens which crush the family to fill the barrack, and impoverish the school

and the larder in order to squander millions on torpedoes and artillery. If, as the American wittily said, 'Civilization sometimes takes a lift on the powder-cart,' it is indispensable that the whole of her resources should not be squandered on powder-carts, otherwise there will be no civilization left to lift."

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

THE Rev. Thomas McMillan states, in the *Catholic World* for June, some of the objections urged by Roman Catholics to a "non-sectarian" school system. In common with Dr. Lyman Abbott and other Protestants, he emphasizes the importance of moral instruction in the elementary schools.

"The most important part of the problem relating to moral education is to determine clearly the connection between cause and effect. If positive religious teaching of the law of God is the most potent factor in human conduct, it is a most efficient restraining power against the dangers that threaten society. Courtesy and the usages of social etiquette are simply manifestations of the Christian law of fraternal charity. School discipline is an aid to external propriety, and the outward indication of moral habits. But without the appeal to conscience, and the recognition by each individual of a personal responsibility to obey the mandates of an infinitely just and benevolent Father in heaven, the motives for heroic loyalty to duty are necessarily weak, resting mainly on expediency. Hence the need of providing for moral instruction the sanction of religion, with the hope of eternal reward for good actions. Human history and every-day experience give evidence that wrong-doing is often approved by men, and that public honors are unjustly distributed. Viewed by the limitations of space and time, virtue is not its own reward in many cases. Finally, as well informed clergymen are specialists in moral science, they should be awarded the privileges extended to specialists in other less important matters.

THE CATHOLIC MIND ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

"Perhaps it may be well to make here the statement that Catholics would not, if they could, destroy the system now established for popular education in the United States. In common with other citizens we can see many things to be admired in its working, and some things to be severely criticised. The surgeon who recommends the amputation of a diseased portion of the human body aims to save life, not to destroy it. Large numbers of our most enlightened statesmen accept universal suffrage as an essential requisite of our American system. Yet they show their loyalty to it by a most persistent agitation in favor of ballot reform." . . . Mr. McMillan quotes eminent Catholic authority in support of the free public school system, and closes his article with a noteworthy suggestion:

"The adequate answer to the question cannot be given by any individual. To have weight the answer should be framed by a tribunal or commission

of experts after an official study of all the interests concerned. From that commission two beings in human form should be rigorously excluded, the theorist who can never learn anything from the teaching of experience, and the alarmist, whose imagination is ever filled with forebodings of danger. Such a commission was appointed in the year 1886, to do for England what has not yet been done for the United States, namely, to gather the testimony of the most reliable educationists—not the most boisterous bigots—on the changes needed in the existing law. The report of that English commission is a treasure house for any one desiring to study the religious question in relation to elementary education."

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE NONCONFORMISTS.

MR. EDWARD PORRITT, writing in the current number of the *New World* on the movement for religious equality in England, seems to disparage the present prospects of the Nonconformists for securing equal privileges.

"Notwithstanding the forward position of the Welsh disestablishment question in Parliament, the movement for the disestablishment of the Church in England, as I have stated, seems to have lost ground. Numerous reasons could be cited in explanation of this. Perhaps the most important is the almost utter lack of interest which the younger generation of Nonconformists feel in the question. Disestablishment has always been a question which excited the keen interest mainly of Congregationalists, Baptists and Unitarians. Methodists and Roman Catholics have, as a rule, taken little active interest in the movement; and now this lack of interest is extending to the younger generation of all the free churchmen of England.

"The next important reason is the increasing conservatism of England, and in particular of the large towns and cities. Another reason is the extent to which the Church of England has put its house in order, and sought to live up to its usefulness since the movement for disestablishment first took its place in English politics. This change is many-sided, and is especially apparent in large centres of population. In these places there is nowadays little active interest in the question of disestablishment, and Nonconformists of the younger school are almost as indifferent towards it as are the larger masses of people who are altogether outside the confines of any religious organization, and who are apathetic towards both Church and Chapel, towards the Established Church and towards Dissent.

"A careful survey of the whole situation leads one to the conclusion that if the bishops were out of the House of Lords; if the Church of England clergymen in the rural districts would follow the example of their fellow clergymen in the towns, and would move with the times and cease to put themselves in opposition to all forward social and political movements; and if the Church would begin to act in

a liberal spirit towards the great question of national education, generations might elapse before the question of disestablishment in England would reach the point to which the movement for disestablishment in Wales has already come."

"THE LAST OF THE PROPHETS."

TO the *Contemporary Review* Mr. Haweis contributes an article upon Frederick Denison Maurice, whom he describes as the last of the prophets, "the most saintly personality of the nineteenth century, Newman, Pusey, and Keble not excepted. Maurice, apart from his prophetic and inspired qualities, was essentially a transition man of a transition period. He was a bridge between the old and the new."

Mr. Haweis gives some curious details as to the comparatively small sale of his books: "In his own lifetime, I was told years ago by Macmillan, his devoted publisher, that the sale of each new book averaged about eight hundred. The same people bought about the same number of copies, and some were published at a loss." These eight hundred volumes, however, together with the influence which he exercised over the men of his time, left a deep impression which was solely for good. This was especially so in relation to the co-operative movement, of which he was one of the pioneers. Mr. Haweis says: "But he left his divine mark on the Socialists' movement all the same—*not capital, or labor, or land, or goods, but human relations, lie at the root of all social reforms.*" All questions between employers and employed are to be solved that way. Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; what is right and just and loving and fair between man and man, the discovery of *that* is the only solution of all these stormy questions. Strikes, struggles, starvation prices, sweating middlemen, grasping merchant princes—the gulf between the rich who grew richer and the poor who grew poorer would, he thought, never be bridged by political economy or legislation—Eight-Hours Day bills and so forth. No. Nothing but *right human relations*—the kingdom of heaven set up on earth."

A VERY GENIAL AND HOMELY PROPHET.

The following embodies the most interesting passages in his article: "I think it was the Rev. Harry Jones who first named him 'the prophet,' a title which he never lost and which no one ever dreamed of applying to any one else in our company, not even to Dean Stanley. But the prophet was very genial and human and homely with all. I remember his plumping himself down by my side on a particularly soft sofa with springs, which sent him up and down—as in the very lap of luxury. 'Dear me,' he said, turning to me with a twinkle of humor in his eye, 'this is a most soft and comfortable sofa; it makes one feel quite like a dean.'

"Maurice was a good listener, a good talker; I should not say a good conversationalist, but a sublime monologist. He was patient.

"Maurice's estimate of his contemporaries was characteristic and interesting; his dictum on Carlyle, 'who believed in a God who lived till the death of Oliver Cromwell,' has hardly been surpassed for keenness and truth of satire. And of Mill he said (how subtly!): 'The circumference of his thoughts is enlarging continually. I wish they had a centre.'

"One morning we fell to talking of the theatre, and of the habit good people in those days had of staying away from it. I said: 'Would not the presence of the clergy do something to elevate the stage?' 'On the whole,' he replied, 'I think they would elevate the theatre, as at present conducted, best by staying away; but,' he added quickly, 'I deeply sympathized with Mr. Macready's noble efforts, and when he brought out "Ion," all the clergy in London should have put on their largest white ties and sat in the pit.'

SOME SAYINGS OF MAURICE.

The best sayings of Maurice quoted in the article are the following:

"You must aspire high if you would know yourself to be nothing. If you would feel yourself to be the man that you are, *you must claim your privilege of being like God.*"

"I said to him once, soon after entering the ministry, 'I do not feel as if I had got hold of God.' 'No,' said the prophet, 'you have not got hold of God; but He has got hold of you.'

Mr. Haweis concludes his interesting and sympathetic tribute to his master as follows: "Christianity," he once said to me, 'is not a philosophy, but a life.' It was the vivid Christ-life in Maurice, who would sometimes remain all night upon his knees in prayer, that won us irresistibly. It was the knowledge we took of him that he had been with Jesus that helped us in our infirmities. There was often a light upon his face which made people turn and look at him when they passed him in the street. In his latter days his saintly head seemed to shine with silver glory as with an aureole. There is no one anywhere like him left. Indeed he seemed to me, in this bewildered age, the man who more than any other that I have ever met 'saw God.' He was the last of the prophets."

CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

THE writer of a very interesting survey of the religious life of Germany, published in the *Sunday at Home*, prints an interesting map showing the comparative density of the Catholics in various parts of the German Empire. All that he can say is, that the heart of the country is nominally true to the teachings of Luther. This fidelity is more nominal than real, for the writer, although a staunch Protestant, is compelled to admit that there is much more spiritual life among the Catholics than among the Lutherans:

"Germany has been called, and justly so, the bulwark of Continental Protestantism. This does not appear very manifest, if we place the number of

Protestants over against that of Roman Catholics. The figures, as last reported, stand thus, 29,369,847 and 16,785,734 respectively ; or, in other words, 62.68 Protestants to 35.82 Roman Catholics, the remaining 1.50 being mainly composed of Jews. These were the figures in 1885. Since then considerable changes have occurred, and if we judged by the complaints raised in some parts of the Protestant camp, we should conclude that the alteration was wholly in favor of Rome.

"There is no doubt that Romanism is at the present time more active and determined than ever; and in this sense puts Protestantism to shame. The many benevolent and other activities of the evangelical churches denote zeal and perseverance, but, looking at the great mass of German Protestantism, one cannot fail to discern in it an inertia which is in painful contrast to the eager energy of the Roman Catholic Church. The *Culturkampf* has done good service to Rome. The former position of favor and influence has not only been regained, but also strengthened ; and so the hearts of the Romish section of the people are full of hope and expectancy. They cry aloud for the return of the priests, and are meanwhile doing their utmost to develop their various schemes. Especially do they seek to lay hold of the working class by means of workmen's societies, of which there are at present over 250, with 60,000 members."

THE MARRIED AND UNMARRIED WOMEN OF AMERICA.

MR. LESTER F. WARD in the *Monist* is able to publish, by the courtesy of the American Census Office, some extracts from the conjugal statistics of America in 1890, which are very interesting. Not every woman has a man to support her, it is shown by Mr. Ward's figures.

"In 1890 the number of females of all ages in the United States was 30,554,370, of whom 17,183,988, or 56.24 per cent., were single. The important fact for our present purpose is the number or percentage of marriageable women who are in fact not married. It is found that about 10 per cent. marry before the age of twenty, and a very few before fifteen. The unmarried are made up of maids, widows and divorced persons, the last of which classes is so small that it need scarcely be considered for the present purpose. Omitting the actual numbers and using percentages only, the returns show that between the ages of twenty and twenty-five about 53 per cent. were without husbands, between twenty-five and thirty about 28 per cent., between thirty and forty-five about 20 per cent. After this the number of widows increases so rapidly that from forty-five to fifty-five the unmarried amount to 26 per cent., and of women over sixty-five years of age only a little over 35 per cent. have husbands. Nearly 6 per cent. of all women never marry ; about 10 per cent. of those between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five had not yet married, and more than one-fourth of those between the ages of twenty-five and thirty were still unmarried."

DID A CHINAMAN DISCOVER AMERICA?

NOW comes forth a writer in the magazines to declare that it was a Chinaman that first discovered America. In the *Overland Monthly* Mr. Frederick J. Masters presents evidence to show that it was not Columbus, nor Lief Ericson, nor Amerigo Vesputius who first explored this continent, and that the earliest settlers on the Pacific Coast were not Cortez and his Spanish soldiery, nor Europeans at all, but the people of that very race whom Californians regard as aliens and outcasts.

LIKENESS TO INDIANS.

Mr. Masters in the first place points out that the Indian dialects of the Pacific Coast show a marked affinity to the Chinese language. "The monosyllabic structure and general vocabulary of the Otomic dialect, for instance, will strike the philologist as a remarkable coincidence to say the least. Place an average Chinamen in the same dress amongst the North Pacific Indians, and the similarity in build and features leads the observer to the irresistible conclusion that they belong to the same race. A few years ago, when the writer first visited Vancouver Island he was so sure that the Chinook Indians in American dress were Chinese that he began to address them in Chinese. So closely do the Indians of the Northwest resemble the Chinese in stature and features, that it is no uncommon thing for Chinese women to smuggle themselves across the Sound into Washington State, disguised as Siwash. Rev. J. E. Gardner says that 'many words in their vocabulary are similar in sound and meaning, and all their earliest traditions are unmistakably Chinese.'

"Prof. George Davidson, head of the United States Geodetic Survey, has a great deal to tell of the ethnological influence of the Japanese waifs who have been driven by the accidents of the seas to these shores. He has in his possession a photograph of Fraser river Indians, from which it would be impossible to determine whether they were Indians, Japanese or Chinese.

MEXICAN EVIDENCE.

"No one that has lived in China and studied its people can fail to be impressed with the close resemblance between ancient Chinese laws, religions, manners and customs, and those belonging to the civilizations described by Prescott. Chinese who have worked on railroads in Mexico, or who have traveled in Central America, have informed the writer that on some of the cliffs and rocks they have discovered hieroglyphics which they believed were degenerated Chinese characters.

"That eminent scholar, the Rev. W. Lobscheid, who traveled in Mexico some years ago, mentions many striking coincidences between China and Mexico. The architecture presented many similarities. The tiles of the roof are concave and convex, just as are found in China to-day. The anchors of the boats, with four hooks without a barb ; the monosyllabic characters of the language spoken by the Otomic and other tribes ; ideographic characters formed on

the same principle as the Chinese; the absence of the R sound among those tribes where ideographic characters are found, and other peculiarities of speech and writing. He also mentions the belief in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, the monastic system, religious festivals, household gods, incense and chantings at worship; the use of the same kind of charms and amulets, their cremation ceremonies, the preservation of the ashes of the deceased in urns, the notion of a celestial dragon devouring the sun in its eclipse, are all closely allied to Chinese customs. The similarity of their marriage ceremonies, and that custom, so peculiarly Chinese, of one lawful wife living with a plurality of concubines. To this may be added their skill in working on precious metals, and of cutting and polishing gems. The similarity of the Mexican calendar to that used by many Asian nations was alone sufficient to convince Humboldt of pre-Columbian communication between Asia and this continent."

Mr. Masters presents the opinions of other well known investigators, who are of the opinion that traces of Mongolian influence are to be found in the Americas, previous to the coming of Columbus and his crew, among these that of Mr. H. H. Bancroft, who says "that the personal resemblance of the Northwest Coast Indians to the Chinese is so very strong, that he has no doubt that Mongol blood is in the veins of the aborigines of those regions, and is convinced that the inhabitants of the northwestern shores of America have been in communication with Asia from time immemorial."

A RECORDED VOYAGE.

But Mr. Masters goes further than to consider the evidence of early Asiatic communication with this continent resting upon tribal affinity and the correspondence of language, customs and religion. He produces an account of a long journey by sea undertaken by five Buddhist monks to a place called Fusang, which it would seem must have been some part of this continent, and that one of these monks, after forty years' residence there, actually returned to his native land, and gave to the Chinese court the report of his travels. Mr. Masters appends the translation which he has made from the Chinese text, found in the two hundred and thirty-first volume of the great Chinese encyclopedia, called Yuen-Kin-lui-han, and which is also given by Ma Twan Lin, in his work called Wen-Hien-tong-kaio.

In the first year of Wing Yuen, of the Tsai dynasty (A. D. 499), a Shaman or Buddhist priest named Hwei Sham arrived at the city of King Chau from the kingdom of Fusang, who related the following account: "The kingdom of Fusang is situate more than twenty thousand li to the east of the kingdom of Tai Han. This land (meaning Fusang) lies to the east of the Middle Kingdom (China), and abounds with Fusang trees, from which the country derives its name. The leaves of this tree resemble the Tsung tree. It sprouts forth like the bamboo, and its first shoots are used by the people for food. Its fruit resembles the pear and is of a light red color. The bark is spun into threads and made into cloth for wearing

apparel. A kind of brocade is also manufactured from these threads. The people build frame houses, and their cities are without walls and fortifications. They understand the use of written characters and make paper from the bark of the Fusang tree. They have no soldiers or military appliances and do not wage war. The law of the kingdom has established a southern and a northern prison.

"The king bears the title of Yut Chi; the nobles of the first rank are called Tui Lo, those of the second rank inferior Tui Lo, and those of the third rank Na-Tah-Sha.

"When the king goes forth he is accompanied with drums and trumpets. The color of the garments worn by him varies according to the cyclic year. In the first and second years of the ten-year cycle his robes are of blue; in the third and fourth years red is worn; the fifth and sixth, yellow; the seventh and eighth, white; and the ninth and tenth, black. Cattle are found in Fusang with enormous horns, the largest holding as much as ten ordinary horns. Vehicles are drawn by horses, oxen and reindeer. The people of the country raise deer just as cattle are raised in China, from the milk of which they make a kind of cheese.

"A red pear grows there, which will keep a whole year without spoiling. Grapes also are plentiful. The country contains no iron, but it produces copper. Gold and silver are not valued in the market, and trade is conducted with no fixed price, and with no duties and levies. In their marriage customs it is usual for the lover to erect a cabin in front of his sweetheart's house. Morning and evening he must sprinkle and sweep the place for a whole year. If at the end of this time the maiden should not look with favor upon him, she is at liberty to drive him away. If they are pleased with each other the marriage takes place at once, with ceremonies for the most part resembling those in China. On the decease of a parent the mourning fast lasts seven days, for grandparents five days, and three days for brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts. Images to represent the deceased are set up, before which worship is offered morning and evening. No mourning garments are worn. For three days after the king's accession he does not occupy himself with the affairs of the State.

"In former times the people of Fusang knew nothing of the laws and teachings of Buddha, but in the second year of Ta Ming of the Sung dynasty (A. D. 458) five mendicant friars went there from the land of Ki Pin, who introduced the laws, canons and images of the Buddha, instituted the monastic system, and reformed the manners and customs of the country."

WAS FUSANG MEXICO?

This remarkable document is not found in some obscure book, Mr. Masters tells us, but in the Imperial annals of the Chinese geography of foreign nations and other Chinese works of recognized authority which have made Hwei Sham's story of Fusang as familiar to the minds of Chinese scholars a thousand years ago as the travels of Marco Polo became to European scholars in the fourteenth century.

Considering certain objections which might be raised to this account, Mr. Masters concludes that on any basis of calculation one thing is certain and that if "Fusang must be sought after on this continent, and either in California or Mexico" and he is inclined to believe that Mexico was Hwei Sham's Fusang, for

the reasons that the chronicle describes so correctly a plant that in no other country in the world is put to such uses except in Mexico, the maguay or century plant; and the fact that the Buddhist traveler stated that iron is not found in Fusang, though copper is, and gold and silver are not valued in the markets, an observation which nearly every writer of mediæval Mexico has made.

PROBABLE ROUTE OF THE BUDDHIST TRAVELERS.

"It is most probable that our Buddhist travelers started from the Yellow river, then along the shores of the gulf of Leao Tong and Corea, thence across the strait of Corea to Japan, rounding the island of Kiu Siu and along the eastern shores of Japan, then taking the course of the Kuri'e Islands and the Komondorskis in a northerly direction, till their course lay east along the Aleutian chain of islands to Alaska, and from thence down the coast of Oregon and California to Mexico. A reference to the map will convince the reader that this route presents least difficulty, having the advantage of proximity to land and also the advantage of the Japanese Current. An apparent difficulty presents itself in placing Tai Han in Alaska and Fusang in Mexico. Hwei Sham tells us that the course of the voyagers from the former place to the latter was east. Looking at ordinary maps of North America drawn upon Mercator's projection, we are accustomed to regard the western coast of this continent as bearing due north and south, according to which Hwei Sham's journey must have been in a southerly direction. Looking at the Pacific shores of this continent as laid out on a globe, it will be seen how natural it was for our traveler to consider his journey from the Alaskan peninsula as a continuation of the same general eastwardly course he had been taking, instead of abruptly turning from east to south."

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

The most interesting part of the narrative is the closing words of the document, referring to the success of the Buddhist missionary in establishing monastic institutions and changing the manners and customs of the people by the propagation of the Buddhist faith.

In conclusion Mr. Masters says: "Some day when China's history and people are better understood, when national jealousies subside and race prejudices no longer blind us from accepting the truth, that little band of humane, peace-loving missionaries of Sakyamuni, who came to these shores to educate, elevate and civilize the native races of this coast, may be thought as deserving a share of our gratitude, and as worth a niche in the temple of Fame, as the brutal European adventurers, whose progress on this continent was marked by plunder and destruction, and whose feet were swifter to shed blood than to ameliorate the woes of mankind.

"With all these evidences before us in corroboration and confirmation of Hwei Sham's narrative, it is hardly possible that any unprejudiced person can ridicule his story as a fairy tale or the wild fancies of a Chinese Gulliver."

THE SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA.

APROPOS of the annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, which was held in Des Moines, Iowa, June 7-10, the *Midland Monthly* presents an article, by Henry Wallace, on the Scotch-Irish in America.

The Scotch-Irish, he explains, are not a mixture of Scotch and Irish blood, but, stated in the briefest form, descendants of the Scotch who settled in Ireland, or the Scotch of Ireland. The Scotch-Irish race is essentially a Scotch race modified by the environment of the province of Ulster, consisting of the nine northern counties of Ireland, and especially by the political and religious movements that have occurred in that country since 1607. The word "Scotch-Irish," it will therefore be seen, is used in exactly the same sense as we use the term "German-American" or "Irish-American," meaning the descendants of the German or Irish people who have made America their homes.

WRONGS OF THE SCOTCH IN IRELAND.

Having made this explanation, Mr. Wallace proceeds to describe the life of the Scotch in Ulster, and sets forth the part they have played in the development of these United States. The Scot's lot in the North of Ireland was evidently not a happy one. "He was oppressed by the twelve great companies or guilds of London in whom the titles to a portion of the lands were vested and was dealt with by other landlords in much the same spirit. As he improved his land by thorough drainage, gathered the stones and built them into fences, constructed his houses and macadamized the roads, he found his rents raised with every expiring lease, until in time he became simply a day-laborer on lands which he alone had rendered valuable. He was regarded as an inferior by the Englishman and a foe by the Irishman, and persecuted by both when they had opportunity, which he no doubt returned in kind when he could. He had no vote; the baptism of his children was at times made a laughing stock; the legality of his marriage by a minister of his own faith was sometimes officially denied; and, at times, he was even denied the right of burial in the common place of sepulture. In company with his brother Celt he was wronged in his trade; he was forbidden to export farm produce except to England, and his manufacturing industries were crushed by unjust laws. For this reason the Scot was scarcely settled in Ireland until he wanted to leave the country. As the result of this harsh, cruel and unjust treatment, he became a stranger in a strange land. He had ceased to regard Scotland as his fatherland, and was easily tempted to deny that Ireland was his motherland, and hence looked to America as the only country in which, from the middle of the seventeenth century and onward, he could expect to find a home where he would be allowed to educate his children and enjoy the civil and religious liberty for which his ancestors had poured out their blood on many a battle-field.

MIGRATION TO AMERICA.

"Until 1689 we have no record of Scotch-Irish migrations to the United States, although there is abundant incidental testimony that it had been going on for some time. Froude, the historian, says: 'Prior to 1689 that fatal emigration of Nonconformist Presbyterians from Ireland to New England began, which, enduring for more than a century, drained Ireland of the soundest Protestant blood and assisted in raising beyond the Atlantic a power and a spirit which by-and-by paid England home for the madness which had driven them thither.'"

The waves of immigration of Scotch-Irish to America are shown to have been distinctly connected with the political events which rendered the Scotch-Irish dissatisfied with their native home. Sometimes they were the result of religious persecution and at other times the result of actual warfare, and at all times they very largely arose from dissatisfaction with the tenant system of farming as it existed in Ulster.

WHAT BECAME OF THEM?

"The principal Scotch-Irish settlement in New England was at Worcester near Boston. From here they scattered through New England as far as the north of Maine, but the great bulk of Scotch-Irish immigration passed by New England, avoiding the settlements of both the Puritan and Cavalier, and landed either at Charleston or Philadelphia, passing from the former point through North and South Carolina, northern Alabama and Georgia, and from the latter through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, then west through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois or down the river to Kentucky, or through the valleys of Virginia to Tennessee and Kentucky, all three lines converging westward through the trans-Missouri States to California. Over all these districts the Scotch-Irishman has left his indelible mark. Instinct and necessity made him a pioneer. Intense in his own religious convictions, and, let it be admitted, deeply prejudiced against religious views in any way opposing his own, he preferred a new country and to make a home with his own people, and therefore became a frontiersman. He had an instinctive eye for good land. It is useless to look for a Scotch-Irish settlement in a poor country. Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, the fertile valleys of eastern Virginia, Kentucky, middle Tennessee and northern Alabama suited him in this respect. He does not take kindly to a cold country, and hence there have never been many large Scotch-Irish settlements north of the latitude of Chicago. Living on the frontier the Scotch-Irishman became necessarily a fighter. In fact, he is seldom averse to a quarrel when he can justify himself at the bar of his own conscience and look up to Heaven and say that his quarrel is just. As an Indian fighter he was a pronounced success. Simon Kenton, Daniel Boone and Anthony Wayne are types of the Scotch-Irish character of their day. In the war of 1812 he had an opportunity to settle some old scores with England, and a study of the history of that war will show that the Scotch-Irish took a prominent part,

under such leaders as Commodore Perry and General Jackson. A quarter of a century later, Sam Houston displayed the fighting qualities of the race in Texas; and, a few years later, Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott gave further proof in Mexico of the splendid fighting material that the race can produce.

THEIR DESCENDANTS.

"The race has produced some of America's most distinguished statesmen and orators. It is needless to mention Patrick Henry, Calhoun, Corwin, Ewing, John A. Bingham, Jefferson, Polk, Jackson, Blaine, Harrison and numerous others of undoubted Scotch-Irish blood. The Scotch-Irish came to America at first a race of sturdy farmers. How successful they have been in the arts and industries may be seen by the fact that Robert Fulton, who made steamboat navigation practical, was a Scotch-Irishman on both sides of the house. Whether the credit of making electricity a practical means of communicating human thought is credited to Professor Morse or Professor Henry matters little to a Scotch-Irishman. They were both of his race, as was McCormick, who took the reaper in hand and adapted it to the use of the every-day farmer. Even Edison on his mother's side is of Scotch-Irish blood.

"The Scotch-Irish race in America has, from its very beginning, battled for what it regarded as its rights and liberties. The famous 'Mecklinburg Declaration,' antedating by some months the Declaration of Independence, was made by Southern Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. It was the fiery eloquence of the Scotch-Irish Patrick Henry in the House of Burgesses that thrilled the nation and precipitated the revolution. With less fiery eloquence, but no less enthusiastic purpose, the pioneer Scotch-Irish of western Pennsylvania gathered at Hannastown, and, after reciting the wrong inflicted upon the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, made the resolve: 'It has therefore become the indispensable duty of every American, of every man who has the pride of family, love of country or any voice for posterity, by every means which God has put in his power, to resist and oppose the execution of it. That for us we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and our fortunes.' And then, with the practical sense which belongs to the race, they added: 'We will immediately form ourselves into a military company.'

"A strong peculiarity of the race is its love of education. The first thing a Scotch-Irishman inquires about when thinking of settling in a new country is as to the quality of the land; the second thing is as to the church privileges, and the third, as to the means of education. The famous log colleges of the latter part of the last century, out of which have grown some of the finest colleges in the land, such as Princeton, Washington-Jefferson, the Virginia University and numbers of others, were established in sections of the country where the Scotch-Irish race predominated. Largely Presbyterian in their religious convictions, they have furnished to other churches some of their most eminent leaders."

THE BOOM OF CRIPPLE CREEK.

THE *Great Divide*, the very original monthly published in Denver, Colorado, has a good symposium on the prospects and conditions of the new gold mine which is being worked at Cripple Creek. Additional interest is imparted to the articles by the recent labor troubles at that point.

Mr. Cy Warman describes graphically the picturesque scenes incident to one of these suddenly created mining towns.

GOING TO THE DIGGINGS.

"We take the stage, between nine and ten thousand feet above the sea. The dusty way winds along the tops of the mountains, where the heavy growth of aspen trees has been cut away to make a road. Years ago these hills were covered with a beautiful forest of pine, and now, beneath the naked arms of the quivering aspen, three or four deep, lie the dead trunks of the trees. At some time a forest fire has swept over the country, leaving in its wake waste and desolation. The road is lined with all sorts of vehicles, from a Concord coach to a two-wheeled cart. The heavy freight wagons, with four, six and eight animals, are met or passed at every corner. In these teams horses and mules mix and mingle like white and black men in a foot-ball team. Meek and mild-eyed burros, with heavy burdens, turn from the trail to avoid a collision with the coach. Poor prospectors from the silver camp, with bundles of blankets on their backs, take short cuts where the road curves, to save time. A plucky young woman, with veiled face and gloved hands, paddles a bicycle over the hills to the camp of gold.

It was 5.30 in the afternoon when we reached the summit of the last high hill, overlooking the town. The view was beautiful. An hundred miles of mountains—the Sangre de Christo—running north and south, shut out the world to the west. Behind this range the sun went down in a sea of gold. Again the long lash wimples and curves and cracks, and the heavy stage rolls down the principal street of the principal gold camp of Colorado. Every inch of standing room was taken on the gallery of the main hotel, and some stood in the street.

IN A MINING TOWN HOTEL.

"I was the first to register, and got the only vacant room in the house, and there were just ninety-nine other men and two women to be provided for. Our stage line and the coaches that came in from Cañon brought a hundred and one passengers into the camp that day. There are a hundred chairs in the dining-room, and I had to wait ten minutes for a seat.

"Better keep that, you might not get another," said the fly and flippant table girl, when I put my fish fork on the plate she was taking away.

"A glance at her face convinced me that she meant it, and I kept the fork. There is no time for style in a gold camp. At the Waldorf, in New York, or the Brown Palace, in Denver, one expects to find a *menu* in a foreign language, but we certainly have a right

to something easier at \$3.50 a day in a mining camp hotel. The first thing I saw on the switch list was 'Veal a la Villeroi.' The miner next to me asked his partner what it 'stood for,' and the answer came quick, 'Veal all same calf.' It's hardly fair to expect mining camp sports and prospectors to ask for liver in Creole Choctaw. Mining camp hotels are noted for their Sandow butter and despondent milk. The hotels of Cripple Creek are exceptionally good.

"After dinner the great lobby was filled with roughly-clad men, with white hats and laced boots, whose faces shone brightly under the influence of that hope which springs eternal in the miner's breast. They talked in little groups of the future of the camp. Money was used extravagantly. Fifty, a hundred thousand, or a half million, was the smallest change used by the speculators, as they referred to the value of the different prospects of the camp.

"Beyond the double doors that separated the lobby from the combination barber shop, billiard hall, drinking and gambling saloon, another army of men moved about, smoked, drank and whiled away the hours. Beyond this hall, in smaller rooms, were the stud tables, and further still, in semi-private rooms, were round poker tables, where a party of gentlemen can sit down in a quiet, respectable way and rob each other. At one of these tables three resolute men sat in the early evening—I don't know how long they had been there—endeavoring to do each other in a Chesterfield fashion.

SILVER'S LOSS IS GOLD'S GAIN.

"Those opposed to silver are building in Colorado better than they knew. They are compelling our miners to look sharp for gold, and the success of the search is as pleasing as it is surprising. Necessity, we are told, makes man inventive.

"Not many people in Colorado will believe what they read here about a camp that is only a few hours' ride from the State capital. They will believe it in Boston. Six months ago I saw the camp for the first time and was surprised. To-day I am amazed. Whole counties in the State cast no more votes than were polled in the town of Cripple Creek, and it must be remembered that the town is not the mining camp. There is a village now on nearly every hill with from 200 to 2,000 people.

FLUSH TIMES IN CRIPPLE CREEK.

"The shapeless stones that stand out above the grass here are rich in gold. I saw an old storm-swept rock, weighing fifty pounds, one end of which assayed 80 cents, the other \$9,000 to the ton.

"Men are paid \$2 a ton for picking these rocks out and sorting them, and Superintendent Dickey says all miners who apply at the Summit mine for work are given employment in this way. One man who was at work in a shallow drift said he had taken out twenty-five tons in a week, working leisurely.

"Every day there are new locations made and each month's shipments show an increase over the preceding month."

OUR SISTER REPUBLIC BOLIVIA.

IN the *United Service* Lieutenant John P. Wisser, continuing his series of articles on "Our Sister Republics," this month sketches the political and commercial development of Bolivia.

Bolivia, as every one knows, is an interior state of South America. It comprises the section of country lying between Chili, Argentina, Brazil and Peru, with an area of 567,430 English square miles, and a population of nearly 2,500,000, consisting of whites, *Mestizos* and Indians belonging mainly to the Inca races. In area, therefore, it is about the same as the States from New York down the coast to Mississippi inclusive, together with West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. It derived its name from Simon Bolivar, the hero of South American independence. Its early history is one with that of Peru. The oldest remains of any record of history there are indicative of the existence of a prehistoric empire, which about the eighth century was broken up into separate nations.

After tracing the history of Bolivia from the early empire down to the formation of the Republic by Bolivar, Lieutenant Wisser then presents some valuable information regarding the physical geography, industries and government of that country.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

"The grand features in the topography of Bolivia are the *Sierra*, the mountainous Andean region in the west and southwest, with Lake Titicaca on the borders of Peru, and the *Montaña*, or plains of the east and north, together with the Paraguay and Madeira Rivers. The mountainous region averages more than 13,000 feet above the sea, and is the highest region of its extent in America. It is a table-land capped by mountain chains and high peaks, rising more than 20,000 feet. The Andes proper run along the western frontier, while the *Cordillera Real* runs parallel to it 125 miles farther east. Between these two ranges are great elevated basins separated by an east-and-west range, the one in the north about Lake Titicaca, the other to the south, called the *Desertos de Lipes*, an arid, salt-marsh region. The *Nevado de Sorata*, or Illampu, the highest peak in the *Cordillera Real*, is nearly 22,000 feet high, while Illimani is nearly as high; eastward are a number of spurs running out from the main chain. The valleys between the minor ranges are the richest portions of the country.

"Bolivia lies mostly within the tropic zone, consequently, owing to the great differences in elevation and determined mainly by them, all varieties of climate occur; in the mountainous regions there are five zones of climate from the snow line (at 15,000 feet) down to the warm lower valleys. In the lowlands of the north and east it is very hot, with heavy rains; while to the south large elevated areas are almost without rain.

GOVERNMENT.

"Bolivia is a republic; its President and the first and second Vice-Presidents are elected directly, by the citizens who can read and write, for a term of four years. The cabinet consists of five ministers,—

viz., Foreign Relations and Worship, Finance and Industry, Government and Colonization, Justice and Public Instruction, and War. The State recognizes the Roman Catholic religion only, but other religions are tolerated. The national colors are red, green and yellow.

"The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected directly by the people, the former comprising eighteen members (two from each department), the latter sixty-eight members at present. Sucre is the capital, but the government now resides at La Paz.

"The country is divided into eight departments,—Sucre, La Paz, Potosi, Cochabamba, Oruro, Santa Cruz, Tarija, and Beni (or Beni). These are further divided into forty-six provinces and these again into 363 cantons and 207 vice-cantons. The principal cities, in the order of their population, are La Paz (59,849), Cochabamba, Sucre, Potosi (12,000), Santa Cruz, Oruro, Bernardo de Tarija and Trinidad (4,535).

"The principal settlements of the lowlands are mission villages of Indians, founded by the Jesuits, and now in a state of decadence. The departments of Beni and Santa Cruz and the northern part of La Paz have been little explored, and are lands of tropical forests, rivers and swamps, with a hot, damp atmosphere, but rich in valuable forest trees, and producing, where they have been occupied, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, sugar cane, maize and cotton, besides affording tracts of good pasture land.

"The civilized population is generally confined to the highlands, and in the towns Spanish is commonly spoken. The inhabitants consist of whites, half-breeds, or *Cholos*, *Quichuas*, *Aymaras* and *Chunchos*. The whites are principally descendants of the Spaniards, and constitute the higher classes; the *Cholos* are the middle classes.

INDUSTRIES.

"The natural wealth of Bolivia is very great. In the animal kingdom there are in the cold regions the alpaca, whose wool is especially fine and much esteemed in commerce, and the llama, the guanaco, and the vicuña, which are of the same species. The wool of the last named is used for very fine cloth. There are found also the chinchilla, the nutria and other fur-bearing animals. In the temperate regions abound the wool-bearing animals, the hairy goat, as well as cattle, horses and mules. The African dromedary is acclimated in the south of Bolivia, where it lives and breeds. In the hot regions are found ordinary cattle, the sloth, the anta (or great beast), a great variety of deer, birds of all kinds and many kinds of fish in its rivers. The vegetable kingdom is also extremely rich and varied, furnishing very fine cabinet, dye and building woods; the coca, whose medicinal properties the pharmacopœia utilizes as the best local anæsthetic; the coffee of Tungas, which competes with that of Mocha; the cacao, which is claimed to be superior to that of other countries of South America; vanilla, sugar cane, gum elastic or caoutchouc, which is found in inexhaustible

quantities; corn, wheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, yucca, plantains and tubers of all kinds; all the fruits, grains and vegetables known in temperate and tropical climates; cotton, of three different natural colors; the cork tree, which furnishes corks; the wax tree; quillay, or vegetable soap; linseed, agave, hemp, etc. Among medicinal products there are cinchona, jalap, sarsaparilla, tamarind, palma Christi, copaiba, ipecacuanha, gum arabic, camphor, tobacco, balsams, etc.

MINERALS.

"The chief wealth of Bolivia is her mineral deposits, but insufficient communications have greatly retarded their development. Gold and silver are found in great abundance throughout the entire country. The silver production of 1890 was about 603,791 pounds, and for six months (in 1891), 373,027 pounds. The total value of the output of 1890 was estimated at 11,020,691 bolivianos, and that of the silver mines from 1545 to 1826 at 3,406,366,035 Spanish milled dollars, and from 1826 to 1846 at 39,101,022 pesos. The copper is of superior quality. There are also many mines of tin, lead, bismuth, mercury, platinum, iron, zinc, coal, rock-crystal, alum, magnetic ore, talc, etc. Of precious stones there are found emeralds, opals, agate, lapis-lazuli, alabaster, berenguela (a species of translucent alabaster), and jasper; marbles of all kinds and colors, slates, pumice-stone, granite, syenite, porphyry, basalt, chalk, saltpetre, borax, common salt, magnesia, etc., are more or less abundant."

COMMERCE AND EDUCATION.

The national debt in 1890 amounted to \$5,699,500; the revenue for 1891 was estimated at \$2,295,000, the expenditures at \$2,497,000.

The commerce of Bolivia is much more considerable than is usually given in the public statistics, because it has always imported most of its foreign products and exported its own products through the port of Arica in Peru. The foreign trade is mainly with Germany, Great Britain and France, and in the order named. There is also considerable trade with Chili and Peru, and to a limited extent with the United States.

The monetary unit is the silver *boliviano*, of one hundred centesimos, which is now (1893) worth 69.1 cents in United States currency. The other coins are the 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimo pieces, also 15 and 30 centimo pieces in silver, the 5 and 10 centimo pieces in nickel, and 1 and 2 centimo pieces in copper. The paper currency is issued by the Banco Nacional and the Banco de Potosi and consists of notes of the value of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivianos; in practice, the 1, 5 and 10 boliviano notes are torn in two and the halves circulate at the half value.

Officially the metric system of weights and measures has been adopted, but the people prefer the old Spanish system.

The great want of Bolivia to-day is safe and easy

means of communication with the outer world to make her products available for commerce.

"The schools of Bolivia consist of primary schools, colleges, lyceums and universities; attendance at the primary or free schools is generally compulsory (except for the Indians). There are 493 common schools, with 24,224 pupils, 16 colleges and lyceums, with 2,126 students, and 5 universities with 1,331 students, besides a military school and two industrial colleges, recently established in La Paz."

EDUCATION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A WRITER in *Lend a Hand* sketches the development of the public school system of the Argentine Republic, which he says was established during the presidency of General Sarmiento (1868-71) and was modeled after that of the United States. Several teachers from Boston were induced to go to Buenos Ayres to take charge of schools.

"Ten years later a law was passed making education obligatory for all boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen years. A permanent appropriation was made for the support of a national board of education, and the national and provincial governments appropriated in 1889 for the benefit of education, \$3,456,104. In that year the number of public schools in the Republic was 3,056. There were 5,856 teachers employed and an attendance of 259,695 pupils. Counting private schools there were 3,810 schools. At the present time there is one school for every 1,000 inhabitants. The course of study is similar to that pursued in the public schools of Massachusetts. There are between thirty and forty normal schools, from which, after a course of five years, are graduated the teachers for the public schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

"Twenty national colleges are free to all, the course covering six years. The colleges prepare for entrance into the national universities, where another six years must be spent before receiving a degree in the professions, and all foreign graduates of colleges must pass an examination in Spanish at one of the national universities before they are allowed to practice their profession.

"The universities, two in number, are situated at Buenos Ayres and Cordoba. In each there is a faculty of law, of medicine, and of engineering. The examinations are searching and the national government means that no one shall practice in these professions without proper preparation.

"Besides the public schools, colleges, and universities, the Argentine Republic has founded military and naval academies, one of military engineers, and one of mining engineers. Several agricultural schools are in flourishing condition as well as a number of industrial schools, and the deaf and dumb have a liberal provision from the government. It will be remembered that Spanish people were among the first to found schools for these unfortunates, and articulation was first taught in Spain."

AUSTRALIA FOR YOUNG MEN.

An Interview with Sir Henry Parkes.

IN the *Young Man* for June a writer in Sydney communicates the gist of a conversation which he had with Sir Henry Parkes upon the prospects of young men in Australia. The following is an extract from the article in question, which contains many sensible observations for those who wish to try their fortunes in the English colonies:

"One of my friends, a man in a good position here, has enlisted my interest on behalf of his son," said Sir Henry. "The young man wants to go on a station, and refuses to take a place in a city office. I have written to almost every squatter I know without success. I am almost ashamed of asking people to find a place for him on a station. Squatters are retrenching all they can, and it is now nearly impossible for a young man to find a place on a station."

"He might be a free selector," I suggested.

"Sir Henry smiled.

"That means hard labor," he said. "This young man does not object to work, but it must be on horseback."

"Then he went on to explain that young Englishmen who come out here too often expect to rough it on horseback; they do not realize that years of hard labor must be gone through before anything like success will crown their efforts.

PLUCK AND BRAINS BEFORE MONEY.

"A young man coming to Australia must forget that he has ancestors, and be prepared to take his chance with the workingman. If he is fortunate enough to have a little money, £500 or £1,000, he should put it in a safe bank while he buys his experience. Money will be of no use to him until he knows the colonies. He has everything to learn, for life here is quite different to life in England. He must begin at the beginning, and look out for opportunities; then, if he is healthy, sober, and industrious, he is sure to get on. Opportunities for making money lie under the feet of a young man in a new country like this, if he has eyes, and wit to take advantage of what he sees. One man will work for years at a thing and fail; another will follow him and succeed, because the second man will notice things that the first man did not see. It all depends on the man himself."

"What qualities are required in a man out here to insure success?"

"The same as in the old country—common sense, perseverance and health; with these, and a little education, a young man stands a good chance of being successful in Australia; but he must put aside birth and position and enter the lists with the workingman. The qualities required by the workingman here are those required by the educated young Englishman who wishes to succeed in Australia."

"On the whole, then, you think the outlook for young Englishmen here is hopeful?" I said.

"Yes, providing they will work. But the world is growing too luxurious," said Sir Henry Parkes. "A

gentleman, some time ago, asked me to get a position for his son; and when I pointed out to him how my own son was working, he said, "But my son has been delicately brought up." There is no place in Australia for people who will not begin at the beginning."

THE FUTURE OF THE WOUNDED IN WAR.

THE veteran war correspondent, Archibald Forbes, makes a good paper in the June *Scribner's* under the above title. He can see as clearly as a layman the supremely illogical theory of the "amenities" in treating the wounded. Says he: "You strain every effort to reduce your adversary to impotence. He falls wounded, whereupon, should he come into your hand, you will promptly devote all your exertions to saving his life and restoring him to health and vigor, in order that he may go home and swell the ranks of your enemy."

The new small-bore rifle, Mr. Forbes tells us, with its extraordinary power of perforation, will, when it strikes a man, simply pass right through with a minimum of accompanying contusions and bruises. There will be more deaths from hemorrhage, but if the wounds do not produce immediate death, they are expected to be more amenable to treatment.

SOME FIGURES OF BATTLE MORTALITY.

"It is remarkable that the more modern battles of Europe in which great numbers of men have been engaged—battles in which were used rifled cannon and small arms—have afforded greatly less percentages of casualties than those of earlier battles in which smooth-bore cannon and muskets were the sole weapons of fire. At Borodino in 1812, there fought 250,000 French and Russians, with a result of 80,000 killed and wounded. At Salamanca in the same year, when 90,000 English and French were engaged, the casualties amounted to 30,800. In each case the proportion of casualties to forces engaged was one-third, and the proportion was the same in the battle of Eylau in 1807. In the battles of Magenta and Solferino in the Franco-Italian war of 1859, when the French armament was in great part rifled, the proportion of killed and wounded to the total forces engaged was but one-eleventh. At Königgrätz in 1866, the proportion was one-ninth. In the two days' fighting before Metz in August, 1870—the battles of Mars-la-Tour on the 16th, and the battle of Gravelotte on the 18th—there were in all on the ground about 450,000 Germans and Frenchmen. The casualties of the two days amounted to 65,500, affording a proportion to the total strength of one-seventh. These figures work out that the old Brown Bess and the smooth-bore guns inflicted proportionately more injury to life and limb than occurred in the battles later in the century with all the appliances of improved armaments. But the largest army placed on a battle-field on any one occasion, by any European power within the present century—the Prussian army which fought at Königgrätz—did not amount to more than 260,000 fighting men. To-day, the war strength

available for the field of the German Empire is close on 2,500,000 men; that of France, 2,715,000; that of Russia, 2,450,000; that of Austria, 1,600,000. When the first great battle of the next great war comes to be fought, a million of combatants will be in the field. On the percentage of 1870, and putting aside altogether the effects of the recent developments in man-hurting, the casualties will exceed 140,000. According to the existing ratios, of this number 35,000 would be slain, 70,000 would be comparatively slightly wounded, and 35,000 would be severely wounded."

A GREAT BATTLE IN THE NEXT WAR.

"The fighting has been prolonged and bloody, with the result that one side is definitely beaten, evacuates its positions and retreats more or less precipitately, leaving on the ground its wounded, none of whom could be cared for while the conflict lasted. The successful commander's ground is littered with his own wounded; he has them on his hands in thousands, and he has also on his hands the thousands of the wounded of the vanquished force which has gone away. The conqueror of the future, if he accepts the old-time conventional burden of his adversary's wounded, will become its victim. He will not accept the incubus. Is it to be imagined that the victor in such circumstances will think twice even about his own wounded, let alone the wounded of the other side? No. He is in the field, not to be a hospital nurse, but to follow up his advantage by hammering on the enemy who has departed, leaving his own wounded behind, and who may come back again to-morrow to strike him while clogged in the live and dead *débris* of yesterday's battle. The victor will hasten away to overtake or hang on the skirts of the vanquished army, leaving the wounded of both sides to be dealt with as may be possible by such surgeons as he can afford, in view of future contingencies, to leave behind, and to the ministrations of cosmopolitan amateur philanthropists of the Red Cross and kindred organizations. For there will be no more military bearer companies; in the hunger for fighting men the 1,000 bearers per army corps of the present will have been incorporated into a strong brigade with arms in their hands and a place in the fighting line. On the line of communication of the future, reserve ammunition trains are to precede the military ambulances, which up till now have headed the columns of vehicles. The German instructions in the present Regulations for Medical Services are, that when a battle is engaged in all available vehicles of whatever kind, empty regimental provision and meat wagons, empty supply-column wagons, country carts and wagons requisitioned, ambulances of medical establishments in rear, etc., are to be brought up for the transport of the wounded, in order to 'satisfy requirements as far as possible.' But the inevitable delays are obvious, and in view of further fighting in the immediate future, the whole available vehicles could not be devoted to the service of the wounded in the past battle."

TOURING IN EUROPE ON NEXT TO NOTHING.

MR. J. PERRY WORDEN undertakes to tell the readers of *Outing* how a vacation trip through the British Isles may be taken by a plucky bicyclist with a remarkably small outlay of money:

CUT THE COAT ACCORDING TO THE CLOTH.

"Can I afford it?" That is the question which confronts the would-be tourist, whether his project includes only a month within the limits of the State or a long summer's ramble beyond the Atlantic. The condition precedent to answering that question varies with the business in life or the length of purse. To some, time may be the essence, but to many thousands, like myself, whom the collegiate summer vacation lets free, the answer resolves itself into one of purse only. It is to this large class of contemporaries that I would submit my experience, by which they may judge and measure their own possibilities. I crossed the broad Atlantic ocean twice, and traveled for ten weeks through Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland, at a cost of less than \$95. Did I sacrifice any of the necessities or decent comforts of life? No. I cut my coat according to my cloth before I started, foresaw and prepared for my method of travel, eschewed a few of the pomps and vanities, and exercised self-control and economy. That is all.

HOW TO CHOOSE A STEAMER.

"Those who must needs travel by the swiftest and most luxurious liners must of course be counted out from the list of economical travelers, as must also those who cannot ride the democratic cycle. I was content, as all must be who follow in my footsteps, with a slower, far cheaper, but none the less comfortable steamer running between New York and Glasgow as the port of entry, with the alternative of returning from Londonderry, a port on the north coast of Ireland; a privilege of the very greatest importance, for it avoided returning on my tracks.

SOME WISE PRECAUTIONS.

"The round-trip second-cabin ticket for the sea journeys cost me \$55, a formidable hole in my allotted \$95, and one which at first staggered me. But then I could console myself with the reflection that, once on land, my faithful 'bike' would afford all the needed locomotion and carry my kit and my camp. Not that I had any intention, nor did I see or find any necessity, for camping out, except one night, but I did intend to avoid the heavy cost of meals by providing and cooking for myself, especially when in Scotland, where I should be in the height of the excursion season.

"This and the absence of railroad fares was my main reliance to bring my expenditure within my limits."

Mr. Worden enters quite fully into the details of management necessary for such a trip, and continues his account in the June number of *Outing* with reminiscences of his experiences on this interesting tour.

DIPLOMATISTS OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

IN *Harper's Magazine* for June, M. de Blowitz describes the *personnel* of the French diplomatic corps. Speaking of French diplomatists, he says: "The majority of diplomatists to day in the service of the French Republic are, so to speak, improvised, men who have undertaken the career which is the most complex, the most serious and the most responsible in the world without previous preparation."

"But such is the marvelous faculty of conception and of assimilation which characterizes the French race, that this diplomacy without a past, and recruited from all ranks as events have dictated, has committed none of those mistakes which may compromise irremediably the cause sustained or the interests defended. This new diplomacy, springing into life almost unprepared for the conflict, finding itself suddenly face to face with the veterans of diplomatic battles, sitting in those congresses, those conferences, those international commissions in which, during twenty-three years in Europe, the most serious and the most complex questions have been debated, has nowhere and at no time shown itself incompetent, ignorant, or capable of being easily entrapped."

But if M. de Blowitz has a high opinion of French diplomatists in general, he is of opinion that they or their masters have blundered badly in dealing with England. He says: "There are signs that the English nation, irritated by the incessant insults of which it is the object, mistaking the importance of the organs of public expression in which these insults appear, regarding as a national sentiment what is only a method of coarse polemic, or a sort of unhealthy journalistic rivalry, is beginning to ask itself if the time is not ripe to take sides openly against France, and to ally its cause with that of the latter's foes. There is no doubt whatever that such action on England's part would produce an international explosion which otherwise may for a long time be held in check. The moment is therefore critical. The fast-growing feeling of irritation against France beyond the Channel must be removed. One may say, indeed, with Thiers, '*Il n'y a plus une faute à commettre.*'"

THE PATRON SAINT OF BEGGARS.—In the *Revue de Paris* A. Le Braz gives a charming account of Saint Ives, the patron saint of the beggars. Lawyer Ives, it seems, has remained the only well-known saint pious Brittany can boast of, and his fame has spread all over the world. During the fifteenth century the patron of the poor had his church in Rome, and in the same holy city more than one religious society dealing with the care of the unfortunate and the humble was called after his name. Rubens once painted Saint Ives, and quite lately, near Perugia, a fresco showing the holy barrister giving a number of beggars gratuitous legal advice was found in an old convent. In Brittany Saint Ives is held in special honor; other saints are supposed to each possess some special faculty, but Ives is "good for anything."

MR. FLETCHER,

The Editor of the London "Daily Chronicle."

IN the *Young Man* for June there is a pleasantly written article describing Mr. Fletcher at the office of the *Daily Chronicle* and at home. The editor of the most energetic of all London daily papers is fond of smoking, but allows his pipe to go out five times in ten minutes. His chief recreation is to get away to a small farm on Canvey Island, near Benfleet. There, at an hour's distance from London, he has a little round house where he recuperates himself in the midst of his children.

THE EDITOR'S DUTY TO THE PUBLIC.

The writer is very enthusiastic, and mentions several things about Mr. Fletcher which justify his enthusiasm. For instance, he says: "Public opinion Mr. Fletcher defines as the growth of various influences, and he expresses the opinion that it is the duty of editors, as of sovereigns, statesmen and other 'powers that be,' to endeavor to understand and direct those influences in a healthy way to a healthy end. With what is mere pandering to the mob in the way of news—strictly not valuable news in itself, but sheer meretricious sensation—he is entirely at variance. For example, he refused to report the lurid details of a prize-fight some months ago between an Englishman and an American. At the time I thought of the struggle the 'nose for news' in Mr. Fletcher must have made against the squelching of the cablegrams, since, after all is said and done, there was a large section of the British public who put them down as carrying essentially the news of the hour. The abolition in the *Chronicle* of 'tips' to horse-racing is as old a matter now as the establishment of the literary page, which was not merely a bold venture, but a far-seeing one in the rise of the *Chronicle*, as any one can now judge by the class of readers it has attracted. Here is another guide-post to Mr. Fletcher's idea of the newspaper, perhaps more trivial, but to my idea more eloquent than either. An item to the effect that somebody—no consequence who—was likely to be elected to a vacant public post reached him from a reliable source. But on the ground that the premature announcement might prejudice the man's absolute appointment—for before now an aspirant to an English title has lost it by babbling too soon—he did not publish the information."

FATHER MACADAM.—*Good Roads* publishes a portrait and short sketch of Mr. John L. Macadam, who may be regarded as the father of good roads in America. As every one knows, the discovery made by Macadam was that gravel, as formed by nature with round surfaces, will not pack together and retain their positions under the pressure of heavy loads, while stones which are broken so as to present to each other angular surfaces will stay in position. The result of Father Macadam's discovery is seen today all over the country in what is known as Macadamized roads.

A DISCIPLE OF EMILE ZOLA.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue* of May 15, M. Jules Moog gives an account of J. K. Huysmans, the most brilliant of the group of writers who at one time claimed Emile Zola as their master.

M. Huysmans possesses a complex literary personality. From realism he has passed into mysticism; and two of his later novels, if novels they can be called, form valuable additions to spiritist literature. His first work of fiction, "Les Sœurs Vatar," was like his second, "En Ménage," a study of Paris life, and was evidently inspired both in the subject and the form by the writer's great master. "En Ménage," which may roughly be translated by "Married Life," will perhaps remain, says M. Hoog, Huysmans' greatest triumph in the world of fiction; for in it he has given a marvelous picture of a certain section of French society.

THE REACTION FROM REALISM.

"A Rebours" and "La-bas" show that the author has plunged deep into mysticism and the latter-day revival of spiritualism. In some fine pages he renounces his belief in realism, and declares himself both tired of and disgusted with those methods which consist in an endless repetition "of the conversations of washerwomen and the tap-room." "A Rebours" tells the life and experiences of a youthful, intelligent *blasé*, who in search of new sensations seeks for excitement and novelty here, there and everywhere, striving ever to achieve his ends in as artificial and unnatural a manner as possible. "La-bas" is practically a continuation of "A Rebours," and it is in this book that his hero plunges definitely into "diabolicalism, Satanism, magic and demonology." However much M. Huysmans' new departure may be deplored by some of his critics, there is no doubt that he has revived a curious and deeply interesting form of literature. He must have studied profoundly the strange subjects with which he deals, and his descriptions of "La Messe Noire," and other demonological scenes, are full of terrible eloquence and weird power.

M. Huysmans, strange to say, is a government clerk, and was last year given the Cross of the Legion of Honor as a recompense for having served the State faithfully for upwards of twenty-five years. Literary Paris knows him not; he lives alone in the student quarter, and receives in his leisure hours but a few privileged friends, who note with curiosity his extraordinary collection of magical instruments, gazing crystals and works on sorcery. His experiments are carried out in seclusion, for he does not believe in semi-public séances.

A NORTHWESTERN PIONEER.—The *Midland Monthly* contains a sketch of the public services of General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa, whose nineteenth birthday was recently celebrated. General Jones was a college classmate of Jefferson Davis, and in later life a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was a delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory when that district included an area stretching

from Lake Huron to the Missouri river, as Governor Jackson describes it. His efforts secured the organization of Wisconsin and Iowa Territories, and the State of Wisconsin. He served as Iowa's first U. S. Senator, and has made Dubuque his residence since 1830.

THE BIRDS AND BEASTS OF SHAKESPEARE.

The Limitations of the Poet as a Student of Nature.

THERE is a very interesting article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Shakespeare's Birds and Beasts," by a writer who has two gifts which enable him to make out a very plausible case for his thesis. He is a man familiar with natural history, and who wields a facile pen, and does not stick at a bold generalization or a thumping assertion when it is necessary to make a point. He is much too sweeping in his statements perhaps, but as the leading counsel for the prosecution, with *carte blanche* to say what he pleases, to bamboozle the jury without the fear of cross-examination before his eyes, he acquits himself very well. The *Quarterly* reviewer's position is this: Shakespeare had apparently no eyes for animate nature unless it took the shape of animals hunted or employed in the hunt. Horses, stags, hunting dogs, boars, and in short any animal used in sport, he described magnificently. All other birds, beasts or insects he either described conventionally or inaccurately.

The following extract is a fair sample of the *Quarterly* reviewer's attack: "The animated nature of Shakespeare is very indifferent. It is seldom brightened by any touches of personal observation, and rarely by any suggestion of personal sympathy. As compared with Shakespeare, Ben Jonson was a naturalist; as a lover of nature, both he and Chaucer rank before him.

THE INFLUENCE OF SHAKESPEARE.

"So saturated is the intellect of our race with Shakespeare that thinkers can rarely think finely without his echo, or poets speak without quotation. Natural history in poetry is curiously limited, and within those limits it is stereotyped and formulated, thanks to the truly terrific force that Shakespeare has been in the guidance and development of English thought. As he proceeds, he will recognize at every turn the master's phrases, but not the voice. He will discover, one by one, why certain animals are so inexplicably neglected, others, with as little apparent reason, misrepresented; why the poets are sometimes so tender, at other times so cruel; and why, in spite of constantly recurring passages that are beautifully sympathetic, there should seem to vibrate all through the poets' treatment of animals a jarring string of insincerity and want of observation. The reason for it all is to be found in Shakespeare. The peculiarities of Shakespeare's sympathies and antipathies are exactly those of all succeeding poets. Where he praises, they praise; where he blames, they blame too. The larger groups that he neglects—for

instance, the birds and beasts of prey, the sea-fowl or the foreign birds—are neglected punctually, reptiles continue to be abominable, fish not worth noticing, and insects “vermin.” Even the treatment of individual species follows on Shakespeare’s lines.

HIS BLINDNESS TO ANIMATE NATURE.

“Shakespeare was curiously unobservant of animate nature. He seems to have seen very little. Our authority for this is his own works, which, while they abound with beauties of fancy and imagination, are most disappointing to lovers of nature by (their errors apart) their extraordinary omissions. Stratford-on-Avon was, in his day, enmeshed in streams, yet he has not got a single kingfisher. It is true, he refers to that mythic old sea bird of antiquity, the ‘halcyon,’ hung up by its beak as a kind of indoor weathercock. But that is not the kingfisher. Nor on all his streams or pools is there an otter, a water rat, a fish rising, a dragon fly, a moor hen or a heron. What, then, did he observe? Only inanimate nature, the willows ‘aslant the stream.’ But to the living objects about him he seems to have been obstinately and deliberately purblind and half-deaf.

WRONG, BUT BEAUTIFUL.

“His boyhood was passed among woods, and yet in all the woods in his plays there is neither woodpecker nor woodpigeon; we never hear or see a squirrel in the trees, nor a nightjar hawking over the bracken. This is surely extraordinary in a poet. Did Shakespeare ever see the sea? How is it then that there is not a single sea gull in all his works? With his hundred descriptions of the sea there is never a bird on the wave. How is it that in all his sunshine there is not a single bee humming among the flowers?—that, with all his evenings, there is not a single moth on the wing? His natural history is commonplace when it is correct, and ‘Elizabethan’ when it is wrong; but the manner of it is so beautiful, incomparably beautiful, that the matter borrows a beauty from it.

HIS HORSES, DOGS AND CATS.

“Of Shakespeare’s horses there is no need to speak; he writes of them as a Centaur might write, as participating in his own nature. He loved them, and the result is the noblest description ever written of the noblest of all animals. Here we see the poet at his best, full of personal knowledge of his subject, full of kindest sympathy with it, and the contrast makes all the more barren and more deplorable his treatment of the animal world in general. It is a most surprising fact that, with his marvelous sympathy with human nature and the horse, Shakespeare should never have had a loving word to throw at a dog, and that he should have even denied it the virtue of fidelity. If he was ungenerous to the dog, he must be called something worse to cats—‘creatures we count not worth the hanging.’ For one thing Puss is no sort of use in sport, so that her physical qualities did not attract the poet’s admiration. Yet it is surely astonishing that he should so consistently revile the little animal.”

The article will occasion much controversy, for there is a good deal to be said on the other side, and any suggestion that Shakespeare was fallible seems to many of us almost akin to blasphemy.

WOMAN’S WORK IN MERRY ENGLAND.

MISS MARCH-PHILLIPPS writing on the New Factory Bill in the *Fortnightly Review* gives some painful facts concerning the condition of the working women of England.

WAGES OF WOMEN.

She says: “When the report of the Sweating Committee was issued, four years ago, public attention was, for a time, arrested, but nothing whatever has been done toward dealing with the evil. The Labor Commission shows things to be as bad as ever, and there is no doubt that, aided by the well-meant subsidizing of charity and the ‘bounty fed’ labor of married women and girls working in their own homes, the minimum wage now paid can and will be driven down below starvation point. As it is, the fur sewers, who, when in full work, earn from 4s. to 7s. a week, and in summer perhaps 2s. 6d. or 3s.; the casual hands, who often only take 3s. for a week’s work, cannot live upon their pay, though many die upon it. Men coat finishers, in full work, work from six to ten, on many days till twelve or later, and not a few only average 15s. a week.

SWEATER’S DENS.

“But there are small work places in which every unfair advantage is taken of the exception. I know of one, a dry salter—i.e. a trade which bottles oils and drugs—where little girls, fresh from school, work for longer hours than adult factory hands, at a dirty disgusting trade, saturated from head to foot with strong smelling oils, in a little workshop made out of an old stable. They get no Saturday half-holiday and earn but 5s. or 6s. a week. A girl getting 9s. was put on to work a crane, lowering and raising heavy weights, where a man had been previously employed. The girls are frequently not paid anything for overtime.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND LAUNDRESSES.

“More than one hundred and eighty thousand women and girls are employed as laundresses, according to the census. That among laundresses intemperance is the rule, that the morality of the half-brutalized toilers is below the average, that the women themselves speak of the life as ‘murderous,’ and often return home, ‘past eating, standing or thinking,’ that rheumatism is a common, consumption a not uncommon, complaint amongst them.

In the steam and larger hand laundries, the buildings are often good, and conveniences of all kinds are provided, but the hours are as fearfully long, the temperature is as high, ventilation often bad, and the air vitiated by gas.”

Considerable opposition is raised to the inclusion of domestic laundries in the provisions of the new Factory bill, but Miss Phillipps thinks that greater

evils would result from their exclusion. She says: "The danger is that the exclusion of 'domestic' laundries from the Workshop acts will give rise to a system of sweating and sub-contract, in the giving out of work to a number of small cottage homes, where it will be done under the worst sanitary conditions, at all hours and for any wages. It is not easy to see the force of the total exemption of this class of home workshop from an act which includes every other, and one does not like to think of the unrestrained use and abuse which may and will be made in it of child-labor."

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

Discussing Mr. Asquith's new Factory bill, which is intended to redress the more flagrant of these abuses, she says it is as yet drawn in sketchy outline, but that it contains two good features in the shape of its provisions against tenement workshops and dangerous trades. Of the former she says: "Mr. Sydney Buxton's bill (No. 61, of 1891), in the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. Charles Booth, and other experts, contains the best proposals on the subject yet put into parliamentary form. It provides that the landlord shall register the address of any premises let for a domestic workshop, together with the name and address of the occupier, and that he shall answer for their being kept in a proper sanitary condition. Any employer who habitually gives out material to be manufactured or worked upon shall be held responsible for the sanitary conditions of the Factory acts in the domestic or other workshops where such labor is performed."

Of the latter: "The clause proposing to authorize the Home Secretary to limit the hours and, if he thinks fit, to prohibit the employment of persons in trades dangerous not only to life and limb, but also to health, constitutes a very important innovation."

A STUDENT LIFE-SAVING CREW.

MR. STEPHEN J. HERBEN, in *Blue and Gray*, describes in a very interesting article the life-saving crew which is manned by students of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. This unique crew is made up, with the exception of the keeper, of students enrolled in some department of the university, and who when off duty may be found in their classes hard at work at their studies. The life-saving station is a little red brick structure, situated in one corner of the campus, just on the edge of Lake Michigan. It is equipped with all the apparatus that the government uses in this branch of its service. A student sailor is constantly on guard, scanning the broad bosom of the lake.

The crew was originally formed in 1877, when a company of students, moved by humanitarian impulses, resolved to be ready for any emergency which might arise from the wrecking of vessels on the treacherous coast at Evanston. After a time the valuable service rendered by this band of students was brought to the notice of the government, and

they were regularly mustered into the life-saving service.

From the nature of the case, the *personnel* of this crew changes every year or two. The students go on the crew for the purpose of earning sufficient money to carry them through the university.

IS MAN LOSING ONE OF HIS SENSES?

WE are a discontented race, always grumbling at the limitations of our knowledge, and not satisfied with the senses we admittedly possess. We are on the lookout for various new or nascent avenues to the mind from the outer world. And all the time we are quietly letting drop through disuse one of the few senses we actually have. The most prominent feature in our face does not avail to remind us sufficiently of the "neglected sense" which appears to be steadily retiring into nullity. In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Edward Dillon calls attention to this singular fact. "In man," he says, "the nerves and brain centres that subserve the sense of smell are poorly developed, in some degree vestigial structures. It would not be too strong a statement to make that in civilized man and especially in the Englishman of the present day, the sense remains merely as the vestige of a vestige."

THE ART OF PERFUMES.

It is intensely keen in several of the lower animals. The Japanese, as shown in their beautiful game of diverse fragrant woods, appear to have developed the sense to a higher point than Western nations have any conception of. Yet, "the olfactory sensations seem to have an unusually direct path to the inner working of the nervous system." A great part of the pleasure and pain of taste—the aroma of wine, the flavor of spices—ought to be credited to the sense of smell. The story is told of a Breton peasant "who invented an 'art of perfumes' while musing over the scents of the flowers of his native fields. He claimed to have discovered the harmonious relation existing between odors. He came to Paris with a perfume box of many compartments, to give a 'concert of perfumes,' passed, however, for a madman, and returning to his native home died in obscurity. Again, more than one ingenious person has constructed a scale of perfumes, finding parallels between different scents and the notes of an octave."

THE NOSE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF ENJOYMENT.

There are, indeed, points of resemblance between the terminations of the olfactory nerve and of the nerve of hearing. "No sense has a stronger power of suggestion than smell," and Mr. Dillon hints that the color school of poets might find connections between sounds and scents. He evidently thinks we don't get half the good we might out of our noses. We pay little heed to the pleasures to be derived from smell, and are careful only to avoid the pains of unpleasant odors. We use our noses not indeed so much as instruments of enjoyment, but rather as a sort of nuisance inspector.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

THE Hon. J. Sterling Morton's article on "Farmers, Fallacies, and Furrows," and that of E. L. Godkin on "Who Will Pay the Bills of Socialism?" are reviewed at some length in our department, "Leading Articles of the Month."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Matthew Hale argues that the conferring of the ballot on women involves a "useless risk." He shows that women, as such, have never, in New York, been under any disability regarding property rights, and that the discriminations against married women which once existed have been removed. "It may be said that these changes have been accomplished by means of agitation and by woman's influence. If this be conceded, does it not show that woman's influence is just as powerful and effective without the ballot as it could be with it? Does it not show that the appeal by women to men's sense of justice and fairness has been as effectual in securing their rights as if women had actually participated in the excitement and labor of running elections or making laws as legislators?"

Miss Mary A. Greene, in summing up the results of the woman-suffrage movement, brings to light the interesting fact that women were legal voters in New Jersey from 1776 to 1807. They very generally voted the Federalist ticket, it is said. "Women voted in New Jersey in the Presidential election of 1804, when Thomas Jefferson was re-elected for a second term. Previously to that election the Presidential electors were chosen in New Jersey by the legislature. In 1892 the women of the new State of Wyoming participated in a Presidential election which resulted in the choice of Grover Cleveland, who was the first President since Jefferson to be elected by the aid of women's votes."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Two opposing views as to the desirability of further agitation for bimetallicism are presented. Mr. Franklin H. Head urges the need of an international agreement, while the Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix dismisses the arguments of the international bimetallicists in this summary fashion: "All we have to do with England is to get as much of her gold as we can, and our surest way to do that is to re-establish the confidence of the English investor in our financial integrity. We can do this by adapting ourselves to the world's present way of doing business, just as though we expected no other. When England wants us to confer about bimetallicism, she knows the address of our ambassador. The prospect that she ever will consent to any unlimited coinage of silver, either at home or in India, at less than the market ratio, is none too cheering. We may wish her bimetallic party Godspeed, and commend to it the saying that time, patience and sweet oil will carry a snail to Jerusalem."

BALTIMORE RELIEF WORK.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould relates the experience of the city of Baltimore during the past winter in dealing with the tramp problem and helping the idle. "Relief experiments in Baltimore during the past winter, both in connection with the homeless poor and the resident unemployed, have

accomplished remarkable results at a comparatively slight cost. As regards provision of work it must be acknowledged that the existence of quarries in the neighborhood of the city, and an open winter, were two favorable conditions. Still there is no doubt that, after the experience gained, the experiment could be repeated upon a larger scale and with even greater success."

OTHER ARTICLES.

E. M. Winston, in a dispassionate article, reviews some of the causes of distrust in Catholicism prevalent among Protestants, and appeals to open-minded Catholics to unite with moderates of the opposition in a "joint action against extremists."

President G. Stanley Hall continues his admirable pedagogical articles, this month treating of university scholarships and fellowships and presenting a list of funds for this purpose now available in American institutions.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"PROTECTION and the Proletariat," by the Secretary of Agriculture, the symposium on Coxeyism, and Princesturbridge's article on Mexico under President Diaz, are noticed among our "Leading Articles of the Month."

In discussing "Fashion and Intellect," W. H. Mallock lays down the proposition that the qualities which make men brilliant in the intellectual world have no necessary connection with the qualities which make them brilliant in the social world, and proceeds to make a somewhat cynical examination of the social qualities most essential to success in the fashionable life of our time.

"WHAT SHOULD A DOCTOR BE PAID?"

Surgeon-General Hammond contends that no class of men do so much in the way of charity as those who practice medicine, and that the wealthy among their patients should take this fact into account in considering the size of their fees.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett predicts that the Unionist party at the coming election will appeal chiefly to the national pride and honor of the English people. A great effort will be made to inspire and arouse the national spirit.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, describes the functions and policy of that unique institution known as the University of the State of New York, of which he is a Regent. He shows that a large proportion of the teachers in the public schools of the State are graduates of the secondary schools which are under the control of the University Regents.

John F. Hume discusses State debts in an article headed "Our Family Skeleton." In his view the repudiation evil is a most threatening one, particularly in certain Southern States. The people of the States, he thinks, suffer more than the creditors.

THE ARENA.

AN abridgment of the Hon. Walter Clark's argument for the election of postmasters by the people is presented in our department, "Leading Articles of the Month."

The editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, makes some interesting observations on the social ideals of Victor Hugo, who aimed, he says, at the removal of the root source of social misery by the establishment of just conditions, while guarding liberty and fostering individual development.

An attractive feature of this number is the illustrated article on the Boston Back Bay district, by Walter Blackburn Harte.

Another interesting contribution is by Hamlin Garland, describing the operation of the single tax in New Zealand. He derives his information from the recently published report of our consul to New Zealand, Mr. John D. Connolly.

Professor L. W. Batten states the conclusions reached by modern criticism in regard to the Hexateuch.

Elbert Hubbard describes some of the bigotries of the A. P. A. movement as "A New Disease."

Rabbi Solomon Schindler advocates the nationalization of electricity, using most of the familiar arguments on that side of the question.

The subject considered in June by the Union for Practical Progress was child labor, and the *Arena* furnishes a group of three articles on the various phases of this important problem.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

"ECONOMIC Co-operation" is the subject of an article in the *American Journal of Politics* by Stoughton Cooley, who endeavors to show that the preferable way to secure social regeneration is to allow society to develop as natural law dictates, rather than to attempt artificial remodeling.

W. W. Quaternass, in a "Defense of the 'Godless Schools' of the State," contrasts the moral instruction given in our public schools with that of the parochial and denominational institutions.

J. Castell Hopkins discusses the policy of trade alliance between Australia and Canada now being worked out, and the probable effects of the exclusion, in whole or in part, of the United States from the benefits of such an alliance.

THE SOCIAL ECONOMIST.

"COXEYISM and the Interest Question" is one of the group of articles dealing with various phases of the Coxe movement which are quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

In "Fallacies About Farm Prices," Mr. Gunton marshals facts and figures to sustain the proposition that price is determined by the cost of producing the dearest portion of the supply actually marketed.

An article by F. B. Thurber describes a "one-man town" in Texas. It is a mining town of about 3,500 inhabitants, with a daily output of coal of about 1,600 tons, and a monthly pay-roll by the Texas and Pacific Coal Company of upward of \$50,000.

"The most interesting feature of the town to a student of social economics is that every foot of ground, every building and every pound, gallon, foot or yard of merchandise in the place is owned by the company, and the price at which the necessities and comforts of life can be procured is less than in co-operative communities where competition has full sway."

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S article on "The Past, Present and Future of Municipal Government" is reviewed in another department.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST GAMBLING.

Mr. Hawke, the secretary of the Anti-Gambling League of England, explains the lines upon which that excellent association intends to carry out its warfare against betting and gambling: "The application of the existing law (Betting House act, 1853), and the passing of the one suggested below, would break up the pernicious system. The first necessity is to treat the great credit-betting clubs and the race course betting inclosures in the same way as the authorities are dealing with the ready-money betting clubs all over the country; and the recent decision of the Divisional Court of Queen's Bench in *Bond vs. Plumb* should render this feasible, if rich and poor are to be governed alike under the above-mentioned act."

The second step is to pass an act of Parliament by which the publication of betting odds in newspapers, and other information of the same kind, is to be treated as an offense punishable by law. This, however, does not exhaust the programme of the League. Mr. Hawke says: "Our plans embrace the project of grappling, whether educationally, or by the aid of legislation, with other forms of gambling, either connected with commerce in the produce market, limited liability companies and building societies, or with the Stock Exchange and miscellaneous lotteries. Judicious pressure, varying in force and kind, is needed for one and all. A bill to bring the outside stock exchanges under the regulations, as to advertising and receiving money in advance, of the principal stock exchanges, is now in a forward state of preparation and has secured influential support in all sections of the House of Commons."

AN INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

Mr. Keir Hardie writes what he calls "The Case for an Independent Labor Party." He says that seventeen candidates have already been selected for the coming general election, seven of whom are for seats already held by Tories. The party, he maintains, is strictly non-partisan, although it is in keener rivalry with the Liberals than with the Tories, and derives the bulk of its strength from the Liberal electorate. He says: "Ninety per cent. of the membership comes from the Liberals, though it is worthy of note that the two most astute men in the party in Glasgow were formerly Tories. In Manchester and Lancashire generally, on the other hand, the preponderance is the other way about. Even in Bradford, the headquarters of Liberalism, the votes cast for Mr. Tillett, when he stood as an I. L. P. candidate in 1892, are proved by careful analysis to have been drawn in the proportion of 46 per cent. from the Liberals, 32 per cent. from the Tories, and 22 per cent. from that nondescript class in every constituency who do not, except on very rare occasions, take the trouble of going to the poll for any candidate. At the municipal contests in November last, when over one hundred I. L. P. candidates were put forward, much the same results were obtained."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Gunsberg has a chess paper with problems, and Mr. W. M. Conway writes upon the recent development of mountain exploration, while the author of "A Lucky Sixpence" tells a short story brightly and well under the title of "Dedicated to John Huntley."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. MORTIMER MENPES has a story entitled "The Actualists," which makes fun out of the modern school of young British artists. Mr. Leslie Stephen enters his emphatic but humorous protest against the suggestion that the Himalayas are likely to be a substitute for the Alps, at least for many years to come. Mr. T. Mackay has a somewhat dull article explaining his view that the civic enthusiasm of the new Liberals is nothing more than hysteria. Major Darwin discourses upon the importance of the Niger territories, and Lord George Hamilton hammers out into statistical shape the self-evident proposition that England's command of the sea is absolutely necessary for the feeding of her people.

WHAT WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT MEANS.

Sir Richard Webster and Mr. Boscawen interpret the net result of disestablishment in Wales. After pointing out that the Church will have to give up its schools, as it will need all its money to support its parsons, they cipher out the sum that it will take to replace the denominational by board schools. Their conclusion is as follows: "The Welsh people will be worse off by nearly \$400,000 a year; the Church will continue to live and to grow—but at the expense of religious and voluntary education."

If this is the effect upon the ratepayer, what will be the effect upon the Church itself? The following is their reply, which certainly reads as if it had been written by Mr. Boscawen and not by Sir Richard Webster: "It will suffer grievously for a time; it will be sorely crippled in many places; it will be left for many years in a worse position than any of its neighbors; its power for good, for charitable work, for help to the poor, will be greatly diminished; its rapid progress among the people may be stayed; but nothing in the long run can prevent the ultimate triumph of the Church and the equally certain decline of dissent. For Welsh dissent has had its day, its very *raison d'être* will have gone. The original *raison d'être* of dissent in Wales was, as everybody knows, the absence of Welsh services in church in the last century—this reason has long passed away."

LONDON TEACHERS AND THE NEW RELIGIOUS TEST.

Mr. Athelstan Riley sets forth his point of view as to the need of enforcing denominational teaching in London schools. He prints the famous circular, and states that only three teachers sent in their objections separately, while three thousand others sent them *en bloc*. It is difficult to follow Mr. Riley's logic. Most people would have thought that the issuing of a circular, which led three-sevenths of the teachers to decline to give religious teaching, was hardly a complete justification of the action of the Board. Mr. Riley, however, thinks otherwise, and he is a law, of course, unto himself: "Three thousand one hundred and ten were sent in *en bloc* through the Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association, in response to a manifesto issued by the Executive Committee of that body urging that 'teaching the doctrines of the circular' would be the means of 'imparting a sectarian bias to our instruction.' Three thousand one hundred and thirteen, therefore, of the seven thousand eight hundred teachers in the service of the Board have withdrawn; no more complete justification of the Board's action could be required."

REMEDIES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Bear, writing on "Agricultural Depression," sets forth the remedies which he considers to be indispensable: "First, then, I maintain that the burdens on land must be materially reduced to enable British agriculturists to hold their own against even fair and natural foreign

competition. Next we have to consider unfair competition, which should be annihilated with an unsparing hand. I would have low rail rates on bulky farm and garden products, even if it be necessary to nationalize the railways in order to get them. The least that should be done is to give agriculturists a cheap tribunal for settling disputes with railway companies, such a court to have power to fix reasonable rates.

"First must be placed a thorough and effectual Tenant Right law, which would not only secure to the tenant the full value of all his improvements, but would also give him free scope to improve, and freedom of cropping and sale of produce. Market monopolies which hamper trade should be swept away, multiform weights and measures reduced to uniformity, and the law which prevents the establishment of Agricultural Credit Banks suitable for any but quite small holders of land amended."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE have reviewed elsewhere the interview with ex-Speaker Reed on "Silver and the Tariff at Washington."

DR. ROBERTSON SMITH'S DISCOVERY.

Mr. J. G. Frazer writes a brief but very eulogistic article upon Professor Robertson Smith. He says that his chief merit lay in the discovery that the redemptive sacrifice of Christ was foreshadowed by sacrifices existing in many nations, which apparently came down to them from remote antiquity before historic times: "The peculiarity of these sacrifices is that in them the victim slain is an animal or a man whom the worshipers regard as divine, and of whose flesh and blood they sometimes partake, either actually or symbolically, as a solemn form of communion with the Deity. But Robertson Smith was the first to show that conceptions and sacraments of this sort are not confined to Christianity, but are common to it with heathen and even savage religions. Whether he was right in tracing their origin to totemism may be questioned: the evidence thus far does not enable us to pronounce decisively. But that religious ideas and observances of this type are world-wide, and that they originated, not in an advanced, but in a low stage of society and in a very crude phase of thought, is not open to question. The discovery was Robertson Smith's, and it is of capital importance for the history of religion."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Frazer is surely mistaken in thinking that no one discovered this before Professor Robertson Smith. Something like it has been one of the commonest arguments of the numerous commentators who deal in types and shadows.

Mr. W. M. J. Williams, in an article entitled "The Object of Local Taxation," publishes twenty-five pages of statistical pemmican which would constitute an extremely handy *vade mecum* of facts and figures for all who wish to take part in the debates on the English Budget.

There are two articles upon art. Mrs. Pennell describes the Salons in Paris, and Mr. MacColl discourses upon the Royal Academy. Mr. G. A. Scott dwells enthusiastically upon the delights of rype shooting in Norway. The rype is a bird resembling the red grouse in everything excepting its feathers. Mr. W. Roberts discourses upon the worship of pottery, Dr. Villiers Stanford writes on musical criticism in England, while the Prince of Monaco, in an article on the proposed Channel Bridge, points out some of the innumerable objections to this fantastic project, which will fortunately never be carried out.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MR. T. M. WILSON has a very strong article in favor of the Gothenburg system in Norway. "As to the moral fruits of the system in Norway, there is practically unanimity of opinion among leading men. My own observations, during a residence of thirty-five years in Norway, and opinions drawn from published and unpublished official documents, confirm the opinions of these gentlemen, and testify to the following facts: Crime and pauperism have been considerably reduced. The police say that a very great improvement has taken place in domestic relations, notably in quarreling between husbands and wives; that workmen now go straight home and learn to know and love their families; social drinking among workmen and old drinking customs are almost extinguished; the offense of picking the pockets of drunken persons, formerly common, is now extinct; arrests for drunkenness are much fewer, and most of them are due to consumption of liquors to which the system is not yet generally applied. The police also report that the system has been the means of promoting greatly advanced ideas in regard to temperance in the rising generation; has reduced the number of confirmed drunkards in a marked degree, while comparatively few persons of the outcast class now remain."

What is still more remarkable is, that he says that the total abstinence party in Norway has descended into the field in order to reprove the bigots of the United Kingdom Alliance for their objection to the one sensible method of dealing with the drink question.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Mr. H. F. B. Lynch has a very solid paper on "The Armenian Question: I.—In Russia." Mr. Lynch's point of view is the old one that it is necessary to keep Russia out of Armenia. He says: "The plain policy of England—a policy which she has recognized, but failed to enforce—is, while abstaining from any direct intervention both in Turkey and in Persia, to work for the strengthening of whatever elements of stability either empire may be found to contain. If she shrinks from this task the preponderance of Russia is only a matter of time. To succeed in our efforts toward renovation and construction we must convince both Turkey and Persia of the sincerity of our intentions and of the strength of our will, and above all, we must concentrate ourselves upon particular problems, and not be disheartened and disgusted if we fail to solve all at once. Such a problem is this Armenian question."

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN GERMANY.

Mr. H. W. Wolff has a paper on "Old Age Pensions in Practice." After studying the system in Germany, he has come to the conclusion that the German system has by no means proved to be a success. He says: "I cannot think that it can be said that the government has thoroughly succeeded. The task was evidently too hard for it, and its intervention by compulsory methods, which were intended to provide a certain guarantee for success, has not proved altogether effective for good. The introduction of compulsion has already very seriously, dangerously, impaired the disposition to self-help and the provident spirit among these same laboring classes. Even zealous administrators under the act have made no secret of this to me. I may add that there is very little evidence of the insurance having brought the country any nearer to that 'social peace' which was one of the great inducements held out to Parliament for its acceptance of the act. The German experiment cannot be

reckoned an unqualified success, and our own advocates of old age pension are not likely to derive overmuch encouragement from its results."

GAMBLING IN FUTURES AND OPTIONS.

Mr. W. E. Bear, writing on "Market Gambling," explains the object with which evidence was laid before the Royal Commission on the subject of legislation against futures and options. He says: "In the first place, it is desired to induce the Commissioners to recommend Parliament to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the question; and, in the second place, it is hoped that an exposure of the abuses of market gambling in this country will strengthen the hands of those who are striving to suppress it in the United States. Here we cannot expect immediate legislation after the fashion of the Anti-Option bill, because the subject is new to the British public. But those of us who are convinced of the demoralizing effect of market gambling, and of its depressing results, are well assured that a full investigation of the subject would prove our arguments conclusively, and lead to a popular demand for the suppression of a system that is utterly bad from every point of view. To annihilate it before it has acquired a strong foothold in this country would be comparatively easy; whereas, if left to extend its malignant growth, it would be difficult to extirpate."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Andrew Lang writes briefly in his usual pleasant style about Lord Wolseley's "Marlborough," and Mr. M. G. Mulhall opens a mitraille of figures upon the bimetalists who spoke recently at the Mansion House. Mr. Mulhall, it may be mentioned, is a strong monometallist.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE best articles in the June number are Mr. Smalley's "Checks on Democracy in America," noticed elsewhere, Mr. Brett's "The Queen and Lord Palmerston," and Sir George Chesney's "Political Outlook in India."

WANTED, BRITISH TROTTERS.

Mr. J. I. Lupton writes a very elaborate paper upon the pedigree of British and American horses, leading up to the conclusion that what England needs most at present is to introduce the hindquarters of the American trotter into her own native studs. Mr. Lupton says: "America can boast of having devoted the excellence of horses not only to sport but to commercial pursuits; the same horse will perform on the track, the road, or the farm, will go in saddle or harness, and some specimens will trot from one mile to twenty at top speed without showing any symptoms of distress. Few if any horses in England possess the endurance common to the American trotters. Whence this force? It is owing to the anatomical structure of these animals; their tibiae or long bones from their stifle joints to their hocks are unusually long as compared with an English horse, and this gives them their magnificent hind action that causes them to be such fast trotters."

"The qualifications of the trotter have only to be recognized to be appreciated. He possesses courage, endurance, speed, and docility, and his grand propelling hind action is common to no other equine breed; and as it is this hind force that is required to make more perfect British horses, it stands to reason that an attempt should be made to introduce it among our native breeds."

ENGLISH-SPEAKING INDIA.

Lord Brassey publishes a diary of his recent run to the East on board his yacht *Sunbeam*, in order to fulfill his

duties on the Opium Commission. The *Sunbeam* steamed, sailed, or was towed close upon seventeen thousand miles. The quantity of coal consumed was about three hundred tons, or about one ton to every thirty miles under steam. The diary is characteristic of its author, painstaking and well-informed. The following passage is of interest. Speaking of the work of the Opium Commission, Lord Brassey says: "The work on which we were engaged had the irksomeness of monotony, and constant repetition of the same arguments, the same opinions, and the same statistics, whether for or against opium. But there was much of interest in the witnesses themselves. The extensive knowledge of the English language among the natives of India is quite remarkable. Many appeared before us, having no connection with the public service, who, in ready command of our mother tongue, were fully equal to the best educated Englishman. They experienced absolutely none of the difficulties which most of us find when we endeavor to express our thoughts in any other tongue than our own. They were fluent to volubility, animated, argumentative, and even eloquent. They were able to return fire most effectively upon occasion, when placed under the ordeal of cross-examination."

MUSIC AND EXPLOSIVES.

Mr. W. Lascelles-Scott, writing upon modern explosives and their composition, mentions among other things that they are extremely susceptible to music. This is a new and unsuspected danger, for which some of the discoveries of Keeley have, however, prepared us. Mr. Lascelles-Scott says: "When an 'intense' explosive is approaching its 'critical' state, and its molecules therefore are in a condition of *very* unstable equilibrium, the sudden emission of a musical note will frequently bring matters to a climax and induce detonation.

"Nevertheless, if cordite, for instance, were largely employed and stored in India, and at a certain place it was approaching its critical stage, the music of a passing band might explode the whole magazine."

Discussing the question of securing the safety of these high explosives, Mr. Lascelles-Scott suggests that each of them should be inclosed in a vacuum through which the fatal musical notes would not penetrate.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Charles Whibley discourses on "Art at the Salons of Paris" from the standpoint of a very superior person indeed. Mr. Walter Pater describes Vezelay as the second of his great churches of France. Sir Herbert Maxwell, greatly daring, ventures to write on the hackneyed theme of love, and does it, too, with considerable freshness. The object of the paper is to draw a parallel between the way in which the Duke of Buckingham revenged the rejection of his love by the Queen of France and the way in which a Scottish lassie who had been seduced and deserted last year in Dumfries avenged herself by flinging vitriol in his face. Sir Herbert Maxwell points out that the passion was the same in both cases, but whereas his countrywoman merely avenged herself on the individual, the Duke of Buckingham plunged two nations into war with much less provocation. Professor Mahaffy and Frank Dillon both protest against the proposed reservoir of Philae. Professor Mahaffy, deserting the argument from archaeology, protests against the devastation of Nubia, while Frank Dillon not less vehemently argues against the submergence of Philae. The last paper is Judge Emden's elaborate, but somewhat inarticulate, exposition of the crying need for reform in our company law.

THE CENTURY.

WE have quoted elsewhere from Dr. Albert Shaw's article on "The Government of German Cities," from Mr. Dickson's on "Edison's Invention of the Kinetograph," and from the symposium of ex-Ministers of the United States on "The Reform of the Consular Service."

Timothy Cole contributes one of his short critical articles on the old masters, selecting for his subject Van Ostade, one of the Dutch school, who lived in the seventeenth century, and who presents the most distinctive characteristics of the Dutch artists. One of his most remarkable interiors, "The Village Schoolmaster," is only 13 by 16 inches, and is valued at \$33,000. Mr. Cole's engraving is after "The Fish Market," which is scarcely larger. Of the Dutch school in general Mr. Cole says: "The sentiment in Dutch painting is always charming and never repulsive, because it deals with light and shade and color. This is in truth its never-varying theme. In Dutch art the subject is generally its least important consideration. There is no well-determined subject, because anything would serve to illustrate what the Dutchman sought to tell. What he should paint did not concern him so much as how he should paint. He is enamored of the world in its exterior aspect, and chooses things at random, as it were, as instances in proof that we are immersed in beauty could our eyes behold it. To judge the faces of Van Ostade's men and women ugly, however, is to regard their features merely, and to fail to perceive their air, which is their essence."

The naturalist-poet, Mr. John Burrows, contributes some "Field Notes," in which he tells of the marches he has stolen on weasels, crows, sparrows, woodthrushes, minks, bluejays and other *feræ* whose comings-in and goings-out help to make up the round of his life and observations.

HARPER'S.

THE June *Harper's* opens with a fully illustrated article on Philadelphia, or "The City of Homes," as Mr. Charles Belmont Davis calls it. Mr. Davis, while saying numbers of complimentary things about the Pennsylvania capital, has to record very clearly its fall as a literary centre. Fifty years ago, he says, it was the literary centre of the country. "Thirty years later, when the late Mr. George H. Boker discussed the possibility of his bringing out a book of poems, a number of his friends tried to dissuade him from his purpose, giving as a reason that it would injure his social position. Ten years ago Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, in writing of Philadelphia, said: 'The lighter enjoyments only are sought, and conversation runs principally on personal matters, parties, dress and the theatre, with hardly a tinge of current reading.'

"More recently Miss Agnes Repplier paid a visit to Boston, where she received the courtesy to which her work had entitled her. A Boston woman, who had entertained the Philadelphia writer, was a guest a few weeks later at a luncheon given in the Quaker City. In an endeavor to please her Philadelphia friends, the Boston woman spoke of Miss Repplier's great success, but the twelve women at the luncheon had never heard of their distinguished townswoman."

In his article on "French Diplomacy Under the Third Republic" M. De Blowitz sketches the leading personalities in French diplomatic circles with his customary boldness and voluminous reminiscences. In M. De Blowitz's opinion one of the most serious diplomatic blunders that France has made was the conquest of Tunis, though that

conquest was "unquestionably in itself the finest that France has realized in sixty years." "But the political consequences of this conquest weigh, and will weigh for a long time yet, on France and on European peace. It was this that brought France and Italy into opposition, driving the latter into the arms of Austria and Germany, and thus preparing the Triple Alliance, which is a constant object of exasperation to France, and which now imposes upon the whole of the continent of Europe armaments and sacrifices under which her prosperity threatens to go hopelessly down."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE opening and starred feature of the June *Cosmopolitan* is an illustrated article on "Famous Hunting Parties," by Buffalo Bill. The pictures are beautiful and Mr. Cody's descriptions of the big hunts are interesting in a certain way, but it does not demand a great excess of sentimentality to experience something very nearly akin to disgust at the wholesale slaughter of those days. Fancy an army of 500 men with their luxurious camping outfits and every destructive appliance known, taking the field against the herds of buffalo that once were, simply for the personal gratification of a wealthy Englishman! We decline to believe that an aristocrat who dwells in his carpeted tent and has his cocktail brought to him before breakfast on the plains and then sallies forth to see buffalo slaughtered by the score—is a sportsman. The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia was one of these noble "sportsmen," and Mr. Cody records that "during the five days that we were in Alexis camp several hundred buffalo were killed."

Maurice Barrès, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, gives a history of the Panama scandal, and the exciting incidents of its exposure in Paris. M. Barrès does not mince matters. Says he: "If I have told these things, it has been in order that my readers may know the combination of vulgarity and dishonesty which in that assembly, now defunct, took the place of conscience. In spite of the efforts of a handful of disinterested men, it never did accomplish anything else than 'operations.' And yet, the least knowing of magistrates, accustomed to investigations, could have carried this one through by the simple question, 'You who spend fifty thousand, three hundred thousand francs a year, what are your means of support?'"

SCRIBNER'S.

WE quote among our leading articles from Archibald Forbes' paper on "The Future of the Wounded in War."

Professor N. S. Shaler contributes a paper on "The Dog" in which he brings arguments to prove that the dog was not originally a wolf, but that he has come down from some distinct species. Of all man's victories over the original brute dog, Professor Shaler thinks the greatest is to be found "in the measure in which he has overcome the fierce rage which clearly characterized the ancestors of this creature when they first felt the mastering hand. The reader cannot understand the intensity of the rage motive in the carnivora unless he has studied some of these brutes in their wild state, where from the time in the remote ages when they first began to take on the qualities of their species they have survived and won success by the fury of their assault. In almost all our breeds of dogs this primal ferocity has been overlaid by the various motives of rationality, sympathy and conventional demeanor, until one may live half a lifetime

with well-bred dogs without a chance to see the demon which we have buried in their breasts as we have in our own beneath a host of civilizing influences. It is rare indeed in our day that a dog, unless insane, will bite a human being. The most of their assaults are pure bluster, mere pretense of fury, as is shown by the fact that if, carried away by their pretense, they are led to use their teeth, it is a mere sham assault, having no semblance of the effectiveness of true combat."

Dr. Leroy M. Yale has a most pleasant article on "American Game Fishes," which has the interest that a true sportsman, an intelligent naturalist and fascinating writer can give such a subject. Sportsmen will be interested in Dr. Yale's definition of a game fish. It should, he says, have "beauty, sapidity of flesh and a certain degree of rarity to excite the desire of the angler, as well as strength, courage, nimbleness and cunning to test his skill, in a contest rendered the more even by delicacy of tackle."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

MR. HAMLIN GARLAND begins the June number of *McClure's* with a characteristic article on "Homestead and Its Perilous Trades."

General Greeley writes of the Arctic expeditions now in progress, under the title of "Will They Reach the Pole?" He gives it as his opinion that there is an ice-covered land in the neighborhood of the North Pole, probably of considerable extent; but owing to the terrible obstacles and the dangerous currents between "the highest north" and the pole, he thinks that "the feet of man will never tread there until flying machines or dirigible balloons are successfully operated."

Mr. Cleveland Moffett continues his capital descriptions of the domestic arrangements of "Wild Beasts in Captivity," and Mr. McClure's artists have made stunning pictures of the lions' and tigers' heads that offer such striking subjects. Speaking of the relative strength and fierceness of these royal beasts, Mr. Moffett says: "It is the opinion of tamers that the tiger is more to be feared than the lion. One will kill a man with as much ease as the other; but the lion gives fair warning of his murderous intention by rushing at his victim with a roar, whereas the tiger, true representative of the cat tribe, comes sneaking up with the semblance of an affectionate purr, only to set his fangs, with sudden spring, into the very life of his victim. The lion has somewhat greater muscular power than the tiger, but the latter has greater quickness. In intelligence they are about equal; and in general it may be said that a full-grown Nubian lion and a full-grown royal Bengal tiger (each, say, four years old) are a fair match. It would be an even guess which would kill the other."

THE ATLANTIC.

DR. ALBERT SHAW'S article in the June *Atlantic* on "Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse" has been reviewed elsewhere.

Mr. Henry J. Fletcher, writing on "American Railways and American Cities," considers that the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission is chiefly operated to accomplish some needful results for the railroads themselves—for instance, in suppressing the great evil of free passes, in collecting statistics and in attracting the attention of deep thinkers to the gigantic railroad problem. He does not believe that the law will be able to make the Commission anything more or that it can touch the "inveterate evils of discrimination."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May 1 opens with a chapter of the Duc d'Aumale's forthcoming history of the princes of the house of Condé.

The story, "A False Pearl," is succeeded by a scientific paper on "Optical Theories," by M. Duhene, who makes a free use of English names. He rejects Sir William Thompson's effort to "explain all magnetic, electric and luminous phenomena by theories of motion." He describes the incessant changes of philosophic opinion upon these subjects, but considers that "underneath all the theories which are only created to be destroyed—under the hypotheses which one century regards as the secret mechanism and hidden spring of the universe, and which the succeeding century breaks to pieces as children's toys—may be recognized the slow progress, slow but incessant, of mathematical physics."

UNSOLVED ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

"Le Mouvement Economique," by M. Moreau, is, perhaps, the most interesting article in the number, though too technical for long extract. It may be regarded as a French contingent to the attack now being made upon the older economists, led in England by Professor Thorold Rogers. After a rapid review of the economic state of Europe, wherein M. Moreau says he thinks Russia and Austria to be the two wise money-saving nations, he deals with South America and Australia, and says: "Thus the whole world is a prey to unsolved economic problems. The details vary; the fundamental difficulty is uniform. On the one hand is the consumer, seeking to purchase the products of foreign countries as cheaply as possible; on the other, the producer is calling for protection against foreign competition—the double problem connected by the obscure and mysterious monetary question."

Perhaps the newest thing in this long and interesting paper is the page on French wines. It is evident that the price of corn must suffer from the same causes which have injured the market of the English farmer; but why should the famous wines of France be in a condition this year of complete glut? The vintage of 1893 was splendid; it is the best one obtained since the ravages of the phylloxera. The buyers have ceased to buy—the drinkers to drink! The people have taken to beer, to cider, to other liquids—not always of the most wholesome description; and the wine growers in immemorial vineyards are calling out to government to take off taxes, to refuse adulteration—to endeavor to get the people back to the good old ways.

CATHERINE SFORZA.

The Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé, of the French Academy, contributes a really brilliant paper on Catherine Sforza, the Italian heroine of the fifteenth century. Born in 1463, and dying at the age of forty-six, this indomitable woman, whose life was a chapter of astounding exploits, ardent loves, and emotions, maternal, patriotic and revengeful enough to furnish a dozen ordinary careers, was ancestress, through the Medicis, of most of the Royal houses of Europe. Her great grandfather, Muzio, the first of the Sforzas, had been a simple peasant, who joined a band of free-lances, became captain, and surnamed the Strong, won the heart of the Queen of Naples, devastated Italy, and died by drowning after a battle won at Hescara. He tried to swim the river, and "twice his iron gauntlets were seen above the water, joined in an attitude of prayer; then the adventurer disappeared from the

world as quickly as he had emerged from the soil, and his body was never recovered." Catherine Sforza had a certain resemblance on a smaller scale to Catherine of Russia; but the Italian blood had nobler elements than the German. Her imprisonment by the Borgias, of sixteen months, in the Castle of St. Angelo, finally broke the spirit of the hitherto indomitable warrior woman. Of her many children, she loved best the little Giannino, who lived to become "John of the Black Band" and grandfather of the Medicis. His mother left him the little money she had been able to save from ruin, showed late in the day some little disposition of piety, and died quietly after as stormy a life as ever fell to the lot of mortal woman.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"Prévost-Paradol et ses Lettres Choisiées," by M. G. Valbert, is a notice of M. Gréard's recent study of the brilliant young Minister for France to Washington, whose career came to so untimely an end in June, 1870.

"The Succession of Egypt in the Equatorial Provinces," by M. Henri Deherain, advocates naturally French claims, but allows that whatever flag may float over the vast territories in question, "the work of Baker, of Gordon, and of Emin Pasha will not long be interrupted. They will not have labored in vain; their efforts to abolish the commerce in slaves will not have been sterile. Whoever possesses Wadelai, the long caravan of miserable creatures slowly winding to the coast, and scattering the road with corpses, will survive in memory only."

The fundamental idea of Comte d'Haussonville's discussion on the modern labor problem is that charity can never be banished from human affairs. Comte d'Haussonville thinks that the time will never come when human suffering will not require human sacrifices. He considers the need and duty of charity an absolute correlative law of the life of man upon earth, and therefore that in the best laid scheme for elevating the labor of the world into helpful channels there must always enter an element of help given and received.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE May numbers of this review give a prominent place to articles dealing with labor and history. Under the title of "Workmen Under the Second Empire," M. Lamy gives a striking picture of the conditions under which the toilers of France found themselves during the reign of Napoleon III. The French workman, he declares, belongs to quite another human category than the French peasant; he is more talkative, reads the newspapers and takes a keen interest in politics. The great Revolution, far from benefiting the workmen, restrained their liberty, and, according to a law passed in 1791, the *ouvriers* were forbidden to hold public meetings, and any attempt at a strike was immediately met with fines and even imprisonment. The first real revolt seems to have taken place in Lyons, as late as 1832, when a group of artisans declared their right to a living wage. Napoleon III, like William II of Germany, seems from the first to have wished the workmen to consider him their friend, and, far from suppressing, he encouraged certain attempts at trades unions. Indeed, the first great European Congress of the Internationale took place in the autumn of 1866 in Switzerland, and France was represented by six French delegates. Napoleon III, however,

lived to regret his too conciliatory attitude. It is to the workmen and the workmen alone that M. Lamy attributes the final fall of the Empire and the establishment of the Third Republic. He does not, however, tell us anything of the feelings and aspirations of the *ouvrier* of today.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNIFORM.

In an amusing article, Comte de Butler discusses the philosophy of the uniform. "There has never been a time," he observes, "when warriors and men of war did not wear special garments, and in modern days the brilliant coloring and seductive cut of military uniforms has always played a great part in voluntary enlistment." During the last 200 years—that is to say, since the reign of Louis XIV—French cavalry regiments alone have worn 200 distinct kinds of uniforms; but it is only fair to add that the French soldiers' frequent change of uniform had become a joke in the Europe of our forefathers. The story goes, that when Frederick II had paintings made of all the military types of his day, the French soldier figured in *naturalibus*, and when showing the Parisian ambassador over the collection, his Majesty exclaimed, "Before dressing your compatriot, I must first find out what he is now wearing." Napoleon I's costume gave no idea of that of his staff, who were splendidly accoutred. The familiar shako, as its name implies, is of Eastern origin; since the year 1806 it has been the regular headgear of the French infantry. It is certain that though the habit does not always make the monk, the uniform generally makes the soldier.

CARLOMAN DE RULHIÈRE.

M. Tournoux in the same number resuscitates a long forgotten diplomatic personality, Carloman de Rulhière, one time French ambassador to Russia, and the author of some amusing recollections of the Court of Catherine II, or rather of the tortuous ways in which the famous Empress succeeded her husband. These "Anecdotes," as they were styled, were privately circulated on his return to France, and the Empress on more than one occasion tried to obtain the destruction of the manuscripts. When, however, they were finally printed, in 1797, interest in the matter to which they related had become swallowed up in other things; and yet it is to this volume that the historical student should go for authentic details of the Russian Revolution of 1762.

THE ROUMANIAN NATION.

M. Gaidoz, describing the position occupied by the Roumanian nation in Hungary, shows a very strange state of things in the Austrian empire. There are, it seems, over 2,500,000 Roumanians in Hungary, but they are quite distinct from the Magyars, and, until 1848, did not even enjoy the same civil and political rights. Yet there seems little doubt that they belong to the more ancient of the two nations. Till the middle of this century the Roumanians held in Hungary the position of serfs, and their religion, Greek Orthodoxy, was not recognized by the State; they were forbidden to carry arms or to indulge in such luxuries as horses, trousers, boots and linen shirts. It must not, however, be supposed that they submitted tamely to this state of things. They revolted again and again, being roused in 1784 by a remarkable peasant leader, a certain Horia, who was at one time known as the King of Dacia; this man, though his insurrection ended in bloodshed and disaster, is still looked upon by the descendants of his party as a hero and a martyr.

The great wave of liberty which convulsed Europe in the year 1848 indirectly benefited the Roumanians, but there still remains a small but active party in Hungary who would like to see themselves once more a nation, and entirely detached from Austria-Hungary; and the existence of this party in the State must surely, observes M. Gaidoz, form a danger should the relations between Austria and Russia become ever really strained.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN *La Nouvelle Revue* for May, Joseph de Nittis, the well-known painter, continues his delightful souvenirs, and gives a charming account of a visit paid by himself and his wife to London. Among other interesting acquaintances he made that of Taglioni, the famous dancer, who told him that on one occasion when preparing a young lady for presentation to the Drawing Room, the mother of the latter complained that the pupil had scarce acquired the grace of the teacher. "Your daughter, madame," answered the great dancer, "was not born a Taglioni."

A WOMAN'S NOTES ON THE FRENCH SOUDAN.

When Madame Paul Bonnetain, the wife of the well-known novelist, decided to accompany her husband on a journey to Senegal and the French Soudan, she met both from her friends and from strangers a great deal of opposition, the more so that she intended to take with her her little seven-year-old daughter. In the *Nouvelle Revue* this lady describes in vivid and well chosen words all that befell her on the journey. Madame Bonnetain did not follow her husband in any official capacity, but paid all her own expenses; but they met with the greatest opposition all along the route, and on one occasion they received a mysterious telegram sent from one of the Soudanese garrisons that Soudan was not made for ladies. These very same people, however, were the first to afterwards applaud their courageous countrywoman, and she received the greatest courtesy and kindness from all and sundry. Madame Bonnetain did the cooking, and her *menus*, she says with pride, included stewed pigeons with peas, ducks with turnips, mutton, veal, and chicken, for, unlike English explorers, French travelers never journey without a considerable stock of tinned and preserved food. The little eight-year daughter seems to have been the greatest comfort and delight to her parents; she helped her mother cook, and spent her time during the hot days playing in the tent with her dog Typ and a small antelope, which was presented her by a native king. Madame Bonnetain entirely bears out the observations so often made concerning the introduction by Europeans of spirituous liquors, and of their disastrous effects upon the African native character. She also records that in private conversations the missionaries often asserted the practical impossibility of converting to Christianity the negro race, and therefore she strongly advises French colonists to rather pose as the protectors of the established (Mussulman) religion than make any attempt to introduce foreign missionaries.

In this same number M. A. Albalat discusses the part played by what he somewhat quaintly styles "honest love" in French fiction from "La Princesse de Clèves" to Balzac's "Eugénie Grandet" and Feuillet's "Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre." He points out that many French writers have created charming types of pure womanhood; he also pays an eloquent tribute to Walter Scott, George Eliot, and Dickens.

THE POLISH MAGAZINES.

THE GENERAL REVIEW.

IN this month's number of the *General Review* two most interesting articles are worthy of the reader's attention, the first on Lithuania and its ancient history, the other on the religious meeting or congress held at Chicago. The writer, upholding the United States, mentions the fact that religions and creeds of all kinds enjoy in that country a full and complete freedom, forgetting, however, that the same liberty reigns equally in England. The article continues in emitting the opinion of the writer that the congress will undoubtedly bring forth in the future very important results for religion in general, as it is the first in which politics have been put aside in favor of the question of deciding on the true Divinity to be appointed for all religions. The article ends by an admirable eulogium of Cardinal Gibbons, and it gives also the writer's impartial approval of the different American Ministers present at the congress.

THE ATHENEUM.

THE *Athenium* is the best and most known of the different reviews published in Poland. The number now before us contains many articles interesting to all its readers. In an article on French literature of the day, the writer points out that France shows a decided tendency towards favoring Russian authors, quoting Turgeneff, Tolstoi, and Dostoyowski as having a prominent place, those authors treating of Christian Socialism, and giving as a further proof of Russian influence on French literature the case of the celebrated writer, Monsieur de Vogüé, who upholds the doctrine of his Russian colleagues, in dwelling on the necessity of combining love and religion in all forthcoming novels. There nevertheless exists a counterpart to that new school in the form of the decadent and sceptic sects, who are

creating for themselves a prominent and important place in the literature of the day.

THE POLISH REVIEW.

IN the present number of the *Polish Review* we find a very interesting preface entitled "1794-1894" (this year being the centenary of the downfall of Poland). The preface, and the article following it, treat of the great Polish hero Thaddeus Kosciuszko. The writer of the article expresses the opinion that although Poland's present condition is very bad, yet hopes may be entertained that, notwithstanding Russia's efforts, Poland's literary and general activity will eventually restore it to the prominent position it occupied at one time, and which the country could not arrive at by the strength of its armies. The next article deserving special notice is that on Gounod and French music, in which musical art in France is discussed from its earliest period until the present day, the writer giving a fair and clever criticism of Gounod's works, and pointing out with great energy the merits of the late regretted composer's operas and other compositions. The political portion of the *Polish Review* consists principally of a criticism of the Pope's encyclical. The *Review* gives finally two important articles, the one by Arkeyski, Polish philosopher, and the other by Istanas Benoi, leader of the Polish party in the Austrian Parliament, but recently dead.

THE WARSAW LIBRARY.

THIS review gives in its present number the continuation of a novel by the celebrated Polish writer, Henry Sienkiewicz, entitled "The Polaniecki Family." The novel is followed by a few interesting articles on the diplomatic correspondence of Count Dmitri, referring to Russian politics of the seventeenth century, but not requiring any special detailed criticism.

TWO OTHER CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

A NEW ITALIAN REVIEW.

ITALIAN magazine literature has received a notable addition in the shape of *La Riforma Sociale*, which, under the joint editorship of Francesco S. Nitti and L. Roux, will be devoted exclusively to the treatment of social and economic problems in a broad and popular manner. The review commits itself to no particular school of thought; a spirit of toleration and an absence of personalities will be among its distinctive features, and its pages will be closed to no contributor on account of any opinion he may hold. The *Riforma Sociale* will appear monthly, and consists of 180 pages of printed matter. The opening number promises well, and contains among other attractions an instructive paper on land-tenure in Austria, a graphic and powerful description of the sweating system as it is practiced in London work shops, by Mrs. Sydney Webb, and a couple of articles dealing with the agrarian situation in Sicily, a subject which is as much a standing dish in Italian magazines as the tariff question is with us.

KRINGSJAA.

"KRINGSJAA" of March 17 is an exceedingly good number, which came to hand too late to be noted in last month's survey. It opens with a very brightly-written article, entitled "From the Far West." There is a characteristic free-and-easy portrait of Mark Twain, whose humor *Kringsjaa*, by the way, considers just a little heavy and monotonous in the end, and touched with a trifle too much of "horse-play," though a small dose of it now and again has an extremely refreshing effect. There is also a portrait and short critique of Mrs. Humphry Ward, whose books, *Kringsjaa* remarks, have won renown rather by reason of having dealt with the right question at the right time than because of their own literary worth. Herr Tambs Lyche continues in this number his eloquently-written study of George Eliot, whom he deeply reveres, though he misses in her books that soothing certainty of a sorrow-free after-life which one would have expected to find embedded in the heart of the creator of Dinah Morris, Adam Bede and Romola.

THE NEW BOOKS

I. OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

AS far as the new books are concerned, there has been no very great sensation during the month, and, as you will see from the following list, those that have been selling best are, in a large degree, books that have been out some little time:

Social Evolution. By Benjamin Kidd.
The Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man. By Professor Drummond.
Climbing and Exploration in the Karakoram-Himalayas. By W. M. Conway.
The Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling.
Pembroke. By Mary E. Wilkins.
Lombard Street in Lent: A Course of Sermons on Social Subjects.
Tennyson: His Art and Relation to Modern Life. By Stopford A. Brooke.
Esther Waters. By George Moore.
In Varying Moods: Short Stories. By Beatrice Harraden.

Professor Drummond's book bids fair to have as great a run as his first book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Among the religio-scientific writers of the present day none is more popular than Professor Drummond.

The next on the list, Mr. Conway's "Climbing and Exploration in the Karakoram-Himalayas," belongs to that class of books of travel which, in opposition to the class describing places one has visited, and recalling pleasurable reminiscences, is concerned with describing places which hardly, by any possibility, one can visit. But Mr. Conway is an enthusiastic mountaineer, who cannot sleep of nights when once the thought of some unscaled mountain peak presses upon his mind. To the members of the Alpine Club the Karakoram-Himalayas were an unknown ground before the appearance of his book, but the account which he gives of his adventures and privations is not calculated to make one hanker to follow his example. I certainly prefer to go through the Himalayas in his pages rather than in the way he went himself.

If you have been watching the magazines at all closely you will know all about Mr. Kipling's new collection of short stories, for they have all appeared in such form already. Mr. Kipling, by heredity, should be an authority on wild beasts, for his father, Mr. Lockwood Kipling, is an accomplished naturalist, and the author of at least one book upon his favorite subject. Certainly his son, in "The Jungle Book," seems to have entered into the very heart of wild beast life, and the collection will be very popular with grown-up people and young folks alike. Among the nine best selling books only two other very new volumes of fiction find a place: Miss Mary E. Wilkins' "Pembroke" and Miss Beatrice Harraden's "In Varying Moods." Hitherto Miss Wilkins, of course, has been best known for her short stories of New England life—they made her, in fact, at one bound the most widely-read American woman writer. In "Pembroke" she has not achieved the success as a novelist which she gained as a *conteur*; but still she has produced a work full of interest, and of a certain subdued charm which none of her admirers should miss, and which none will regret. Miss Harraden, on the other hand, made her name with a novel, "Ships that Pass in the Night." I don't know what you thought of that book; but, if you care at

all for her work, you will like her short stories. But it is not to every temperament that they appeal.

But if there has been no one book discussed everywhere during the month, the announcement that we are actually to have at last a uniform edition of all Mr. Stevenson's work has created a good deal of talk in town. You may remember that both "Kidnapped" and its sequel "Catriona" were dedicated to a certain Mr. Charles Baxter, Writer to the Signet. Well, apparently it suggested itself to this gentleman and to Mr. Sidney Colvin, Mr. Stevenson's representatives in England, that the time had come for a collected edition. The difficulty was, his books were scattered through the lists of no less than four firms of publishers, but it has been surmounted by a return to the old plan of publishing a limited edition, which shall be the joint property of all these firms. Messrs. Constable & Co. are to do the printing, and the edition—fitly named "The Edinburgh"—will altogether number but a thousand sets, and will be sold only by subscription. There will be twenty volumes, at 12s. 6d. each, net, so that for a sum but little exceeding twelve guineas one may become possessed of everything Mr. Stevenson has published, even including the famous and highly-priced pamphlet of his teens, "The Pentland Rising." In form the volumes are to be moderately large 8vo., but the paper, water-marked with Mr. Stevenson's initials, is to be of so light and pure a quality that their weight will be less than would be expected. Outwardly the set will be everything that can be desired, a leisurely and luxurious addition to your library. Each volume will be so numbered that Mr. Stevenson's future work, ultimately to appear in similar form, will fall into its appropriate place.

Among the solid issues of the month are the two volumes which contain the speeches and addresses of the late Lord Derby. Mr. Lecky, who was an intimate friend of the late statesman, contributes an introductory memoir of the author of these discourses, and performs his task with brevity and good taste. Lord Derby was common sense incarnate. With a little more dash he might have been one of the greatest of our Prime Ministers, and with a little more enthusiasm, and a good deal more emotion, he might have been a second Lord Shaftesbury. As it is, he was a great second-rate figure, solid, honest, skeptical, and cautious; an extremely useful man to have at your right-hand side when you are driving an engine, but not the man to drive the engine himself. These speeches and addresses are full of the cold, clear, common sense, which is seldom commonplace, and to which you can always turn with a certainty that you will find something well said that it is good to keep in mind before acting. But you must have the decision to act; you will not get the impulse from anything in these books.

As an antithesis to the cold, carefully-balanced intellect of Lord Derby, one may read a book eloquently written by an able and enthusiastic author, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. It is entitled "The Great Alternative," and is a plea for the adoption of a settled national policy by Great Britain, to be carried out by an Imperial party,

based upon the destruction of present parties. Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury are to toss up which shall take the Prime Ministership and which the Foreign Office; Lord Roberts is to be made Minister for the Defense of the Empire; and Britain is to venture boldly into the field of continental politics—and so forth and so forth. If only Lord Derby could rise from the grave in order to subject this imposing but meretricious scheme to the crucial analysis of which he was such a master! Much that Mr. Wilkinson says is true and well said, but it is marvelous that such an able man should fail to see that the only result of the formation of his Imperial party would be the formation of the anti-Imperial party, which would, to put it mildly, multiply the power of Mr. Labouchere and his Little Englander by ten if not by twenty. Our British party system has its defects, but from Mr. Wilkinson's standpoint it has the supreme advantage of committing the Liberal party as a whole to an Imperial policy. It is much better to have Lord Rosebery at the head of a Radical administration than if Lord Rosebery were acting as Lord Salisbury's Foreign Secretary, confronted by a distinctly anti-Imperial party whose advent to office would be a signal for a policy of universal sheddaddle.

Do you remember that interesting book that came out a year or two ago on "Extinct Monsters?" It was a copiously illustrated and well-written resurrection of the fearful creatures which used to wallow in the primeval slime of the world as yet untrod by the foot of man. Its author, Mr. Hutchinson, has the rare gift of scientific imagination and is able to reconstruct so as to enable any one to visualize the remote progenitors of the animals with which we are at present acquainted. I was much interested in turning over the pages of his new book, "Creatures of Other Days," to see the rat-like forefather of the horse; but this is only one of a multitude which he has restored from their fragmentary remains, so that, with his book in our hands, it is almost possible to live back across the ages and form some kind of picture of the inhabitants of the world in its early prime.

On the whole, I think that in this month's parcel the best book is the smallest. It is a volume of verse entitled "A Little Child's Wreath," and is dedicated to the "memory of a little child, and to all who have mourned one." The author, Miss Elizabeth Rachel Chapman, published some time ago a companion to "In Memoriam," which had the rare good fortune of securing the commendation of the Laureate himself. In these forty pages of poetry which she has given to the world we have a contribution inspired by grief for the loss of a child of seven which is not unworthy to take its place even beside "In Memoriam," which two generations at least have accepted as the supreme expression of human sorrow for a departed friend. Miss Chapman has ventured upon sacred ground, but she has come off safely with the inspiration of a divine sympathy in her soul and with lips touched with the live coal from the altar on which glows the flame of immortal love. The innumerable company of those who have mourned the untimely death of a little child will recognize in Miss Chapman one who has suffered even as they, but she has interpreted as they never could have done the longing and the hope with which life tries so oft in vain to reconcile itself with death. Our consolation to the bereaved is too often merely a "well meant alms of breath" which irritates rather than soothes, but I think you will agree with me in believing that many bleeding hearts will find in this little volume of verse the balm of comfort which they will not find elsewhere, even

if they do not arrive at the deep content which the author expresses in the closing lines of this brief but noble poem:

Hushed by the gracious hand of pitying death,
I hush thee too with my low song of praise;
Thou gentlest thing that ever yet drew breath,
My thanks for this thy rest to heaven I raise!

Content I leave with God what once I missed.
And keep upon thy grave my Eucharist.

Mr. Edmund Garrett, years ago in his student days, published a collection of verse of high promise. He has now returned to his first love, after serving seven years in the journalistic mill, and in his translation of Ibsen's "Brand" has redeemed the promise of his earlier lays. This translation of "Brand" should make you a convert to the new Norwegian cult. Two other recent volumes of verse are Mr. Andrew Lang's "Ban and Arrière Ban," and "Selections from the Poems of Arthur Hugh Clough," a welcome addition to the Golden Treasury Series, containing all that is most valuable, including "Bothie." As for Mr. Lang's volume, I can only say what has always been said both of his verse and of his prose. It is scholarly, it is refined, and it is interesting. All the numbers have, of course, already appeared in one or other of the countless periodicals which Mr. Lang graces with his pen. "The Restoration of Romance," with the refrain of the last verse, "King Romance has come again," is one of the most interesting; but all bear reading and rereading.

Miss Hepworth Dixon's "Story of a Modern Woman" is one of the most powerful and, at the same time, least "platformy" of all the stories called forth by the constant discussions upon woman's present position and future. But I think you will agree with me that Miss Dixon should have allowed herself fuller scope; her book is too short. For instance, the heroine's journalistic experiences might have been gone into far more fully. At present the uninformed reader has but a glimpse of what the life of a young girl thrown into journalism may be like, what cramping, soul-killing work she perhaps has to go through before she makes even a decent income. But this story of a modern woman is something more than the experiences of a journalist. Miss Dixon has created a living character in the heroine and we feel as we read her sad story—sad as are the stories of many women to-day—how far more typical and representative of modern life this book is than, for instance, such a story as "A Yellow Aster."

Among the miscellaneous books are many of interest. There are, for instance, two new volumes of the Badminton Library on "Yachting," which speak for themselves, and as an addition to the Independent Theatre Series of Plays, a translation of M. Zola's Molièresque drama, "The Heirs of Rabourdin." You will also find two interesting volumes of popular science: Mr. J. E. Gore's "The Worlds of Space," a collection of readable astronomical articles, commencing with a paper on "Are the Planets Habitable?" and Mr. John A. Bower's "Simple Experiments for Science Teaching," a practical and very fully illustrated little handbook. A portly and solid but interesting volume is Mr. Robert K. Douglas' "Society in China," a description, by one who knows his subject as well as any Englishman knows it, of one of the most interesting but least understood people in the world. Two other large volumes are devoted to Sir John Astley's "Fifty Years of My Life," a series of reminiscences which have been compared, by no means wisely, to the Greville Memoirs. For Sir John is a man of the turf, and a man

of the world—more at home in describing a prize fight than in gossiping about the statesmen and politicians of whom Greville had so much to say. Sir John, in fact, is a much lighter weight, and his book is far less important than the Greville Memoirs; but *per contra* he is far more genial and good natured. One other book I must cursorily mention is Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer Abroad," in which admirers of Tom Sawyer and "Huck" Finn can renew their acquaintance with those doughty heroes. It is a somewhat slight but amusing account, which originally appeared in *St. Nicholas*, of how Tom and his companions get into a flying machine, cross the Atlantic, and spend some time careering over the Sahara.

Mr. F. W. Hayes' painstaking attempt to fore-shadow and describe in narrative form the method by which society would be transformed under the inspiration of the Socialist ideal is worthy of notice. Mr. Hayes' book, as an effort of constructive imagination, is much more practical and possibly more useful than Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Mr. Bellamy built his castle in the air without foundations on the earth. Mr. Hayes begins his construction upon things as they are, and shows how they could be altered in detail. Two important books throwing light upon a couple of very vexed political questions have appeared. Mr. Charles Booth's "Aged Poor in England and Wales" is a contribution to the coming discussion on old age pensions which you will do well to keep by your side; and Mr. John Rae's "Eight Hours for Work" is an invaluable examination into the whole question of shorter working hours.

As usual, a number of new editions have been thrown upon the book market. The place of honor belongs to Mr. Austin Dobson's wholly delightful six-volume edition

of Goldsmith in that series of British standard authors with which Messrs. Dent have been charming all good book lovers. The edition is illustrated, and each volume can be obtained separately—except in the case of "The Citizen of the World," which covers two volumes. Of course Mr. Dobson's introductions and notes are discreet and adequate, making the edition by far the best that has appeared, handy and pocketable in the extreme. Two additional volumes have also appeared in the Aldine Edition of the British Poets—"The Poetical Works of James Beattie" and "The Poetical Works of Mark Akenside," both edited, with a memoir, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce; while in the Library of Old English Authors a new edition in two volumes has appeared of "The Poems, Plays, and Other Remains of Sir John Suckling," under the editorship of Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt. To the Eversley Series Messrs. Macmillan have added the eighth volume of Professor Huxley's collected essays, "Discourses: Biological and Geological;" and a new edition has been published of Mr. Egerton Castle's "English Book Plates," a copiously illustrated handsome volume, invaluable to the student of Ex Libris. The new editions of good fiction are comparatively few in number; Messrs. Sampson Low still continue their neat little half-crown edition of Mr. Clark Russell and Dr. George Macdonald, and they have published, too, a new edition of an excellent collection of short stories, Mrs. Rentoul Esler's "Way They Loved at Grimpat: Village Idylls." Messrs. Dent continue the translation of the incomparable Dumas with a two-volume edition, illustrated like its predecessors, of "The Page of the Duke of Savoy," and Messrs. Blackwood have published another edition of Mrs. Kennard's translation of Jokai's "Timar's Two Worlds," containing the best work of the author that has appeared in English.

II. THE LOVE STORY OF THE WORLD.

IN "The Ascent of Man,"* Professor Drummond has supplied what many readers will regard as the New Testament of the Science of Evolution. The Old Testament of that science had Darwin as its chief law-giver, and the Struggle for Life as its central and awful law. The New Testament, which has found its Evangelist in Professor Drummond, supplements and completes the older scripture by its proclamation of the Gospel which has the Struggle for the Life of Others as its chief cornerstone.

Professor Drummond in his preface declares the urgent need in the conception of evolutionary theory of a readjustment of the focus.

"Evolution was given to the modern world out of focus, was first seen by it out of focus and has remained out of focus to the present hour. Its general basis has never been re-examined since the time of Mr. Darwin, and not only such speculative sciences as teleology, but working sciences like sociology, have been led astray by a fundamental omission. An evolution theory drawn to scale and with the lights and shadows properly adjusted—adjusted to the whole truth and reality of Nature and of man—is needed at present as a standard for modern thought."

It is Professor Drummond's effort in these chapters to clear the way for such a new and reliable vision of the great scientific doctrine of our day. Writing not for the specialist and not for the theologian, he traces in a series of ten chapters the "Ascent of Man, the Individual," from the

beginning of his emergence from organic life in general, until the primitive institution of family life—more ancient than tribal organization—was established. It is thus man in his humble but prophetic origin which is the central theme of the chapters upon "The Ascent of the Body," "The Scaffolding Left in the Body," "The Arrest of the Body," "The Dawn of Mind," "The Evolution of Language," "The Struggle for Life," "The Struggle for the Life of Others," "The Evolution of a Mother," "The Evolution of a Father," and "Involution."

THE NEW TESTAMENT OF EVOLUTION.

"Nature red in tooth and claw," ravening for prey through the long aeons, is to the law of love which Professor Drummond unfolds very much as the terrible Jehovah, who decreed the destruction of the Canaanites, was to Our Father in Heaven revealed by Jesus of Nazareth. Yet the new evolutionist in no way protests against the old. Not one jot or one tittle of the law of the Struggle for Existence does he deny. He only completes it, supplements it, interprets it by showing how it was but the preliminary John the Baptist of the Struggle for the Life of Others from which all virtue sprang.

The scientific foundation for all religion and for all virtue Professor Drummond finds in sex and in its resultant motherhood. He endeavors to minimize the significance of his own admission by pointing out that sex has generated morality and religion, not immediately, but at one remove. But that in no way lessens what may be described as the divine energy of sex. For it was sex which was the savior of the race during the millions of years

*The Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man. By Henry Drummond. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: James Pott & Co. \$2.

that elapsed before the Saviour was even dreamed of by poet or by seer. Dean Church once remarked that it seemed to him by no means improbable that sexual desire was the *damnosa hereditas* of original sin which the human race had inherited from the Fall. And now here we have Professor Drummond virtually deifying this diabolic thing and proclaiming this original sin as the salvation of the race. Despite his elaborate and careful dis-

says: 'We glorify love as the source of the most splendid creations of art; of the noblest productions of poetry, of plastic art and music; we reverence in it the most powerful factor in human civilization, the basis of family life, and consequently of the development of the State;' . . . He adds: 'So wonderful is love, and so immeasurably important is its influence on mental life, that in this point, more than in any other, "supernatural"

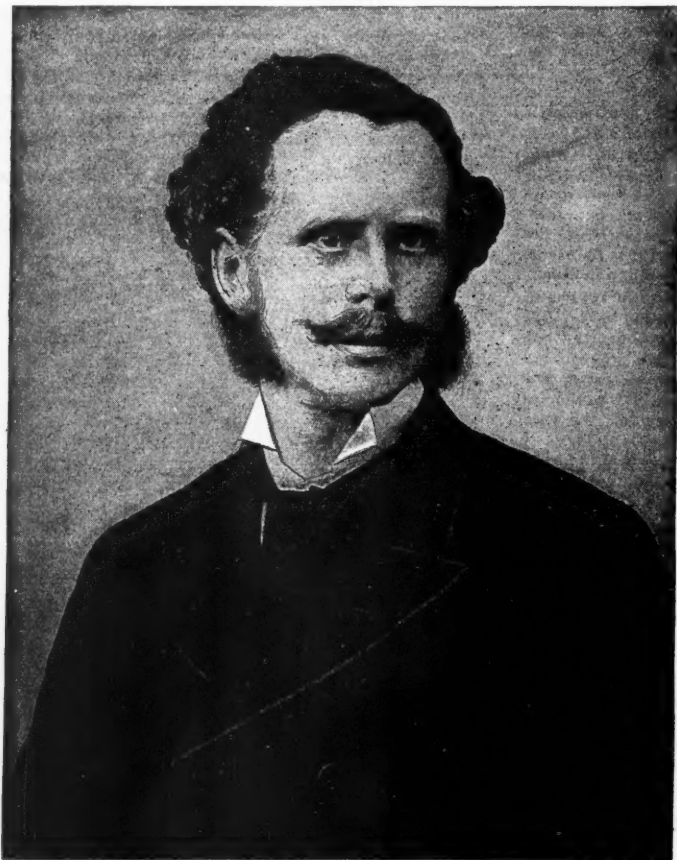
causation seems to mock every natural explanation.'

Notwithstanding all this, the comparative history of evolution leads us back very clearly and indubitably to the oldest and simplest source of love, to the elective affinity of two differing cells."—Pp. 286, 287.

LOVE'S LINEAGE.

But Professor Drummond is careful to point out that the attraction of sex did not generate love directly. Its action was indirect. "So far from its chief manifestation being within the sphere of sex, it is in the care and nurture of the young, in the provision everywhere throughout Nature for the seed and egg, in the endless and infinite self-sacrifices of maternity, that Altruism finds its main expression.—P. 288. In lower nature, as a simple fact male and female do not love one another; and in the lower reaches of human nature, husband and wife do not love one another. . . . The apathy and estrangement between husband and wife in the animal world is radical and universal. There is almost no such thing there as married life.—P. 378. In Nature the pairing season (which man once shared with the animals) is usually but an incident. It lasts only a very short time and during the rest of the year, with some exceptions, the sexes remain apart.—P. 379.

"The idea that the existence of sex accounts for the existence of love is untrue. Marriage among early races has nothing to do with love. Among savage peoples the phenomenon everywhere confronts us of wedded life without a grain of love. Love, then, is no necessary ingredient of the sex relation; it is not an outgrowth of passion. Love is love, and has always been love, and has never been anything lower. Whence, then, came it? If neither the husband nor the wife bestowed this gift upon the world, who did? It was a little child. Till this appeared, man's affection was non-existent; woman's was frozen. The man did not love the woman; the woman did not love the man. But one day, from its mother's very heart, from a shrine which her husband never visited nor knew was there, which she herself scarce dared acknowledge, a child drew forth the first fresh bud of a love which was not passion, a love which was not selfish, a love which was an incense from



PROFESSOR HENRY DRUMMOND.

claimers, it is impossible when reading his pages not to feel that after all Phallic worship, during the countless generations that lived and loved and died before history dawned, had more to say for itself than any other of the myriad religions of primitive man.

THE ORIGIN OF LOVE.

Professor Drummond claims no originality for this view. He says: "Even Haeckel, in contrasting the tiny rootlet of sex attraction between two microscopic cells with the mighty after efflorescence of love in the history of mankind, is staggered at the audacity of the thought, and pauses in the heart of a profound scientific investigation to reflect upon it. After a panegyric, in which he

fronts us of wedded life without a grain of love. Love, then, is no necessary ingredient of the sex relation; it is not an outgrowth of passion. Love is love, and has always been love, and has never been anything lower. Whence, then, came it? If neither the husband nor the wife bestowed this gift upon the world, who did? It was a little child. Till this appeared, man's affection was non-existent; woman's was frozen. The man did not love the woman; the woman did not love the man. But one day, from its mother's very heart, from a shrine which her husband never visited nor knew was there, which she herself scarce dared acknowledge, a child drew forth the first fresh bud of a love which was not passion, a love which was not selfish, a love which was an incense from

its Maker and whose fragrance from that hour went forth to sanctify the world. Later, long later, through the same tiny and unconscious intermediary, the father's soul was touched. And one day in the love of a little child, father and mother met. That this is the true lineage of love, that it has descended not from husbands and wives but through children, is proved by the simplest study of savage life." Pp. 391, 392.

THE DIVINE ENERGY OF SEX.

That may be all very true, and it is very finely said. But without sex and sex desire there would have been no little child to develop love. No motive less powerful than this overwhelming passion overcame the suspicious, selfish, struggling-for-life human beings and compelled them to come together. Professor Drummond says: "By a device the most subtle of all that guard the higher evolution of the world—the device of sex—Nature accomplishes this task of throwing irresistible bonds around widely separate things, and establishing such sympathies between them that they must act together or forfeit the very life of their kind. Sex is a paradox; it is that which separates in order to unite. . . . Think how great a thing was done by sex in merely starting the crystallization of humanity. . . . Observe it has not simply discouraged the existence of one; it has abolished the existence of one. The solitary animal must die, and can leave no successor. . . . The two sexes were not only set apart to form different halves of the same function, but each so entirely lost the power of performing the whole function that, even with so great a thing at stake as the continuance of the species, one could not discharge it. Association, combination, mutual help, fellowship, affection—things on which all material and moral progress would ultimately turn—were thus forced upon the world at the bayonet's point."—Pp. 312, 313.

LOVE IS LIFE.

Professor Drummond, in a passage previously quoted, denies the term love to the sex passion. But if love never appeared on earth till a little child was born, what becomes of one of the author's most eloquent passages from which the following extract is taken? After pointing out that the flower and the fruit of the plant are the result of the struggle for the life of others, he says: "No one, though science is supposed to rob all the poetry from Nature, reverences a flower like the biologist. He sees in its bloom the blush of the young mother; in its fading, the eternal sacrifice of maternity."—P. 292. For reproduction alone the flower is created; when the process is over it returns to the dust. This miracle of beauty is a miracle of love. Its splendor of color, its variegations, its form, its symmetry, its perfume, its honey, its very texture, are all notes of love—love calls or love lures or love provisions for the insect world, whose aid is needed to carry the pollen from anther to stigma, and perfect the development of its young. Yet this is but a thing thrown in, in giving something else. The flower, botanically, is the herald of the fruit. The fruit, botanically, is the cradle of the seed. . . . The seed is the tithe of love, the tithe which nature renders to man. When man lives upon seeds he lives upon love. Literally, scientifically, love is life. If the struggle for life has made man, braced and disciplined him, it is the struggle for love that sustains him. . . . Remember that nearly all the beauty of the world is love beauty. . . . That nearly all the music of the natural world is love music. . . . That nearly all the foods of the world are love foods. . . . That all the drinks of the world are love drinks. Remember that the family, the crown of all higher life, is the crea-

tion of love; that co-operation, which means power, which means wealth, which means leisure, which therefore means art and culture, recreation and education, is the gift of love. Remember not only these things, but the diffusions of feeling which accompany them, the elevations, the ideals, the happiness, the goodness, and the faith in more goodness, and ask if it is not a world of love in which we live."—Pp. 295-8.

Now, here manifestly we have love used as if it were identical with sex, notwithstanding that in the passage previously quoted it is expressly dissociated from it.

There is no need, however, to dwell upon this; it is sufficient to show that Professor Drummond supplies the antidote for his own attempt to explain away the Divine energy of that mutual sex attraction which Haeckel rightly saw in the microscopic cells as the original progenitor of love.

THE TWO STRUGGLES.

Professor Drummond, in asserting that the Story of Evolution is not a tale of battle, but a love story, has some warrant for his position in a significant saying of Darwin's: "Mr. Darwin's sagacity led him distinctly to foresee that narrow interpretations of his great phrase, 'Struggle for Existence,' were certain to be made; and in the opening chapters of the 'Origin of Species' he warns us that the term must be applied in its 'large and metaphorical sense, including dependence of one being on another, and including (which is more important) not only the life of the individual, but success in leaving progeny.' In spite of this warning, his overmastering emphasis on the individual struggle for existence seems to have obscured, if not to his own mind, certainly to almost all his followers, the truth that any other great factor in evolution existed.

"The truth is there are two struggles for life in every living thing—the struggle for life, and the struggle for the life of others. The web of life is woven upon a double set of threads; the second thread distinct in color from the first, and giving a totally different pattern to the finished fabric."—Pp. 280, 281.

THE SELFISH MALE.

The struggle for life is chiefly centred in nutrition, and is largely male. The struggle for the life of others is chiefly centred in reproduction, and is largely female. Hence man is selfish and woman unselfish. Man is individualist, woman altruist. A curious fact, for which Professor Drummond vouches, is that sex is sometimes the result of feeding. Plenty of food produces females, starvation males: "When Yung, to take an authentic experiment, began his observations on tadpoles, he ascertained that, in the ordinary natural condition, the number of males and females produced was not far from equal, the percentage being about 57 female to 43 male, thus giving the females a preponderance of 7. But when a brood of tadpoles was sumptuously fed, the percentage of females rose to 78, and when a second brood was treated even more liberally, the number amounted to 81. In a third experiment, with a still more highly nutritious diet, the result of the high feeding was more remarkable, for in this case 92 females were produced and only 8 males."—P. 324.

MOTHERS AS THE END OF CREATION.

This, however, by the way. Professor Drummond, holding that the woman through motherhood was the first laboratory of all the virtues which we now call altruism, maintains that mothers are the chief end of creation. In plants the mothering species head the list. In ani-

mals creation stops with the evolution of the mammal. Beyond the mother with her milky breast, the Creator does not go. That was His goal. "In as real a sense as a factory is meant to turn out locomotives or clocks, the machinery of Nature is designed in the last resort to turn out mothers."—P. 343.

One of the most interesting chapters in this fascinating book is that entitled "The Evolution of a Mother." He points out that in the earlier stages of evolution motherhood was impossible even to the creatures which brought forth their kind. They had millions of progeny, but as they usually died before their offspring were born, they never mothered them: "The truth is, Nature so made animals in the early days that they did not need mothers. The moment they were born they looked after themselves, and were perfectly able to look after themselves."—P. 345.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE MOTHER.

To create a mother it was necessary to alter the conditions of the birth and rearing of the child. "Four great changes at least must be introduced into her programme. In the first place, she must cause fewer young to be produced at birth. In the second place, she must have these young produced in such outward form that their mothers will recognize them. In the third place, instead of producing them in such physical perfection that they are able to go out into life the moment they are born, she must make them helpless, so that for a time they must dwell with her if they are to live at all. And fourthly, it is required that she shall be made to dwell with them; that in some way they also should be made necessary—physically necessary—to her to compel her to attend to them. All these beautiful arrangements we find carried out to the last detail."—P. 349.

THE BRAIN OF THE CHILD.

In addition to these four changes it was necessary to give affection time to grow. This was secured by the length of time necessary to develop the child brain. Whereas animals even the highest reach maturity, and leave their dams in a few months, man takes a quarter of a century to attain maturity. This is due to the marvelous complexity of the human brain, on which I quote the following suggestive passage: "The brain of man, to change the figure—if, indeed, any figure of that marvelous molecular structure can be attempted without seriously misleading—is an elevated table-land of stratified nervous matter, furrowed by deep and sinuous cañons, and traversed by a vast network of highways, along which thoughts pass to and fro. The old and often-repeated thoughts, or mental processes, pass along beaten tracks; the newer thoughts have less marked footpaths; the newer still are compelled to construct fresh thought-routes for themselves. Gradually these become established thoroughfares; but in the increasing traffic and complexity of life, new paths in endless multitudes have to be added, and bye-lanes and loops between the older highways must be thrown into the system. The stations upon these roads from which the travelers set out are cells; the roads are transit fibres; the travelers themselves are, in physiological language, nervous discharges; in psychological language, mental processes. . . .

"Each new thought is therefore a pioneer, a road maker, or road chooser, through the brain; and the exhaustless possibilities of continuous development may be judged from the endlessness of the possible combinations. . . . When it is remembered, indeed, that the brain itself is very large, the largest mass of nerve-matter in the organic world; when it is further realized that each

of the cells of which it is built up measures only one ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter, that the transit fibres which connect them are of altogether unimaginable fineness, the limitlessness of the powers of thought, and the inconceivable complexity of these processes, will begin to be understood."—P. 367.

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM.

The mother being evolved, and having time in the prolonged feebleness of her young to learn to love her children, she invented the home: "While man, restless, eager, hungry, is a wanderer on the earth, woman makes a home. And though this home be but a platform of sticks and leaves, such as a gorilla builds on a tree, it becomes the first great schoolroom of the human race. For one day there appears in this roofless room that which is to teach the teachers of the world—a little child. . . . The creation of the mammalia established two schools in the world—the two oldest and surest and best equipped schools of ethics that have ever been in it—the one for the child, who must now at least know its mother, the other for the mother, who must as certainly attend to her child."—Pp. 360, 361.

Professor Drummond explains in detail how the little child taught the world all the virtues it possesses. Woman, being more passive than man, has a greater gift for sitting still; and the need for nursing her child developed that gift into patience. From being at hand to hear her baby's cry, she acquired sympathy, and learned to care for it and to tend it. "Here are four virtues—patience, sympathy, carefulness, tenderness—already dawning upon mankind."—P. 370.

THE BIRTH OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

But self-sacrifice has still to be begotten. A savage mother, suddenly confronted with some supreme peril, saves herself, and her child perishes. Her stock dies out. "She cannot take any exceptional trouble, or forget herself, or do anything very heroic; the child, unable to breast the danger alone, dies. . . . Somewhere else, however, developing along similar lines, there is another—fractionally better—mother. When the emergency occurs, she rises to the occasion. For one hour she transcends herself. That day a cubit is added to the moral stature of mankind; the first act of self-sacrifice is registered in favor of the human race."—P. 371. The children of the self-sacrificing live. The children of the selfish are killed out. Thus the race progresses under penalty of death rigorously enforced, and the inheritance of the world is reserved for the offspring of those who love. The human race advances toward altruism by the remorseless elimination of the children of the loveless. Thus exclaims Professor Drummond: "Love is the supreme factor in the evolution of the world."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FATHER.

Nature not only evolved mothers. After a season the much more difficult task of evolving a father was undertaken successfully. The male cuts but a poor figure in Professor Drummond's story. He figures as the lean, wiry, restless, hungry, selfish savage, who at first has so little conception of the responsibility of paternity that he often eats his own offspring if their mother cannot hide them out of his sight. Later he began to develop into a father by his desire to prolong pairing time, which he accomplished by learning to be independent of the seasons. He learned also to protect his children instead of devouring them, and became not only protector, but also food provider, and by this means the family was born: "For a prolonged and protective fatherhood, once introduced into

the world, was immediately taken charge of by natural selection. The children who had fathers to fight for them grew up; those who had not were killed or starved."—P. 393.

THE ORIGIN OF DUTY.

In like manner the family became an immense source of strength. "Shoulder to shoulder has been the watchword all through History of National Development," and the children of men who dwelt together in families which were self-protective co-operative associations soon obtained the pull over all other human beings.

From the father's authority was born the conception of duty: "Feebly, but adequately, in the early chapters of man's history the family fulfilled its function of nursing love, the mother of all morality, and righteousness, the father of all morality, so preparing a parentage for all the beautiful spiritual children which in later years should spring from them."—P. 406.

THE EVOLUTION OF LOVE.

Thus it is that Professor Drummond proves his bold assertion that the law of life, as revealed by science, is the same as the law of love which Christ declared to be the secret of the world: "Love is not a late arrival, an after-thought, with creation. It is not a novelty of a romantic civilization. It is not a pious word of religion. Its roots began to grow with the first cell of life which

budded on this earth. How great it is the history of humanity bears witness; but how old it is and how solid, how bound up with the very constitution of the world, how from the first of time an eternal part of it, we are only now beginning to perceive. For the evolution of love is a piece of pure science. Love did not descend out of the clouds like rain or snow. It was distilled on earth. And few of the romances which in after years were to cluster round this immortal word are more wonderful than the story of its birth and growth. Partly a product of crushed lives and exterminated species and partly of the choicest blossoms and sweetest essences that ever came from the tree of life, it reached its spiritual perfection after a history the most strange and chequered that the pages of Nature have to record. What love was at first, how crude and sour and embryonic a thing, it is impossible to conceive. But from age to age, with immeasurable faith and patience, by cultivations continuously repeated, by transplantings endlessly varied, the unrecognizable germ of this new fruit was husbanded to its maturity and became the tree on which humanity, society and civilization were ultimately borne."—Pp. 276, 277.

Professor Drummond's book enables the reader to conceive the possibility of an ultimate scientific demonstration that God is Love. Hitherto this has seemed to most men a great deal too good to be true.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL SCIENCE, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

Handbook of Sociological Information, with Especial Reference to New York City. By William Howe Tolman and William I. Hull. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Wm. Howe Tolman, 427 West Fifty-seventh street. \$1.

This Handbook consists of two parts: 1. A bibliography of sociological topics, and, 2. a survey of existing organizations dealing with sociological problems. The bibliography is made more valuable by the prefatory notes accompanying the lists of references, and usually written by specialists in the subjects of inquiry under which the references are grouped. The latest authorities are cited under each topic. The second part of the book is more than a mere directory of charitable societies and institutions, as it contains authorized statements of the aims and efforts of the different organizations furnished by their officers. Altogether, the volume contains a vast deal of useful information from the very best sources in the field which it attempts to cover. Details in the arrangement of the material are open to criticism, and the reasons for the inclusion of some of the topics are not quite apparent; but these minor idiosyncracies can be freely forgiven in view of the positive service rendered by the compilers and contributors in the laborious preparation of this *vade mecum* of social reformers.

Eight Hours for Work. By John Rae, M.A. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Rae has brought together in this volume reports of all the recent experiments made in various countries with a view to shortening the hours of labor. The results as he describes them tell strongly in favor of the eight-hours day. The experience of Victoria is especially noteworthy. The author ascribes the superior *morale*, intelligence and efficiency of the Australian working people in great part to the influence of short hours. It will surprise many of his readers not a little to be told that the eight-hours day was once the rule rather than the exception for various employments even in England.

Wealth and Moral Law. The Carew Lectures for 1894. By E. Benjamin Andrews, D.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 131. Hartford: Hartford Seminary Press. \$1.

The Carew Lectures for 1894, at Hartford Theological Seminary, plainly show the increasing interest taken by the

divinity schools in economic discussion. The lecturer, President Andrews, holds a place among scientific economists which entitles him to a most respectful hearing, and his subjects—"Wealth in its Moral Relations," "Trusts," "Economic Evils as Aided by Legislation," "Economic Evils due to Social Conditions," "Socialism," and "Weal and Character"—are of the highest importance to young men preparing for the ministry. It is almost needless to add that the discussion of each of these topics by Dr. Andrews is straightforward and helpful, as well as profound. Especially to be commended for its clearness and discrimination is the lecture on socialism.

Joint-Metallism. By Anson Phelps Stokes. 12mo, pp. 130. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Mr. Stokes, in a series of letters which originally appeared in the *New York Times* and *Evening Post*, advocates "a plan by which gold and silver together, at ratios always based on their relative market values, may be made the metallic basis of a sound, honest, self-regulating and permanent currency, without frequent recoinings, and without danger of one metal driving out the other." The author would make use of silver coins called standards, each of which should contain the same weight of silver as there is weight of gold in the present \$5 gold piece. He would then make it lawful to pay all debts, public and private, of \$10 and upwards, half in gold coins and half in such number of these silver standards as should be equal to the gold coins, according to the government ratio to be fixed each month and to be based on the average relative market values of gold and silver. The plan is an ingenious one, and is clearly set forth.

Our Money Wars: The Example and Warning of American Finance. By Samuel Leavitt. 12mo, pp. 330. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

This monetary history of the United States is very largely compiled from contemporary writers and newspaper articles. It is written from the point of view of silver monometallism, apparently.

History of Taxation in Vermont. By Frederick A. Wood. Ph.D. Paper, 8vo., pp. 128. New York: Columbia College. 75 cents.

Earlier monographs in the Columbia College series of Studies in History, Economics and Public Law have dealt with the financial history of Massachusetts and Virginia, respect-

ively, and several years ago a history of the New York property tax was published by the American Economic Association. All such studies of the rise and growth of systems of taxation in our States should be of the greatest value to students of present-day financial problems, to members of State tax commissions and to legislators. Dr. Wood has imparted to his work something of more than ordinary interest by keeping in view the peculiar development of Vermont as a State, and her distinctive social character. He points out the fact that Vermont has suffered less change than the other New England States from the rise of manufacturing and the growth of commerce, and that in many respects her people furnish the best type of the developed Puritan community.

The Dawn of a New Era in America. By Bushrod W. James, A.M., M.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 135. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. \$1.

First Lessons in Civil Government. By Jesse Macy, A.M. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Professor Macy, whose book entitled "Our Government," introduced new and rational methods of political instruction in many schools throughout the country, has prepared another manual of the subject for use in lower grades. The author's purpose of combining instruction in civil government with lessons in local geography is most commendable; for it is only by this means that the child can at first form any adequate conception of the meaning of government, or of political geography, and yet the attempt is constantly being made to teach both subjects without reference to the relations in which they stand to each other. The author is certainly justified in his plea for early instruction in the duties of citizenship, and the great body of citizens can only be reached in the lower grades of our schools. An admirable feature of the book is its treatment of ethical questions in connection with political duties. There are chapters on "The Evil Habit of Neglecting Duty to Government," "Stealing from the Government," "The Citizen's Duty to Pay Taxes," "Some Good Habits of Citizens," "The Bravery of the Good Citizen," etc. Professor Macy assumes that both a knowledge of the facts of government and the principles of political morality should be inculcated during the formative period of life.

The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Part II. Octavo, pp. 575. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

The first part of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's exhaustive work, treating of the country and the people, has already been noticed by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Part II deals with the institutions of the Empire. The detailed account which the author gives of Russian politics and government surpasses anything on the subject heretofore available to American readers. The chapters on local self-government will be a surprise to those of us who have long supposed that the discussion of such topics in connection with the Tsar's dominions would necessarily resemble the famous treatise on the snakes of Ireland. Municipal administration is minutely described, and it is interesting to note that problems of city government are pressing for solution as vigorously in St. Petersburg as in New York. There are also illuminative chapters on the administration of justice, the censure of the press, and political agitation. Altogether, the book gives much information about those Russian institutions concerning which Americans have in the past been too ignorant to judge rightly of the country or its destiny. After reading it one will be quite likely to share the conclusion of the author that "Russia is neither much more healthy nor much more diseased than most European nations."

Canadian Independence, Annexation, and British Imperial Federation. By James Douglas. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Writing as a Canadian who has lived for some time in the United States, Mr. Douglas adds something to our stock of knowledge about our neighbors on the north, and performs a real service to both peoples in acquainting each with some of the gravest problems in the life and growth of the other, thus pointing out in a discriminating way the serious objections to annexation. Imperial federation he regards as possible only as a sequence of Canadian independence; for all the powers must be on an independent footing before real federation can be formed.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Christopher Columbus and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries. By Dr. M. Kayserling. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

This essay has been translated from the author's manuscript, with his approval and revision, by Professor Charles

Gross, Ph.D., of the department of history at Harvard. Dr. Kayserling's knowledge of the subject is based largely upon personal examination of material in Spanish archives and libraries. An appendix contains some fifteen or sixteen Latin and Spanish documents bearing on the subjects discussed. The ground covered by Dr. Kayserling's investigation will be new territory to most readers, in all probability, and while the volume is a very slight one, of monographic nature, it can fairly be said that the author has fulfilled his hope of furnishing a "contribution to the history of the discovery of America and to the history of the Jews." It is well, also, to have brought to our minds the financial aspects of the great enterprise which we Americans are naturally inclined to consider with somewhat visionary enthusiasm.

Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty. By Oscar S. Straus. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Straus' "Roger Williams" is one of the important and one of the most interesting books upon American topics that have recently appeared. Mr. Straus has gone to the original sources of information for his biographical material, and he writes out of full yet discriminating sympathy with the founder of Providence, whom he declares to be "one of the most unique and picturesque persons in our early history." Necessarily, in a book treating of Roger Williams' career, there is information about the colonial life of his time, in its social and political as well as religious aspects. Mr. Straus does not entertain an enthusiastic reverence for Williams' great adversary, John Cotton, or the Puritan political-religious system of society in Massachusetts over which he ruled. In this matter the author takes exception to Dr. H. M. Dexter's "As to Roger Williams." Mr. Straus recognizes fully that Roger Williams' own theology was narrow, not beyond that which other men held in his day, but in the great principles of toleration, of the separation of Church and State, the enfranchisement of conscience from civil authority, he finds enough to forever rank Williams among the great reformers of history—a member of that triumvirate of liberators which includes Luther and Cromwell. But Mr. Straus' work is not an apothecosis; it is a serious historical study, presenting facts, offering a solution of the question of the date of Williams' birth, and giving numerous interesting quotations. It is written logically, in a clear and ample narrative style.

Oliver Cromwell: A History. By Samuel H. Eden Church. Octavo, pp. 540. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

Not less than twenty biographers of Cromwell have appeared in modern times, and it is incumbent on a new candidate in the field to state his claims to the tolerance, not to say favor, of the reading public. This Mr. Church modestly proceeds to do. The story of his hero and the events in which he played a part, this writer thinks, has not been satisfactorily told, except in the general histories, and these have told it only as a part of the history of the times. Mr. Church, on the other hand, groups the historical material about the career of the Protector. His work is an historical study rather than a biographical sketch. Cromwell is the central figure; but other historical characters enter into the narrative. The events of Cromwell's life are events in English history and are made to appear in their relations to the complete record of the times. Mr. Church's researches in the voluminous literature of the subject have been laborious and thorough; his foot-note references to authorities are numerous. The frontispiece of the book is an admirable photogravure portrait of Cromwell.

The Diplomatic Reminiscences of Lord Augustus Loftus, P.C., G.C.B. 1862-1879. Second Series. In two volumes, 8vo, pp. 401-365. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$6.

Allusion was made to this book in our last month's London Letter. Chapter VI of the first volume recounts a conversation held with an American traveler in 1866 on the question of the Alabama claims and other matters, and some surprise is expressed at the sympathy manifested between the United States and Russia. The author accounts for it on the principle of the French maxim—"Que les deux extrêmes se touchent."

Samuel Chapman Armstrong: A Sketch. By Robert C. Ogden. 12mo, pp. 40. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 35 cents.

The founder of Hampton Institute left a definite direction that no effort at his biography should be made; yet it is quite probable that General Armstrong's objection may in some honorable way be surmounted and a memorial of his life prepared. The present slight sketch by his friend Mr. Robert C. Ogden, a trustee of Hampton, is an address given at the first observance of "Founder's Day" last January. It is in the spirit of personal reminiscence largely. The pamphlet con-

tains also two memorial sonnets by Elaine Goodale Eastman, and "The Armstrong Symbol"—i. e. some memoranda which the great educator left among his private papers, with the intention that his friends should read them after his death.

A Great Mother: Sketches of Madam Willard. By Frances E. Willard and Minerva Brace Norton. Octavo, pp. 300. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.

The mother of Frances E. Willard died in August, 1892, needing only a few years of life to increase the Biblical "Three-score and ten" to four-score and ten. She was born in Vermont, but the larger part of her life was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. She was a type of thousands of the sterling New England women whose direct influence and whose children have built up the great middle West, especially in matters of education and religion. The memorial of Madam Willard, prepared largely by her famous daughter, is a high tribute to her womanhood and particularly to her motherhood. It contains sketches of her life, her children, her personal traits, selections from her letters and her prayers, together with reminiscences by various acquaintances and sympathetic messages to those who were left to mourn her. A goodly number of portraits and other illustrations add to the general appearance of the book.

FOREIGN LIFE AND TRAVEL.

In Sunny France; Present Day Life in the French Republic. By Henry Tuckley. 12mo, pp. 249. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curtis.

The Rev. Henry Tuckley is an enterprising observer of foreign manners and tendencies and a genial writer upon those topics. His books, "Under the Queen," "Masses and Classes," etc., have made his name known to many readers. He has paid considerable attention to France, as a traveler and as a student of national peculiarities, and his unpretentious series of sketches about present-day life in our sister republic is entertaining and, to a stay-at-home at least, of considerable informational value. Mr. Tuckley treats in a general way of phases of Parisian existence, of French political, legislative, legal and journalistic organization, of "The French Peasantry," "French Home-Life," "The Educational System," "Marriage Customs," "Matters of Taste," "Poverty and Wealth" and kindred topics. His book is serious, but by no means heavy; it offers one a well-proportioned *résumé* of the essential elements in the life of the French people to-day.

My Paris Note-Book. By the author of "An Englishman in Paris." 12mo, pp. 307. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

The anonymous author of this "Note-Book" has had a more or less intimate knowledge of Parisian life in its higher circles from the time of the Crimean War to the present. The volume is a series of interesting sketches, anecdotes, personal recollections of French society, politics and the stage. The reader is given some interesting bits about Louis Napoleon (and incidentally of Napoleon I); Augier, Got and other men connected with the history of the Comédie Française; Renan, Paul de Kock, Jules Simon, Gambetta and many others prominent in recent French public life. The author has given extended notice to Presidents Thiers, MacMahon and Grévy. The chapters are written in an easy yet spirited style, with a certain journalistic freedom and swing. One can open to almost any page and find an amusing "note," possibly instructive also, about some Frenchman famous in letters, politics, society or theatrical annals.

On the Wallaby; or, Through the East and Across Australia. By Guy Boothby. Octavo, pp. 362. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

"On the Wallaby," the author explains, "is a slang Australianism for 'On the March.'" The book records in a familiar, anecdotal style the experience of two young men travelers in Queensland, Ceylon, Borneo and other portions of that region of the world, with the largest space given to the Australian adventures. It is a light, readable volume of travels, without pretense to literary rank, with some interesting casual information, and with a large number of simple illustrations.

In Seville, and Three Toledan Days. By Willis Steel. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: Hillier, Murray & Co.

Most of the articles of this little volume have appeared in the columns of *Harper's Bazar*, *Godey's* and other periodicals. They are not without some informational value and offer a worthy entertainment. Mr. Steel writes fluently, in a pleasant style, about present-day manners, social habits, street appearances, etc., in Seville, as he became acquainted with them

in a winter's residence. He has had an eye for amusing incidents and picturesque details.

RELIGION AND BIBLICAL INSTRUCTION.

Sermons on Faith, Hope and Love. By James M. Hoppin. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

This is a second, enlarged edition of discourses by Professor James M. Hoppin, of Yale. The sermons are strong and scholarly without being pedantic; and they are written in a spirit of firm faith in the Christian ideals of life and service. The latter portion of the book—about half the number of pages—is in smaller type, and under the title "Home Homiletics," gives practical, detailed advice to inquirers concerning the nature, structure, preparation and function of sermons. Professor Hoppin has at his command a lucid and elevated style.

The Money of the Bible. By George C. Williamson. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Though Mr. Williamson is one learned in scientific numismatics, his little treatise has been prepared as a "hand-book for the Bible student." It is necessarily of the nature of a compilation, but it is simple and instructive, and probably the only book of its sort adapted to the ordinary student of the Old and New Testaments. It is illustrated fully by wood cuts and *fac-simile* representations. It finds place as Number XX of "By-Paths of Bible Knowledge."

Sunday School Teaching. By Robert C. Ogden and J. R. Miller. 12mo, pp. 55. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 35 cents.

This volume includes two addresses delivered before a Presbyterian Sunday School Superintendents' Association. Mr. Ogden's subject was "The Perspective of Sunday-School Teaching;" Mr. Miller discussed "Heart-Power in Sunday-School Work." These addresses are suggestive and vigorous. They evidence a large conception of the possibilities of the institution of which they treat.

Five Minute Object Sermons to Children. By Sylvanus Stall, D.D. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.

These sermons were preached by Dr. Stall (of the Lutheran denomination) before the regular Sunday morning sermon to adults. Their diction has the free and easy style of simple talks to children. Following somewhat the methods of the New Testament parables, they inculcate the doctrines of evangelical belief in a clear and often forcible manner, and are quite likely to be of suggestive utility to pastors of Sunday School workers. Dr. Stall holds firmly the opinion that children should regularly attend the morning services of the church.

ESSAYS AND DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

Studies in Mediæval Life and Literature. By Edward Tompkins McLaughlin. 12mo, pp. 199. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

In the death of Edward Tompkins McLaughlin, professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres at Yale College, last summer, the American educational world lost one of its most promising young teachers in the field of literature. Professor McLaughlin had been for some years a diligent and enthusiastic student of mediæval literature, and at the time of his death was preparing a series of essays upon that period, which now appear in book form with a brief sketch of the author by Professor Lounsbury. All of the essays will interest students of the life and literary art of the middle ages in Europe and a number, such as "The Mediæval Feeling for Nature," "A Mediæval Woman" (Heloise), "Meier Helmbrecht: A German Farmer of the Thirteenth Century," etc., belong to the most attractive kind of essays in literary criticism. Professor McLaughlin's knowledge of the German, French and Italian works of the mediæval period was extensive and detailed, but he presents the subject in its broad and enduring human relations. Other chapters are upon "Ulrich von Liechtenstein: The Memoirs of an Old German Gallant," "Neidhart von Reuenthal and His Bavarian Peasants," and "Childhood in Mediæval Literature."

Acting and Actors, Elocution and Elocutionists. By Alfred Ayres. 16mo, pp. 287. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Mr. Alfred Ayres is well known in New York as a spirited dramatic critic, and to the general public his name is familiar through his authorship of "The Orthœpist," "The Mentor," etc. The short essays of his new volume are garnered in the main from their original places in *The Dramatic Mirror*,

Werner's Magazine, etc. Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske writes the preface, in which he takes occasion to say that the book is "intended for the edification and instruction of persons who would become intelligent—that is to say, critical—theatregoers; of persons who would cultivate the art of reading—elocutionists, school teachers—and of actors professional and amateur." The articles are to no small extent criticism—sharp and persistent—of the defective pronunciation of individual actors in individual performances which Mr. Ayres has witnessed in New York. There is, therefore, interesting comment upon Ada Rehan, Barrett, Booth, Rose Coghlan and other well-known players. There is also a very vigorous debate between the author and an antagonist as to "Thought *versus* Emotion" in artistic performance, Mr. Ayres standing for the former element. The author's views as to pronunciation and the art of elocution are exceedingly definite, and he holds them with a never-let-go grip. The book is indexed and contains portraits of Mr. Ayres (including a number in costume), of Mr. Edgar S. Werner (of *Werner's Magazine*), and of Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske.

The Friendship of Nature: A New England Chronicle of Birds and Flowers. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 16mo, pp. 238. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The eleven chapters of this "chronicle" relate something of the life in the flower realm and among the songsters in Southeastern Connecticut, from May-day until "A Winter Mood" is in season. In so far as style and general treatment are concerned "The Friendship of Nature," though not saying much of human beings, has some resemblance to "Our Village." The author is a lover of out-door-dom who has sufficient knowledge, botanical and ornithological, to give a solid basis for the "sentiments for nature." She has also an appetite for the literature of the poet-naturalists and quotes from Wilson, Michelet and Thoreau occasionally. Her essays ought to be readily welcomed by readers who love the gentle and more familiar aspects of plant and bird in their native haunts. The book's appearance is handsome and it is furnished with a very pretty frontispiece.

FICTION.

His Vanished Star. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 12mo, pp. 304. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Murfree's latest story carries the reader to the same "Great Smoky" region of Eastern Tennessee with which her earlier novels have made us familiar. Without any effort at close critical analysis it may be said that three elements combine in the artistic result which lies open to the public inspection in Miss Murfree's pages—human nature, external nature, style. "His Vanished Star" gives us intimate knowledge of the mode of life of a band of Tennessee moonshiners, some of whom had done worse things than distill whiskey contrary to the wishes of Uncle Sam. The curious and contradictory emotional and intellectual workings of these men's natures are analyzed, together with those of the rough backwoodsman, deputy sheriff, surveyor, mountain farmer with his son and two most attractive daughters. Miss Murfree is content to have us live entirely (for the space of some four hundred pages) with these unsubdued and strongly individualized rugged Tennesseans, and only in the slightest possible degree has she used any elements of conventional society or any person whose career places him in "the world." The two daughters of the old mountaineer farmer, "Cap'n Lucy," are not found to possess a great musical talent, or to have a bird-like longing to go over the mountain. They are stay-at-home maidens, and they marry men of their own region and thought-plane. The wild and changingly attractive environment of nature in which these people live and love and hate, Miss Murfree has essayed to paint for us frequently, and with realistic details. The storm, the mists, the valley views, the haunts of the deserted mine, the night cries of owl and panther, give her opportunity for effective passages, and they often have an intimate relation to the plot and development of the story. And Miss Murfree is eminent in this respect also: she is an artist in words. In those portions of her work which are not occupied with dialect dialogue, her sentences have an exceedingly careful finish and that magnetic quality which comes from a carefully selected vocabulary and an unusual turn of phrase. This is not the style in greatest vogue now, but it is well to have some authors who still retain the old tradition that the language of a novel should be in itself beautiful, artistic, as well as apt for the exposition of the story. There is passion and crudeness in the characters of "His Vanished Star," but one knows that the character is beyond and above that; content in the calm of her creative power. She is in the world she has made, but she is not of it.

A Daughter of To-day. A Novel. By Mrs. Everard Cotes. 12mo, pp. 392. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Mrs. Everard Cotes is better known to the majority of readers as Sara Jeannette Duncan and the author of "A Social

Departure," etc. The title of her new novel places it with tolerable definiteness at once. Mrs. Cotes has added one more to the lengthening list of works of fiction dealing with some phase of the modern and interestingly uncertain woman "self-consciousness." Her heroine, Elfrida Bell, is an Illinois girl whose Bohemian career in the Paris art-student world and in English journalistic and stage efforts is traced in detail. Mrs. Cotes has chosen what may seem a rather conventional ending to the love affairs, the daringly unconventional yet decidedly human aspirations and the inevitable woes of Elfrida. The girl's sad death occurs in London, but her body lies in the prairie soil of Illinois and the shaft above it bears the epitaph which Elfrida herself pre-arranged—*pas femme-artiste*. One feels now and then like beseeching our tender fiction writers to let one of these Bohemian and charmingly bold young women live to find forty years and a little happiness. Mrs. Cotes' story may lack some other elements besides a "happy ending," but it is a serious work and for a large class of readers absorbingly interesting.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With Introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXVI, XXVII, "The Fortunes of Nigel;" Vols. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, "Peveril of the Peak," Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

In the frequently noticed "International Limited Edition" of Scott's novels, "The Fortunes of Nigel" (in two volumes) and "Peveril of the Peak" (in three volumes) have appeared. Mr. Lang, as usual, prefaces each story with some account of its origin and reception, with Scott's own opinion of his work, etc. He gives some account of the Popish plot, in the introduction to "Peveril of the Peak," and declares of the original introduction to "Nigel," it is "the fullest and most explicit of Scott's statements about his mode of work, and his opinions concerning the romancer's art." The carefully studied and carefully executed illustrations are a wonderful help to an appreciation of the stories and independently they are highly desirable. In them largely lies the *raison d'être* of the edition. Each volume is furnished with its glo sary.

A Suburban Pastoral, and Other Tales By Henry A. Beers. 16mo, pp. 265. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Many of these tales of Professor Beers have something of the unexpected; they show a little of what without any slight might be called the freakishness of the creative imagination. "A Suburban Pastoral" gives one a sudden sense of the unpleasantness of certain arrangements of human life; a "Comedy of Errors" is a clever little piece of society fiction, while the uniformly elevated tone and the remoteness of "A Graveyard Idyl" might easily recall some of Hawthorne's work. All of these eight short chapters have the charm of literary finish: they are varied in character and each in its own way is readable and a success. A buckram covering gives the book a summery appearance and a frontispiece illustrates the second tale—"A Midwinter Night's Dream."

Salem Kittredge, and Other Stories. By Bliss Perry. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

The stories which Professor Perry has, in part at least, gathered together from the magazines are good reading at any time, and they are especially adapted for the lazy hours of a summer afternoon. They are in the main pure and simple love stories, with the touch of human life, its tragedy of the sort which often lacks sensational elements, its surprises, its satisfactions and its whimsicalities. They are about people of our own generation whom we are quite likely to meet in America or in a student life on the Continent. They are realistic, but written with an eye for form and for style.

In the Shadow of the Alhambra; or, The Last of the Moorish Kings. By W. M. Greenlee, A.M., M.D. 12mo, pp. 548. Knoxville, Tenn.: S. B. Newman & Co. \$1.50.

In its own province of the realm of fiction, that of the historical romance, Mr. Greenlee's work is worthy to be considered a success. The author, formerly a foreign missionary and now a teacher in his native Tennessee, has spent "years of travel and close study on the Continent and in the East, the birthplace of that remarkable race the story of whose downfall I have attempted to relate." This study and its causing or resulting enthusiasm for historical research are evidenced in the book itself. Mr. Greenlee has written, with elevated and clear, sustained and easy style a romance of the conflict of Cross and Crescent in Southern Spain shortly before the fall of Grenada. This story has large elements of dramatic

interest in its events and in its characters. Many of the personages are historical, and throughout his work the author, believing that "it is a very low aim to write merely for the sake of entertaining," has aimed to arouse a genuine historical interest in the period and people of which he writes. The publication of a book of this extent and value in the comparatively out-of-the-way publishing region of Tennessee is a matter of interest.

The Shen's Pigtail, and Other Cues of Anglo-China Life. By Mr. M—. The "Incognito" Library. 16mo, pp. 246. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons propose to publish a series of small volumes by representative authors who will withhold their names from the title-pages. This series will include authorized American editions of future issues of Unwin's (London) "Pseudonym Library." "The Shen's Pigtail" embraces a half-dozen stories of present-day British life in the Celestial Empire, looked at from the standpoint of Custom House service. The sketches are varied and are written in a light and entertaining manner.

The Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

"The Jungle Book" takes the reader into the confidence of the wild animals of the Indian jungle; we hear them speak and learn their thoughts, including their opinion of man. The last sketch, "Her Majesty's Servants," tells us how the oxen, the elephant, the horse, etc., look upon their respective duties and dangers in the military life for Queen Victoria in India. The contents of this book have in part appeared heretofore in the columns of *St. Nicholas*. They are in Kipling's easiest and best style and are reinforced here and there by bits of his peculiar and taking verse. The sketches themselves, with the frequent illustrations, make a unique volume which will enchant a lad's heart and make many parents wish to look over a youthful reader's shoulder.

Red Cap and Blue Jacket. A Story of the Time of the French Revolution. By George Dunn. 16mo, pp. 592. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

This story of the latter days of the eighteenth century is one of the longest romances of the season. The scenes are laid in Scotland, in the days when the principles of the French Revolution were agitating Great Britain; the author has opportunity to introduce considerable Scotch dialect and Scotch humor. The story is a stirring, dramatic one, picturing among other things a French-English sea fight and a shipwreck. The incidents and the characters are attractive, and Mr. Dunn has told his tale in an artistic way.

A Flower of France. A Story of Old Louisiana. By Marah Ellis Ryan. 12mo, pp. 327. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

Mrs. Ryan's latest story is an exciting, tragical tale of Louisiana away back in the days of Spanish occupation, in the eighteenth century. The central figure is that of a beautiful slave girl—"Zizi"—with whose suicidal death the drama ends. The story is well told, with plenty of local and temporal color and in a clear and flexible style. The subject and the setting are romantic.

An Initial Experience, and Other Stories. Edited by Capt. Charles King. 12mo, pp. 254. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

For this volume Captain King has written his own story, "An Initial Experience" (a personal episode of Civil War times), and edited ten or eleven other soldiers' tales by various officers of the U. S. Army. The chapters have a vitality and go, characteristic of military life, perhaps. They relate mainly to the regular service in the United States, though there are a few yarns of Australian location, and they constitute a readable and in some respects notable volume.

Cleopatra. A Romance. By Georg Ebers. Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford. Two vols., paper, 16mo, 1 p. 310-296. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Each 40 cents.

Wreckage. Seven Studies. By Hubert Crackanthorpe. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.25.

The Dancing Faun. By Florence Farr. 16mo, pp. 169. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Young Sam and Sabina. By Tom Cobleigh. The "Unknown" Library. 16mo, pp. 174. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Light of Other Days. By Mrs. Forrester. Paper, 12mo, pp. 305. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

Mildred's New Daughter. By Martha Finley. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

The King's Stockbroker: The Sequel to "A Princess of Paris." By Archibald Claverling Gunter. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Home Publishing Company. \$1.

Between Two Forces. A Record of a Theory and a Passion. By Flora Helm. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

The Story of a Modern Woman. By Ella Hepworth Dixon. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

The Wedding Garment. A Tale of the Life to Come. By Louis Pendleton. 12mo, pp. 246. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Doreen: The Story of a Singer. By Edna Lyall. 12mo, pp. 496. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

ENGINEERING, NATURAL SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

The Coming Railroad: The Chase-Kirchner Aerodromic System of Transportation. By G. N. Chase and H. W. Kirchner. St. Louis: Published by the Authors.

This pamphlet contains a sketch, given in considerable technical detail, of a system of railroading which prominent engineering authorities in America have recently considered worthy of careful examination. The inventors claim for the plans a superiority in very many particulars over the present system, and believe a speed of 125 miles an hour would be practically attainable. The tracks are to be elevated, the trains in ordinary cases to be suspended from the rails, the main motive power to be electricity, aided, however, when advantageous, by the force of the wind acting upon extensive aeroplanes. The authors furnish the pamphlet with a number of explanatory charts and diagrams. It seems not at all unlikely that the future may find Messrs. Chase and Kirchner's system in its essential features replacing the railroads of our day as these have conquered the rule of the stage-coach.

Man's Place in Nature, and other Anthropological Essays. By Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

It may serve to indicate the wide range of Mr. Huxley's "Collected Essays" to recall that the last volume was almost purely philosophical, while the present one (Vol. VII) contains six essays devoted to anthropological science. A number of the essays were originally produced back in the early sixties, while the closing discussion, "On the Aryan Question," is dated 1890. The first three chapters are, in general, an examination of man's place in nature, and the fourth and fifth treat of ethnology. It might be a most interesting thing to compare the contents of this volume with the new book by Professor Drummond, which, to some extent, studies the same phenomena of nature, but from a very different standpoint.

Talks About: I. The Soil; II. The Weather; III. Our Useful Plants. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$2.25. Each 75 cents.

Mr. Barnard's little books were originally prepared some years ago for the use of students in a "Chautauqua Town and Country Club" which met in a rural community of New York State. The subject matter is scientific in an elemental way and the style very popular and simple. Mr. Barnard uses the apt sub-title "Observations and Experiments for the Use of Schools, Students and Farmers." It is likely that these "Talks" may be of excellent service in the homes and schools of an agricultural region. The first book treats of the history, composition and improvement of soils; of artificial soils, etc.; the second book examines winds, temperature, rainfall, "artificial climates," etc., especially in their relations to plants. The third book is the goal of the series and is in a sense a sort of elementary practical botany for the

gardener and farmer. The volumes are neatly printed and bound.

The Psychic Life of Micro-Organisms: A Study in Experimental Psychology. By Alfred Binet. 12mo, pp. 132. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

This issue of the "Religion of Science Library" is an authorized translation from the eminent French savant, M. Alfred Binet. The general thesis here defended by detailed scientific data, is that in the very lowest forms of organic life can be traced the evidences of a psychic activity—of reason, memory (which "is one of the most elementary of psychological facts"), fear, etc. Though the work of a close specialist, the monograph is readable for any one who has the elements of biological science at command.

The Care and Feeding of Children. By L. Emmett Holt, M.D. 12mo, pp. 66. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

Dr. Holt's professional specialty is the care of infants and children. His little book is designed as a "catechism for the use of mothers and children's nurses." It contains, in the form of question and answer, a considerable range of medical advice relating to its important subject.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Higher Education in Iowa. By Leonard F. Parker. Paper, octavo, pp. 190. Washington: Government Printing House.

For the series of "Contributions to American Educational History," edited by Professor Herbert B. Adams, under the auspices of the Bureau of Education, a monograph upon "Higher Education in Iowa" has been prepared by Professor Leonard F. Parker. Professor Parker is a veteran and prominent teacher of the Hawkeye State and was excellently well qualified for the task he has achieved. He at present holds the Professorship of History at Iowa College (Grinnell). The monograph treats briefly of the earliest and territorial development of education in Iowa, and examines with more detail the present condition of the higher institutions of learning in the State. Professor Parker devotes some forty pages to the State University and discusses in separate chapters "The Training of Teachers," "The State Agricultural College," "Private Secondary Schools," "Denominational Colleges," etc. A considerable number of illustrations of important buildings are furnished. The people of Iowa have always and with justice prided themselves upon the educational system of their State, and it is largely in respect to this matter that they have won for the State the title "Massachusetts of the West." Professor Parker's monograph will give a fair picture of what a typical Mississippi Valley commonwealth is doing in educational lines. It is also of general interest to note that Professor Parker proves that General Grant in his Des Moines speech of 1875 (one of the weightiest he ever delivered) did not, as traditionally reported, declare himself against governmental support of institutions higher than the common schools. The trend of his actual statement was simply: "Resolve that State and nation shall support the common schools."

The Step-by-Step Primer in Burnz' Pronouncing Print. By Eliza Boardman Burnz. 12mo, pp. 94. New York: Burnz & Co. 25 cents.

For some time the Burnz system of phonetic printing has had high commendation from eminent and judicious educators. The "Step-by-Step Primer" is suited to the needs of children beginning to read and to foreigners, whether young or adult, who are making the effort to master the English language as printed and spoken. The method is simple; it presents to the eye at once the usual spellings and the actual pronunciations of our complicated orthographical system.

The Inflections and Syntax of the Morte d'Arthur of Sir Thomas Malory. A Study in Fifteenth Century English. By Charles Sears Baldwin. 12mo, pp. 166. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Charles Sears Baldwin, of the department of Rhetoric at Columbia College, has recently published a study first utilized as a Doctor's thesis in that institution. It is a scholarly and elaborate examination of the linguistic elements of Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," and will naturally be of most service to students of the historical development of our language. The matter is largely made up of tabulated citations.

The First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis. With Notes. Edited by William W. Goodwin and John Williams White. 12mo, pp. 342. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.65.

Ginn & Co. send out a revised edition of the Goodwin-White Anabasis. Special services in this eminently scholarly work are rendered by the large body of notes, the illustrated dictionary made on the basis of independent study of the Anabasis itself, and by "Groups of Related Words." The binding is particularly good and the print of all portions excellent. Such volumes as this and the following do not indicate a speedy decadence of Greek scholarship in America.

Thucydides. Book III. Edited by Charles Foster Smith. Octavo, pp. 331. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.75.

Professor Smith, of Vanderbilt University, has edited, with abundant annotation, the Third Book of Thucydides, for the "College Series of Greek Classics," published by Ginn & Co.

Select Specimens of the Great French Writers in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Edited by G. Eugène Fasnacht. 12mo, pp. 666. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

La Petite Fadette. By George Sand. Edited, with notes, by F. Aston-Binns, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 143. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

Mr. Fasnacht, editor of Macmillan's "Series of Foreign Classics," has prepared his new French anthology chiefly for the use of advanced students. The selections, in verse and prose, are nearly all taken from the most eminent writers, a very large space being given to the brilliant period of Louis XIV. The critical notices of authors and their masterpieces are taken from French critics and given in the original, a plan which has many advantages for the English student. The publishers have given convenient and agreeable form to Mr. Fasnacht's extensive selection. Mr. Aston-Binns has abbreviated "La Petite Fadette" in such manner as to retain the thread of the story.

Der Rittmeister von Alt-Rosen. By Gustav Freytag. Edited by James Taft Hatfield, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 213. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents.

A Preparatory German Reader for Beginners. By C. L. Van Daell. 12mo, pp. 136. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

Doctor Hatfield has found Freytag's tale of the Thirty Year War "suitable material for students of fair maturity." His introduction and notes occupy some thirty pages. Mr. Van Daell's little book consists of "simple and graded prose, referring to the life of Germany, allowing at least a glimpse at the history of the country and telling something about a few of its most illustrious sons." Mr. Van Daell has also included selections from German lyric poetry. He has added a few notes and an extensive vocabulary.

Law and Theory in Chemistry: A Companion Book for Students. By Douglas Carnegie, M.A. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Carnegie's book is based upon lectures given to teachers at a summer school held at Colorado College. He directs his matter—which includes chapters upon "Alchemy and the Birth of Scientific Chemistry," "Chemical Classification," "The Atomic Theory," "Chemical Equilibrium," etc.—and treatment to such students "as wish to recapitulate and coordinate the more important principles of chemistry." The attempt has been made to keep the information up to date and to indicate, with due appreciation of perspective, the trend of modern research in its relation to the science as a whole.

Elementary Naval Tactics. By Commander Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Octavo, pp. 118. New York: John Wiley & Sons. \$1.50.

"Elementary Naval Tactics" is intended for text-book service. It treats technically and precisely, but lucidly, of the construction of war vessels, as well as of the organization and maneuvering of fleets. Fifteen plates serve to illustrate the subject of ship tactics in engagements on the open sea.

The First Steps in Algebra. By G. A. Wentworth, A.M. 12mo, pp. 190. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

In this new addition to his series of mathematical text books Professor Wentworth has adapted subject matter and methods to the needs of pupils beginning algebra in the upper grades of grammar schools.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. June.

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Photographing the Nude.
Beginners' Column.—VIII. John Clarke.
Lantern for Projecting Photographs in Natural Colors.
The Artistic Aspect of Photography. J. W. Spurgeon.

American Antiquarian.—Good Hope, Ill. (Bi-monthly) May.

Migrations of the Algonkins. C. S. Wake.
Culture Heroes and Deified Kings. Stephen D. Peet.
An Obstetrical Conjurament. D. G. Brinton.
Palestine Exploration. Theodore E. Wright.
Was There Contact with Asiatic Countries?
Was There an American Costume?

American Journal of Politics.—New York. June.

Economic Co-operation. Stoughton Cooley.
Defense of the "Godless Schools" of the State. W. W. Quartermass.
Australia and the American Continent. J. C. Hopkins.
Checks and Balances in Government. Lewis R. Harley.
Plums in Politics. Henry E. Foster.
The Schools of New York City.
The Money Question and the Unemployed. G. G. Merrick.
The Non-Survival of the Most Moral. H. C. B. Cowell.
How to Abolish Poverty. Ellen B. Dietrick.
Are the New United States Bonds Voidable? A. C. Houston.
What Ails Inter-American Commerce? Kurt von Staufen.
An Artificial Panic in Retrospect. William Knapp.
Municipal Reform. Duane Mowry.

American Monthly Magazine.—Washington. June.

Third Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. June.

The Meaning of Tree-Life. Henry L. Clarke.
The Scope of Modern Philosophy. Frederic S. Lee.
Unusual Flights of the Grouse Locust. Joseph L. Hancock.
A Glacial Ice Dam. W. G. Tight.

Antiquary.—London. June.

Ancient Ships.
Some Old Wiltshire Homes.
Some Results of the Silchester Excavation of 1893. Roach Le Schonix.

The Arena.—Boston. June.

The Back Bay: Boston's Throne of Wealth. Walter B. Harte.
A Pioneer Poet. (B. Hathaway.) Helen E. Starrett.
The Sixth Sense and How to Develop It. Paul Tyner.
The Single Tax in Actual Application. Hamlin Garland.
The Higher Criticism of the Hextateuch. L. W. Batten.
Election of Postmasters by the People. Walter Clark.
A New Disease. Elbert Hubbard.
The Nationalization of Electricity. Solomon Schindler.
Honest and Dishonest Money. John Davis.
Social Ideals Held by Victor Hugo. B. O. Flower.
Child Slavery in America. Alzina P. Stevens.

Art Amateur.—New York. June.

Sketching Grounds in Holland and Normandy.
The National Gallery, London.—II. Theodore Child.
Landscape Painting in Water Colors.—VII. M. B. O. Fowler.
Flower Painting in Oil.—VII. Patty Thum.
The Painting of Fish.—II. Brook Trout. C. E. Brady.

Art Interchange.—New York. June.

Vacation Rambles.
Some Living American Painters.—III.
The Public Statues of New York.—II. F. W. Ruckstuhl.
Lessons in Wood Carving.—III. C. G. Leland and Lily Marshall.
How Sir Frederic Leighton Paints His Pictures.

Atalanta.—London. June.

Alnwick Castle. Edwin Oliver.
Wagner's Drama: "Der Ring des Nibelungen." R. Farquharson Sharp.
The Human Novel. Maxwell Gray.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. June.

A Summer in the Scillies. J. W. White.
Behind Hymettus.—II. J. J. Manatt.
Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse. Albert Shaw.
American Railways and American Cities. H. J. Fletcher.
The Scope of the Normal School. M. V. O'Shea.
Some Letters and Conversations of Thomas Carlyle. Sir E. Strachy.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. June.

Government Competition with Private Enterprise.
The Bimetallist Agitation.
The New Taxes and the Graduation Principle. W. R. Lawson.
Money as Improperly Distinguished from Coin of the Realm.

Biblical World.—Chicago. May.

The Long-Lived Antediluvians. William R. Harper.
A Free Translation of the Sermon on the Mount. E. P. Burtt.
Christianity and Old Testament Criticism. W. Taylor Smith.
Hinduism's Points of Contact with Christianity. Merwin Marie Snell.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. June.

Recent German Fiction.
Mooseland and Muskegs. Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Haggard.
False Fire. James Buckland.
Mayfair and the Muses. Arnold Haultain.
Lord Wolseley's "Marlbrough." General Sir Archibald Alison.
Imperial Interests in East Africa.
A Platform Parliament.
New Serial Story: "Who Was Lost and Is Found."

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. June.

Shiloh, After Thirty-two Years. George W. McBride.
Facts and Fallacies in Finance.
A Student Life-Saving Crew. Stephen J. Herben.
Last Meeting Place of the Confederate Cabinet. W. L. Miller.
Confederate Ram Raid Off Charleston, S. C. X. Smith.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. May 15.

The Bradford Conditioning House.
The Foreign Trade of Japan.
Agricultural Statistics of the United States.

Bookman.—London. June.

Mr. Swinburne's "Astrophel."
Mary, Queen of Scots.—II. D. Hay Flemming.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. May.

The Comic Ballads of Homer. Thomas Hodgins.
A Sun Dance Among the Sargases. A. C. Shaw.
Memories of Bathurst. E. B. Biggar.
Popular Superstitions. Thomas E. Champion.
With Two Canadians in Algeria. Alan Sullivan.
The First Plantation in Newfoundland. J. F. M. Fawcett.
The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. Harriet Ford.
Ghosts of the Living and of the Dead. W. S. Blackstock.
In Northern Wilds. William Ogilvie.

June.

The "Machine" in Honest Hands. H. B. Ames.
A Japanese View of Japan. K. T. Takahashi.
Foot Distortion in China. G. A. Stockwell.
Three Years Among the Eskimos. J. W. Tyrrell.
The St. Lawrence Canal Route. Allan R. Davis.
On St. Clair's Broad Bosom. C. M. Sinclair.
In Northwestern Wilds. William Ogilvie.
How to Beautify a Home. Mary T. Bayard.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. June.

How I Discovered the North Pole. J. Munro.
The New Derbyshire Railway. Edward Bradbury.
How We Tried to Rescue Gordon.

Catholic World.—New York. June.

The Public Rights of Women.
The Universal Restoration. A. F. Hewit.
Glimpses of Life in an Anglican Seminary.—II. C. A. Walworth.
An Old Town and Her Sons. Marion A. Taggart.
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The Reign of Non-Sectarians. Thomas McMillan.
From Lands of Snow to Lands of Sun. Helen M. Sweeney.
The White-Slave Trade. John J. O'Shea.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. June.

Ascending Pike's Peak by Rail. Albert Spies.
Railway Freight Rates. Harry T. Newcomb.
The Pennsylvania State College. Edwin J. Haley.
Engineering Knowledge in Patent Practice. Edward P. Thompson.
The Compound Locomotive. A. van Borries.
Complete Metallic Circuits for Electric Railroads. J. H. Vail.
Steam Boiler Insurance. W. H. Wakeman.
The Overhead Trolley System. O. M. Rau.

Century Magazine.—New York. June.

Across Asia on a Bicycle.—II. T. G. Allen, W. L. Sachtleben.
Notes. John Burroughs.
Edison's Invention of the Kinetograph. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.
Old Dutch Masters: Adriaen van Ostade (1610-1685). T. Cole.
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The Mother of Ivan Tourguéneff. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.
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On a Mission for Kossuth. W. J. Stillman.
Bookbindings of the Present.
The Government of German Cities. Albert Shaw.
The Consular Service and the Spoils System.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. June.

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A Practical Philosopher: Montaigne.
A Ride into Afghanistan. David Ker.
The Identification of Habitual Criminals.

Charities Review.—New York. May.

Five Months' Work for the Unemployed in New York City.
An Attempt to Give Justice. Arnold Ellvart.
Friendly Visiting the True Charity. Mrs. A. K. Norton.

Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. June.

Village Life in Canada. J. Castell Hopkins.
Distribution of Wealth in the United States. W. A. Scott.
Parliamentary Parties in Europe. R. Bonfadini.
Is all Science One? Dr. Paul Carus.
A Study of Dante. Genevieve Tucker.
The Tramp Problem. Samuel L. Loomis.
The Poems of Heinrich Heine. David H. Wheeler.
What Makes a Friend (Orthodox)? James Wood.
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Coxey's Commonweal Army. Shirley P. Austin.
The Siberian Lepers' Friend. Fannie C. Williams.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. June.

Training Lay Evangelists in Syria. W. S. Nelson.
Record of 1893 at a Chinese Station. Hunter Corbett.
Christian Activities of Japan.
Rescue Missions. Jesse F. Forbes.

Contemporary Review.—London. June.

Halt!—European Disarmament.
Kidd's "Social Evolution." Lord Farrer.
Market Gambling. W. E. Bear.
The Development of the Historic Episcopate. Vernon Bartlett.
The Race Problem in America. C. F. Aked.
Lord Wolseley's "Marlborough." Andrew Lang.
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Why Not Dissolve? H. W. Massingham.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. June.

Commissions in the German Army.
Castles in the Air: The Rock Dwellings on the Cañons of Colorado.

Cosmopolitan.—New York. June.

Famous Hunting Parties of the Plains. "Buffalo Bill."
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The Modern German Drama and Its Authors. F. Spielhagen.
The Panama Scandal. Maurice Barrès.
Letters of an Altrurian Traveller.—VIII. W. D. Howells.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. June.

How News is Gathered. Arthur Field.

The Romance of a Gypsy Camp. E. E. Person.
Photography and Crime.

The Dial.—Chicago. May 16.

City School Systems.
English at Lafayette College. F. A. March.
Education and Literature. Hiram M. Stanley.
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English at the Universities.
English at the State University of Iowa. Edward E. Hale, Jr.
How Shall English Literature be Taught?

Education.—Boston. June.

The Curriculum for Secondary Schools. W. T. Harris.
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Difficulties of our Smaller Colleges. E. P. Powell.
Voice Culture in Schools. Z. Richards.
Sunrise on the Right. F. B. Sawvel.

Educational Review.—London.

Thring. M. Vivian Thomas.
American Colleges and Universities. Miss Alice Zimmern.
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Another View of Westminster School.
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Educational Review.—New York. June.

Public School Reform in New York. Stephen H. Olin.
A School Journey. C. C. Van Liew.
Latin in the High School. Francis W. Kelsey.
History in Secondary Education.—II. Ray Greene Huling.
"Phormio" at Harvard. F. G. Ireland.
Graduate Work in the College. James M. Taylor.
Report of the Committee of Ten. Julius Sachs.
The Pueblo Plan of Individual Teaching. P. W. Search.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. June.

The Coxey Crusade and Its Meaning. William Nelson Black.
American Architecture Through English Spectacles. B. F. Fletcher.
Business Opportunities in Peru. H. Guillaume.
Breakwaters, Sea-Walls and Jetties. G. Y. Wisner.
Gold-Dredging in New Zealand. T. A. Rickard.
Cement and Cement Testing. Spencer B. Newberry.
The Pine Industry in the South. George L. Fowler.
The Science of Electro-Metallurgy. Alfred E. Hunt.
The Electric Transmission of Power. Francis B. Crocker.
The Present and Future Locomotive. David L. Barnes.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. June.

Mr. Lewis Morris at Penbryn.
The Zoo Revisited: The Small Cat's House. Phil Robinson.
Saracenic Metal Work. Stanley Lane-Poole.
How the Other Half Lives: The Flower Girl. Elizabeth L. Banks.
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Expositor.—London. June.

The Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments.
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Preparatory: The Old Testament and the Book of Enoch.
Prof. Joseph A. Beetz.
The Dispersion and Abraham. Sir. J. W. Dawson.
Dr. Robertson Smith at Cambridge. Norman McLean.

Fortnightly Review.—London. June.

The Future of Parties. Robert Wallace.
The New Factory Bill. Miss March-Phillips.
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The Budget and Local Taxation. W. M. J. Williams.
The Mechanism of Thought. Alfred Binet.
Professor Robertson Smith. J. G. Frazer.
The Disaffection in Behar. Donald N. Reid.
The Worship of Pottery. W. Roberts.
The Proposed Channel Bridge. Prince of Monaco.
Silver and the Tariff at Washington.

The Forum.—New York. June.

Farmers, Fallacies and Furrows. J. Sterling Morton.
Who will Pay the Bills of Socialism? E. L. Godkin.
The Useless Risk of the Ballot for Women. Matthew Hale.
Results of the Woman-Suffrage Movement. Mary A. Greene.
The Threatening Conflict with Romanism. E. M. Winston.
Why Church Property Should Not be Taxed. Rev. J. M. Farley.
Scholarships, Fellowships and Training of Professors. G. S. Hall.
Renewed Agitation for Silver Coinage. F. H. Head, J. C. Hendrix.
Success of Christian Missions in India. F. P. Powers.
The Census of Sex, Marriage and Divorce. Carroll D. Wright.

How Baltimore Banished Tramps and Helped the Idle. E. R. L. Gould.
The Antarctic's Challenge to the Explorer. F. A. Cook.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. June.
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Grasse. Helen R. Rockwell.
Characteristics of Congressmen. Walter B. Stevens.
Gladstone Intime. Howard Paul.
A Study in Agriculture: Hon. J. M. Smith's Farms in Georgia.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. June.
A Pilgrimage to a Famous Abbey: St. Albans. William C. Sydney.
Ivan the Terrible. Richard Greene.
Wild Fauna of Scotland. Rev. J. H. Crawford.
Freaks and Fancies of Memory. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
The Realism of Balzac. W. H. Gleadell.
Some Curiosities of Westminster. Mrs. Sinclair.
Nausikaa. Rev. M. G. Watkins.

Geographical Journal.—London. June.
A Journey Across Central Asia. St. George R. Littledale.
The River Napo. Chas. D. Tyler.
The Manchester Ship Canal. H. Yule Oldham.
A Note on the Geography of Franz Joseph Land. Arthur Montefiore.

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On the Genus *Solenopora*. Dr. Alex. Brown.
A Cooling and Shrinking Globe. T. Mellard Reade.
On a Second British Species of *Euryornis*. A. Smith Woodward.
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Seward at St. Thomas.—III. Frederick W. Seward.
The Paris Salons of 1894. Althea Salvador.
Tom Hood. S. P. Cadman.
My Flycatching Neighbors. H. E. Miller.

Good Words.—London. June.
Across the Backbone of Asia. Henry Lansdell.
Matter. Emma M. Caillard.
Wenlock Abbey.
The Omnibus: Out and at Home. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Kepler. Sir Robert Ball.
Madame de Krüdener. S. M. S. Pereira.
A Gossip on Gloves. Alice Isaacson.

Great Thoughts.—London. June.
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Kingsley as a Christian Socialist. S. E. Keeble.
The Romance of a Book: Old and Rare Bibles in the Bible Society's Library. F. M. Holmes.
Björnsterne Björnson. With Portrait. Leily Elsnor.
William Shakespeare.

The Green Bag.—Boston. May.
Reminiscences of David Dudley Field. A. Oakley Hall.
The Court of Star Chamber.—III. John D. Lindsay.
Municipal Scraps. C. W. Ernst.
The Court of Appeals of Maryland.—I. Eugene L. Didier.
The Jury System.

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Gladstone's Successor in the House of Commons. L. Irwell.
Some Things About Theatres.—I. R. V. Rogers.
Lincoln as a Lawyer. L. E. Chittenden.
The Court of Star Chamber.—IV. John D. Lindsay.
The Court of Appeals of Maryland.—II. E. L. Didier.
The Law of the Land.—VII. The North Star. W. A. McClean.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. June.
The City of Homes. Charles B. Davis.
Vignettes of Manhattan. Brander Matthews.
My First Visit to New England.—II. William Dean Howells.
French Democracy Under the Third Republic. Mr. De Blowitz.
The Japanese Spring. Alfred Parsons.
Memories of Wendell Phillips. George W. Smalley.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) June.
President Eliot's Administration. Charles F. Dunbar.
The Harvard Medical School. W. L. Richardson.
The Harvard Law School. C. C. Langdell.
Harvard Explorers in Central America. C. P. Bowditch.
Instruction in Physical Geography. W. M. Davis.
The Latin Play. H. W. Haynes.

Home and Country.—New York. June.
The Art of Music. H. R. Cochrane.
The Early Rising of Distinguished Men. Mrs. G. F. De Fontaine.

A Month Among Elephants. William Lansing.
Dwellings of the Poor, and Their Relation to Crime. E. Pigott.

The Graveyard of American Shipping. George E. Walsh.
Rings and Their Symbolisms. Henry W. Lipman.

Homiletic Review.—New York. June.
Evidential Value of Miracles. Marcus Dods.
The Last Treasures from Europe. C. M. Cobern.
Vocation—Avocation—Vacation. Theodore W. Hunt.
The Real Presence. J. B. Remensnyder.
Shushan, the Palace. William Hayes Ward.
Our Public Schools. Kerr B. Tupper.
The Church and Its Authority. David S. Schaff.
The Church and Unjust Criticism. F. P. Berry.
Memorial Day Sermon. James D. Rankin.

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Construction of Reservoir Embankments. John R. Freeman.
A New System of Block Signals. Arthur A. Skeels.

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The Oil Shales of the Scottish Carboniferous System. Henry M. Cadell.
The Cretaceous Rim of the Black Hills. Lester F. Ward.
On Diplograptidae. Lapworth. Carl Wiman.
Geological Surveys in Alabama. Eugene A. Smith.
The Superficial Alteration of Ore Deposits. R. A. F. Penrose, Jr.
Erosion, Transportation and Sedimentation Performed by the Atmosphere. J. A. Udden.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) June.

Monetary Standards. John Cummings.
Homestead Strike. Edward W. Bemis.
Apprentice System in the Building Trades. George C. Sikes.
Pacific Railway Debts. Henry K. White.
The Army of the Commonwealth. T. B. Veblen.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. June.

The Game of Golf for Women. John G. Speed.
The Apartment Houses of Paris. Maria Parloa.

Leisure Hour.—London. June.
Galloway Bygones. S. R. Crockett.
The Gate of London: The Tower Bridge. W. J. Gordon.
Singers of the Night. Charles Dixon.
S. T. Coleridge. John Dennis.
The Wings of Insects.—III. Lewis Wright.
The Peoples of Europe: Spain.—II. Illustrated.
Modern Hygiene in Practice. Dr. A. T. Schofield.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. May.

Tenements and Family Dwellings.
Kindergarten for the Blind.
Education in the Argentine Republic.
The Sea Islanders.
The White Problem. R. T. Greener.
Relief Among the Poor in Boston. W. P. Fowler.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. June.

The New Northwest Passage to the Orient. J. M. Oxley.
My First Literary Acquaintances. R. H. Stoddard.

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The Spring of the Year. Richard Jefferies.
Franks. L. M. P. Gammon.
Celestial Photography. Alex. Morgan.

Lucifer.—London. May 15.

The Religions of Ancient Greece and Rome. Dr. Alex. Wilder.
A Manuscript from Another Space. Fiat Lux.
The Book of Nabathæan Agriculture.
Moulds of Mind. G. R. S. Mead.
Alchemy as a Spiritual Science. Patience Sinnett.
Kalki Purāna.
Unpublished Letters of Éliphas Lévi.

Ludgate Illustrated Monthly.—London. June.

Cranleigh School. W. Chas. Sargent.
Pens and Pencils of the Press. Joseph Hatton.
Stratford-on-Avon. Hubert Grayle.
Champion Dogs. Guy Clifford.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. June.

Homestead and Its Perilous Trades. Hamlin Garland.
"Human Documents:" Portraits of
Cardinal Gibbons,
Lord Rosebery,
Richard Harding Davis.
Will They Reach the Pole? Gen. A. W. Greely.

The Peace of Europe. M. De Blowitz.
Wild Beasts in Captivity. Cleveland Moffett.

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Trout Fishing in New Zealand.
The Wicked Cardinal: Paul de Retz.
The Cape of Storms: Cape of Good Hope.
Louis Kossuth. Prof. Nichol.

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The Seven Great Religions of the World. M. F. Morris.
Prejudices of Romans Against the Jewish Religion. A. Blum.
Philosophy of Substantiation. Henry A. Mott.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. June.

Nooks and Crannies of Scotland.—III. G. W. E. Hill.
Gen. George W. Jones. Maude Meredith.
The Scotch-Irish in America. Henry Wallace.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. June.

Strategic Import of Missions in the Levant. J. S. Dennis.
The Mission Work in the Western Turkey Mission. W. S. Dodd.
Christian Work in Japan. Henry Loomis.
Our Duty to the American Chinese.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. June

Susi and Chuma, Livingstone's "Body-Guard." A. T. Pierson.
Unoccupied Mission Fields of the World.—I. James Douglas.
Christendom's Rum Trade with Africa. Frederic P. Noble.
The Church at Home. G. L. Mackay.
The Cape General Mission, South Africa. W. S. Walton.
The Missionary Educational Question. J. N. Cushing.
Some Features of Work Among the Freedmen. Ella Beard-
sley.

The Central Soudan Hausaland Association. James Johnston.
The Peasant Women of Bulgaria. Zoe A. M. Locke.

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The Contemporary Review and the Papal Encyclical on the
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The Muse of Evolution.
Atheism Under Elizabeth and James I. J. M. Stone.
Convent Education. R. E. Scott.
Consecrated Deaconesses, or Carthusian Nuns.
Thoughts on "The Imitation of Christ." Percy Fitzgerald.
Croxdon Abbey. W. H. Grattan Flood.
The Great Sea Mammals.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. June.

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A Yankee Humorist: James Montgomery Bailey. G. W.
Hallock.
George M. Pullman. R. H. Titherington.
The Queens of Europe. Margaret Field.
Schreyer and His Horses. C. Stuart Johnson.
Secret Societies at Yale. Rupert Hughes.

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A Few Successful American Singers
Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales.—II. Jean Moos.
Indian Music. Alice C. Fletcher.
The Pianoforte Sonatas of Beethoven. W. S. B. Matthews.
Student Analysis of Mozart Sonata. Gertrude Peterson.
Gounod as an Author of Sacred Music. G. Tebaldini.

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The Attack on the Church. Sir Richard E. Webster and A.
G. Boscawen.
A Substitute for the Alps: The Himalayas. Leslie Stephen.
Enthusiasm or Hysteria? T. Mackay.
Ocean Highways. Lord George Hamilton.
Some Developments of Tennis. J. M. Heathcote.
The Great Conspiracy: School Board Religious Controversy.
Athelstan Riley.
New Evidence on Agricultural Depression. W. E. Bear.
The Niger Territories. Major Leonard Darwin.

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Cell-Division. M. D. Hill
Sexes in Ammonites. Buckman and Bather.
Patareotic and Nearctic Regions Compared as Regards
Their Mammalia and Birds. A. Russel Wallace.
Current Problems in Experimental Psychology. E. B.
Titchener.
Notes on Ground Ice. R. D. Oldham.
The Significance of the Bird's Foot. Frank Finn.

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Near Dow and His Life Work. A. A. Miner.
Rhode Island at the World's Fair. John C. Wyman.
Government by Commissions.—I. Raymond L. Bridgman.

The Telephone of To-day. Herbert Laws Webb.
Ezekiel Cheever, the Old Boston Schoolmaster. Lucy P. Hig-
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The Latin Play at Harvard. J. B. Greenough.
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Janes.

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Municipal Government: Past, Present and Future. Joseph
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Secrets from the Court of Spain.—II.
The Tree of Knowledge. Symposium.
Some Noteworthy Hands. Hon. Mrs. Forbes.
Principles and Programme of the Anti-Gambling League. J.
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The Case for an Independent Labor Party. J. Keir Hardie.
Some Reminiscences of Kinglake. Madame Olga Novikoff.
The Development of Mountain Exploration. W. Martin Con-
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New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) June.

Bauer's New Testament Criticism. H. Holtzmann.
John Kelpius, Pietist. F. H. Williams.
The Movement for Religious Equality in England. E. Por-
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Religious and Historical Uses of the Bible. Frank C. Porter.
The Episcopalian Polity. W. Kirkus.
The Pauline Teaching of the Person of Christ. Orello Cone.
The Significance of Pessimism. R. A. Holland, Jr.
Democracy and the Poet. Nicholas P. Gilman.
The Book of Job. Bernhard Duhm.

Nineteenth Century.—London. June.

Checks on Democracy in America. George Washburn
Smalley.
India: The Political Outlook. General Sir George Chesney.
The Queen and Lord Palmerston. Hon. Reginald B. Brett.
Pedigrees of British and American Horses. James Irvine
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Some Great Churches of France: Vézelay. Walter Pater.
A Recent Run to the East. Lord Brassey.
Modern Explosives. Wentworth Lascelles-Scott.
Love. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Proposed Nile Reservoir:
The Devastation of Nubia. Professor Mahaffy.
The Submergence of Philæ. Frank Dillon.
The Evicted Tenants Bill. Lord Montagu.
The Crying Need for Reforms in Our Company Law. Judge
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People Who Do the Wrong Thing.
"Individual" Instruction.

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Protection and the Proletariat. J. Sterling Morton.
Fashion and Intellect. W. H. Mallock.
What Should a Doctor be Paid? Wm. A. Hammond.
The Political Outlook in England. E. Ashmead Bartlett.
The New York State University. William C. Doane.
The Menace of Coxeyism:
Signification and Aims of the Movement. Gen. O. O.
Howard.
Character and Methods of the Men. Thomas Byrnes.
The Danger to the Public Health. Alvah H. Doty.
The Modern Girl. Sarah Grand.
Mexico Under President Diaz. Prince Iturbide.
Our Family Skeleton. John F. Hume.
Woman Suffrage in Practice. Governors of Colorado and
Nebraska.

Outing.—New York. June.

Hunting With the Patagonian Welshmen.
In the Land of the Bread-Fruits.
The Birch-Bark Canoe. Eugene McCarthy.
Hints for Amateur Sailormen. A. J. Kenealy.
A-Foot in the Hartz. William H. Hotchkiss.
Lenz's World Tour A-wheel. From Kiu Kiang to Hankow.
An Indian Ball Game. L. N. Ludlow.
Bird Loves. Traber Genone.
Black Bass Fishing in Eastern Waters.
Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing.—III. J. Perry
Worden.
The Michigan National Guard. Capt. C. B. Hall.

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Experiences of a "Blackbird" Among the Gilbert Islanders.
Did a Chinaman Discover America? Frederic J. Masters.
The Tramp Problem. E. Hofer.
Pacific Coast Oysters. James G. Cooper.

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Cotehele: A Feudal Manor House of the West. A. H. Malan.
Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports. Henry W. Lucy.
The Palace of the Elysée. Marie A. Belloc.
O Beati Insipientes. Ouida.

The Decline and Fall of Napoleon.—IV. General Viscount Wolseley.

Glacial Periods in the Northern Hemisphere. P. L. Addison.

Photo-American.—New York June.

A Lumber Camp in the North Woods. Mrs. M. B. Greenwood.

Permanent Portraits in Metallic Gold on Silvered Surfaces. Amateur Photography through Women's Eyes.—II. Elizabeth F. Wade.

Half-Tone Engravings vs. Photogravures.

Copying Engravings by Contact.

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About the Color Sensations.

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Moreno's Developer.

Binocular Vision. George H. Slight.

Carbon Printing. E. W. Foxlee.

Waste Not, Want Not. Uncle Andrew. W. Forgan.

Photomicrography by Artificial Light. W. Forgan.

On the Toning of Images Produced from Silver Bromide.

The Lantern and Its Illuminants. W. H. Walley.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. June-July.

Saga Literature. J. H. Wisby.

A Modern Danish Romantic Poet.—Einar Christiansen. K. Dodge.

A Russian Pietist.—Feodor Dostoyevski.

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A Brief Defense of Criticism.

Dramatic Action and Motive in Shakespeare. C. W. Hodell.

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The Art and Moral of Ibsen's "Ghosts."

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The Pacific Railroad Telegraphs. L. C. Merriam.

Giffan's Case Against Bimetallism. R. Hazard, C. B. Spahr.

The Railway Gross Receipts Tax. F. J. Goodnow.

Origin of Standing Committees. J. F. Jameson.

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Review of the Churches.—London. May.

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The Horrors of Lynching: Interview with Miss Ida B. Wells.

With Portrait.

American Social Problems. Dr. Josiah Strong.

The Sanitarian.—New York. June.

Drinking-Water. Charles Smart.

Recent Progress in Public Hygiene. Samuel W. Abbott.

Precautions Against the Spread of Disease by Travel. G. P. Conn.

The Nation's Sin of Omission. T. J. Bennett.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. June.

Maximilian and Mexico. John Heard, Jr.

The Dog. N. S. Shaler.

American Game Fishes. Leroy Milton Yale.

The Future of the Wounded in War. Archibald Forbes.

Social Economist.—New York. June.

Fallacies About Farm Prices.

Disaster of Low Prices.

The London Times on Eight Hours.

Coxeyism and the Interest Question.

Importance of Hawaii and Samoa. William F. Draper.

The Ethics and Economics of Transportation. W. W. Bates.

A One-Man Town. F. B. Thurber.

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Acquirements of Amanuenses.—II. K. C. Hill.

The Stenographer in Fiction. Miss E. G. Fowler.

Learning to Spell. Eliza B. Burns.

Truth Department.—VII. John B. Carey.

Typewriting from Dictation. Bates Torrey.

Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. May.

Zig-Zag Simian at the Zoo. Arthur Morrison.

From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—XIV. Henry W. Lucy.

A Bohemian Artists' Club: The "Langham." Alfred T. Story.

The Oxford and Cambridge Union Societies.

Oxford. J. B. Harris-Burland.

Cambridge. St. J. B. Wynne-Willson.

Mr. Charles Wyndham. Harry How.

Löie Fuller. Mrs. M. Griffith.

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Memorial Number.

Death of Andrew J. Graham. With Portrait.

Personal Reminiscences of Mr. Graham's Life and Works.

Fac-similes of Mr. Graham's Reporting Notes.

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Child Nurture. Rev. J. Monro Gibson.

The Bishop of Ripon and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter at Home.

Women Under the Jewish and Christian Religions.—II. Mrs.

Rundle Charles.

Uganda Past and Present. Rev. R. P. Ashe.

John Knox and St. Giles's. Rev. Isidore Harris.

William Robertson Smith. Prof. T. M. Lindsay.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. May.

The Geographical Unity of the British Empire. With Maps.

R. Parkin.

A Quiet Corner of the Alps: Vièze Valley. V. Dingelstedt.

Dodona, Olympos and Samothrace. J. S. Stuart-Glennie.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. June.

The Border Peasantry. G. F. Ogilvie.

Strikes: Their Objects, Causes and Effects. W. M. Marshall.

The Arrogance of Englishmen a Bar to Imperial Federation.

Theodore Napier.

Treasury.—New York. June.

Divine Discipline: Now and Afterwards. H. E. Cobb.

The Divine Preacher. S. A. Steele.

Lessons for the Hard Times. A. J. Brown.

The Conditions of Successful Prayer. A. W. Wild.

The Parable of the Carpenters. J. Stalker.

United Service.—Philadelphia. June.

The Engineer Corps of the United States Navy.—I. F. M. Bennett.

Our Sister Republics.—II. Bolivia. J. P. Wisser.

Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

The Landing at Vera Cruz. W. B. Lane.

A Summer Among the Seals. W. R. Shoemaker.

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The Use of Field Works in War. Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Harrison.

The War Training of the Navy.

Bourbaki.—III. Archibald Forbes.

English Army Signaling. Lieut. Bonham.

The West Indies and Its Command. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Pearson.

Promotion from the Ranks in the Navy. Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot.

The Yeomanry, 1794-1894. Captain C. W. Thompson.

Hints for Majors' Examinations. Lieut. Col. Henderson.

The Forerunners of the Torpedo. Commander A. A. C. Gal-
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Marlborough: Macaulay and Swift. A Reply by Viscount
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University Extension as a Method of Research. Sidney Sher-
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J. Churton Collins in England. J. R. Hayes.

The American Scholar. William C. Lawton.

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Observations on University Extension. R. E. Thompson.

University Extension in Ohio. W. Boughton.

University Extension for the Public School Teacher. W. S. Picken.

Oxford: An Old World Seat of Learning. J. R. Hayes.

University Magazine.—New York. June.

A Bit of German University Life. Herman B. Schmidt.

Law Lectures for Women. Laura G. Smith.

The Woman's Law Class. Minna M. Dyke.

A Local History of Homeopathy. W. S. Searle.

Westminster Review.—London. June.

The Miners' Eight Hours Question. W. T. Thomson.

William III. Dr. Jorissen.

The Nationality Movement of the Nineteenth Century. John
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"The Story of an African Farm." T. F. Husband.

Social Democracy and Liberty. F. V. Fisher.

Prosperity and Prices. Cecil B. Phipson.

Science in Song. Thomas S. Mayne.

Apprentice Life at Sea. John G. Rowe.

The Revolt of the Daughters: An Answer by One of Them.

Superstitions of the Opal. Laura B. Starr.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. June.

Multiple Pictures.

That Leaky Skylight.

European Notes on Portraiture.

Negative Intensification by Heat. R. Ed. Liesegang.

Chloride Print-Out Papers.

How to Make Stereoscopic Pictures. Prof. Kleinstuber.

Multiple Films. S. Herbert Fry.

The Influence of the Hand Camera. W. D. Welford.

Enlarging Hand Camera Negatives. A. R. Dresser.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) May.
Black Friday, 1869.
Historical Industries. James Schouler.
Corporations and the Legislature. Henry C. White.
Ulrich Von Hutten in the Light of Recent Investigation.
The Condition of the Southern Farmer. F. W. Moore.
The Russian-American Extradition Treaty. Isaac A. Hourwich.

Young Man.—London. June.
Elijah and Elisha. Dr. Marcus I'ods.
Mr. A. E. Fletcher, Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*.

Olive Schreiner at Home. John Clarke.
The Prospects of Young Englishmen in Australia.
The Microscope and How to Use It. Dr. W. H. Dallinger.

Young Woman.—London. June.
How Can I Earn My Living in Journalism, Art, or Photography?
Provence. Mrs. Josephine Butler.
How to Study Astronomy. Agnes Giberne.
Our Lady Hymn Writers: Anne Steele. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
Miss Weston: "The Friend of the Bluejackets."

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 9.
Visit to a Bee-Father in Virginia. R. Blockmann.
Copenhagen. Concluded. F. Esser.
Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Weber. J. Odenthal.
Chorgesang.—Leipzig.
April 29.
Max Pohle. With Portrait. R. Oehmichen.
Choruses for Male Voices—"Das Weisse Kleid," by A. Maier, etc.

May 13.
F. S. Brüscheweiler. With Portrait.
The History of the German Lied.
Dr. Philipp Spitta. T. Cursch-Bühren.

Daheim.—Leipzig.
May 12.
Whitsuntide in Brazil. Elisabeth Euchler.
Erfurt—The German Garden-Town. H. von Spielberg.

May 19.
Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Weber. With Portrait. R. Koenig.
May 26.
Theodor Kirschner. With Portrait.
Gottfried August Bürger. With Portrait. J. E. Freiherr von Grothuss.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 11.
Annette von Droste and Levin Schücking.
Venice. Ida Arndts.
Dr. Albert Wiesinger. J. Maurer.
The English Aristocracy.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. May.
Crispien Bismarck. Continued.
Science and Authority. Joseph Langen.
Hans Viktor von Unruh. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
Lothar Bucher. Karl Blind.
Medicine Old and New. Dr. Theodor Puschmann.
Voyage Round the World 1887-88. Continued. Prince Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar.
The Property Qualification. R. von Gneist.
Unpublished Letters by Ferdinand Gregorovius. F. Althaus.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. May.
Achim von Arnim's Correspondence with Clemens Brentano. H. Grimm.
From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.
The Future of the West Indies and the Nicaragua Canal. Major Otto Wachs.
Handwriting and Character. W. Breyer.
Rudolf Lindau. Erich Schmidt.
Zone Tariffs. A. v. d. Leyen.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. May-June.
Criminal Statistics in Switzerland. Dr. G. H. Schmidt.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. May.
Heinrich von Reder. With Portrait. G. Morgenstern.
What is Morality? H. Starkenburg.
Poems by Heinrich von Reder and Others.
Henry George and Land Reform: Reply by B. Eulenstein.
The Woman Question. Käthe Schirmacher.
The "Theatre of the Moderns" at Leipzig. Hans Merian.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. May.
Heinrich Leo's Monthly Historical Reports and Letters.—IX.
Otto Kraus.
Pestalozzi's "Leinhard und Gertrud" in Its Relation to the Present Day. Dr. R. Hanns.
Religious Life in Russia. Continued. J. N. Potapenko.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.
April 28.
Music in the Light of Science. Professor Lombroso.

May 5.
Art Life in Leipzig. Karl Heine.
Frederich Schlögl. J. J. David.

May 12.
The End of the Rougon-Macquarts. A. Kerr.
May 28.
Hamlet. J. Minor.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.
May 2.
The Universities and the Education of the People. L. Fleichner.

May 9.
Press Reform.
Research in Musical History in Austria. Max Graf.

May 16.
The Hungarian Upper House. Dr. J. Deutsch.

May 23.
The New Italy. E. Ferrero.
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The Broken Lyre. J. G. Lopez-Valdemoro.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EW.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AI.	Art Interchange.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G.	Godey's.	NW.	New World.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	GBag.	Green Bag.	O.	Outing.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Arg.	Argosy.	GW.	Good Words.	PA.	Photo-American.
As.	Asclepiad.	HC.	Home and Country.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Ata.	Atalanta.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PL.	Post Lore.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bkman.	Bookman.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BW.	Biblical World.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
C.	Cornhill.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Q.	Quiver.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChMia.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	K.	Knowledge.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	KO.	King's Own.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SRev.	School Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	San.	Sanitarian.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CR.	Charities Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Ly.	Lyceum.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	UE.	University Extension.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	UM.	University Magazine.
EDRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
EDRL.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Monist.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mus.	Music.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
				YW.	Young Woman.

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